THIS PAPER CONTAINS 20 Pages.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

FIRST PART. Pages 1 to 8

VOL. XXIII. ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 14, 1892. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

J. M. HIGH & Co.

The early spring's choicest offerings are shown in our magnificent and varied assortment in foreign and domestic weaves of high-class Novelties and stylish Woolen Dress Goods. Our buyers were first on the field and secured the pick of everything, and it goes without question that we will have the handsomest and most elegant stock ever shown south. We are receiving these goods daily and invite your inspection.

Tomorrow we offer:

50 pieces colored Storm Serges, all wool, 40 inches wide, newest shading, worth 75c a yard, at only 31½c.

100 pieces imported German and French Challies, lovely new designs, at 59c and 65c a yard.

A lot of stylish Crepe Bedford Cord Suitings, 40-inch material, all wool, at 57c; cheap at 90c.

29 shades in an elegant Bedford Cord, the usual $1.25 grade, at 83c a yard.

119 pieces English Cheviots, diagonal, stripe, zigzag and wave line effects, the dress you want right now, 50c a yard, truly worth $1.

2,000 yards 38-inch Drap de Alma Suitings, choice colors, 25c a yard.

New line Evening Shades wool fabrics, all styles and colors.

50 pieces imported Krinkle Suitings, new styles, only $1.37.

Diagonal Bedfords, all shades, $1.19 a yard.

54-inch colored Bedford stripes, a late novelty, only $1.49 a yard.

42-inch French Chevron Suitings, a variety of colors, $1.43.

We show a beautiful thing in 48-inch English Serge Suiting, soft weaves, at $1.69.

Tea Gown Patterns, newest effects, lovely in the extreme, $10, $11.98 and $15 each.

Dressmaking Department.

For the benefit of our customers we have secured the services of Mme. OAKES, late of White, Howard & Co., and Mme. Doherty's, of New York city, and will open on our second floor in the space our Cloak department occupied, a first-class Dressmaking Department. Mme. Oakes enjoys the repulation of being one of the finest artistes in this line in the United States. Her praises are sung by every fashionable society lady in New York city, her late home, Chicago and San Francisco. Her success has simply been wonderful with Mme. Doherty, and she has designed some of the most exquisite gowns that graced the forms of the leading ladies of this country. Not only being an original designer, she thoroughly understands the art of cutting and fitting and every feature of the business. She will be ready on THURSDAY morning to take your measure and demonstrate her wonderful skill. Remember, it is to our customers alone the privilege of having a dress made by this popular artiste, is given, and we guarantee in every instance a perfect fit.

Select now from our immense stock of DRESS GOODS and SILKS, that are pouring in by every train, and you can be sure of having only the choicest style dress that the foreign and American markets afford, but made by one of the few first-class dressmakers in the south.

J. M. HIGH & Co.

Our Black Dress Goods Department

Is complete in every detail with the latest and most desirable styles and weaves. We are always headquarters for Black Goods.

Big lot black figured suitings, B. Priestley's make, extreme novelties that cannot be seen elsewhere, $1 to $2.50 a yard.

At 50c we offer 10 pieces all-wool 40-inch Black Henrietta, guaranteed as good as any 75c quality in the city; one day only at 50c yard.

At 83c, Bedford Cord Suiting, worth $1.25.

At $1.19, a splendid bargain in Silk Warp Henrietta, cannot be equaled for less than $1.73.

But the bargains of bargains is the 48-inch Silk Warp French Henrietta at $1.49, honestly worth $2.25.

A Talk About Silks.

Our buyer for this department has just returned home. He tells us that he has searched the metropolis from end to end, and that his purchases are far beyond any of former year. Not a yard, not a design, in Silks seen here will be found elsewhere.

$25,000

represents the season's Silk purchases. Monday morning you are most earnestly requested to see the new styles and designs for spring.

China Silks are still popular. Yet the latest, newest and prettiest things out for the season are those delightful and exquisite Glasse shot Silks, which come to us from Paris, fresh in their irridescent splendor.

100,000 yards just opened, now on exhibition, surpassing all former efforts, pleasing the eye, and amply satisfying the popular purse.

1,865 yards solid China Silks, at 49c; worth 75c.

1,325 yards Evening Crepons, at 49c; worth $1.

1,965 yards Crystal Bengalines, $1.73; worth $2.50.

1,325 yards grand and glorious Brocades for Trimming.

869 yards Black Chinas, 27-inch, at 89c; worth $1.50.

2,000 yards Figured Chinas, at 98c; worth $2.

1,750 yards Changeable Silks, at $1.23; worth $2.25.

1,325 yards Yeddo Crepes, at $1; worth $1.65.

779 yards Colored Monies, at $2.13; worth $6.

$7,000 yards Black Dress Silks at half price.

We know that our customers will rejoice to know that they can have their dresses made here by Mme. Oakes in an as artistic and stylish manner as in any city in the United States. Her gowns are simply works of art and her success has been enviable.

Linen Bargains.

[First Floor.]

7 pieces 66-inch Double Satin Damask at 74c yard, formerly $1 yard.

16 pieces turkey-red Damask, 29c, worth 40c, yard.

200 dozen double huck Towels, all pure linen, you can't match them under 39c, now 25c.

175 11-4 Marseilles Spreads at 74c, worth $1.

200 12-4 Spreads at 98c; worth $1.50.

125 extra-fine Marseilles Spreads will be offered tomorrow at half price.

50 dozen all-linen Doylies at 35c dozen.

Notion Specials.

200 gross Tailor Buttons, spring shades, 7½c dozen.

Best Whalebone Casing, 2c yard,

Pearl Buttons, extra good, 10c doz.

Children's solid Gold Rings 25c each.

Genuine cut steel Bangle bracelets, 15c each.

Gold Plate initial Pins, now 15c each.

25 cent stick Pins, now 8c each.

Genuine Rubber Pins, 25c dozen,

Lubin's Powder, 10c package.

Best Imperial Ammonia, 9c bottle

Webb Elastic, 3c yard.

J. M. HIGH & Co.

Gents' Fixings and Underwear.

1,000 dozen 4-ply Linen Collars, 39 styles at 10c each, worth 20c.

550 dozen 4 ply Linen Cuffs at 19c. The match of any 25c quality in town.

50 dozen 4-in-hand Ties at 15c each. These are extra and worth 25 to 50c each.

50 dozen 4-in-hand and Tecks that were 75c, to close tomorrow at 39c.

28 dozen 4-in-hand, Tecks and Puffs that were $1, $1.25, $1.39 and $1.50. Your choice now at 75c.

One big lot boys' outing and flannel Waists at 15c, a bargain.

1 lot broken sizes of drummers' samples in men's, ladies' and children's Underwear at 50c on the dollar.

26 dozen gentlemen's laundried Shirts, slightly soiled, worth from $1 to $1.75. Monday's sales 50c.

1 lot ladies' ribbed Vests, made of Australian wool at ⅓ value.

Ladies sleeveless Vests, assorted colors, square necks, 23c. The regular 50c kind.

Tomorrow, at 35c, ladies' merino Vests, the regular 50c kind.

At 50c, we lead on our great unlaundried Shirts. These are great bargains.

Men's Drawers at 25c in good drills are a bargain.

Ladies' French ribbed cotton Vests at 50c, were 85c each.

Umbrellas.

30 dozen Gloria Silk, paragon frame, one piece, natural wood sticks at $1.23, worth $2 each.

28 dozen very fine Gloria Silk, one piece, natural wood sticks, root handles at $1.50, worth $2.50.

Dressmaking.

In entering upon this new feature of our business, we know that we are filling a long-felt want in Atlanta and surrounding country. There can be no excuse now for our customers sending their dresses away to be made, for Mme. Oakes can give you perfect satisfaction, from the plainest dress to the most exquisite gown that human heart could conceive her. Try her.

Hosiery.

50 dozen Gents' Shaw knit Half Hose, the only one in the world made without a seam, 25c pair.

For 15c you can buy from us a French Balbriggan Half Hose, with double heel and toe, sold everywhere for 25c.

On Monday we will sell a Ladies' fast black Hose for 25c, regularly worth 40c.

Ladies' Richelieu ribbed, Lisle thread Hose, 40c; 75c quality of other people.

An elegant line of Ladies' Lisle thread Hose, black boots, colored tops, 50c a pair.

Cloak Specials.

[Second Floor.]

New Spring Capes, full line just in.

Ladies' tan, gray, black and blue spring Reefers, $5.25.

An elegant line of Ladies' Opera Capes, lace trimmed, $7.50 to $35 each.

75 Ladies' heavy weight Black Jackets and Reefers. These goods were $15 each; choice now $5.

600 Calico Wrappers, 99c each.

500 Ladies' Gingham Wrappers, princess back, full front, $1.69.

200 Ladies' satine fleeced lined Morning Gowns, $2.25 each.

Shoes! Shoes!

[Second Floor.]

Do you wear a large Shoe?

981 pairs men's hand-sewed and hand-welts, in Bals and Congress, worth $5 and $6.50. These Shoes are in large sizes, and will be sold at $2.75 pair.

We are selling Bolton's ladies' French kid Shoes at $2.50 per pair; worth $5 pair.

653 pairs Ziegler Bros.' hand-turned Shoes, at $2 pair; worth $3.50.

Ask to see ladies' Dongola Button Boots, in opera and commonsense, in B., C. and D. last, which were $3.50, now $2 pair.

Muslin Underwear.

[Second Floor.

Ladies' Drawers, Chemises and Corset Covers at 25c.

Ladies' Skirts, deep hem and tucks, 39c.

Ladies' Gowns, V neck, trimmed with embroidery, 45c.

Ladies' crocheted Skirts, all colors and black, to close at 69c.

Ladies' Gowns, solid front yoke, embroidery, Mother Hubbard style, 73c.

Ladies' Cambric Chemises, trimmed with embroidery and beading, a bargain, at 83c.

Ladies' Skirts, hemstitched embroidery ruffle with cluster tucks, 98c.

A full and complete line Ladies' Gowns, Skirts, Chemises, Drawers and Corset Covers, lace or embroidery trimmed, beautifully made and perfct fitting, at $1.23.

Full line of Corsets, all makes, at popular prices.

We are confident that in introducing Mme. Oakes to our customers, we present a lady who is thoroughly conversant with every detail of the dressmaking business, an original designer of national reputation, and an artiste, second to none in this country.

[Third Floor—Take Elevator.]

Carpets, Rugs, Lace Curtains, Silk Curtains, Portieres, Piece Goods, Mattings.

New goods, new styles. This week we will show the largest and best selected stock of Carpets and Draperies in the city. All new and bought direct from the leading mills.

In Carpets, our line is complete in all grades. Parlor Carpets, Dining Room and Library Carpets. Hall and Chamber Carpets. All selected with care and in keeping with the different rooms.

Rugs.

A large line of Oriental Rugs, Persian, Bokharshirvan, Kazac and Afghan Rugs in great style and variety. The largest line of Art Squares and Art Carpets ever shown in the city.

Lace Curtains and Silk Curtains we are showing in endless style and variety. All the latest novelties in

Mattings.

Mattings.

Mattings.

A call will convince you that we are headquarters. Let us show you and price our goods before placing your orders.

WANTED.—Thirty experienced Basque hands, Skirt makers, finishers and assistant in Dressmaking Department. First-class salaries to right parties and permanent position. Apply Monday and Tuesday. J. M. HIGH & CO.

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.

We are now opening up our full Spring stock. Every department will be complete.

Our Carpets and Mattings

are ready in our salesroom, checked off and marked up. Styles and designs were never more beautiful.

The Draperies and Curtains

are magnificent beyond description. The latest styles will be shown this week.

Parlor Furniture

of the most elegant materials, in new shadings and designs. Full stock in Furniture department.

The Dress Goods

department will also be one of our busiest places this week. The styles are not only new, but many entirely different from anything ever shown before in the city.

Come This Week!

We take pleasure in showing our new goods; buy when it suits you.

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.

HARD WOOD MANTELS,

PLAIN AND FANCY GRATES,

TILE HEARTHS, FACINGS AND VESTIBULES,

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL

GAS FIXTURES,

—IN—

Brass, Bronze, Copper, Old Iron,

SILVER AND GOLD

At factory prices for next thirty days to make room for Spring stock.

Hunnicutt & Bellingrath Co.

Cor. Peachtree and Walton Sts., Atlanta, Ga.

feb 14, sun, tue, fri

CLOSING OUT SALE!

RUBBER GOODS.

AT YOUR OWN PRICES.

Wholesale or Retail! Must be Sold at Once

AT OLD STAND OF

ATLANTA RUBBER CO., 20 Decatur St.

SARGE PLUNKETT.

Received a Number of Very Comic Valentines.

HE SEES HIMSELF AS OTHERS SEE HIM

And Feels Sore of the Enlightenment—The Valentines of Old Times Suit Him Much the Best.

I guess everybody knows that the 14th of February is Valentine day, but some of them were so anxious to send me one that they didn't wait, I got 'em all the week.

Some that I got—I might say all—were hideous beyond description, and its a lie—bad lie! A sample of some of the big nosed, warped-faced, out-of-reason monstrosities that they sent me, with the information that it looked just like Plunkett, is enough to make a weak man commit suicide.



DON'T YOU THINK YOU'RE SOME.

I do wonder if there is anyone who thinks I look like this thing. It's mighty unanimous to just be a joke, And they come all the way from the Atlantic to the Rio Grande. It put me to thinking over Burns's verse:

O, wad some pow'r the giftie gie us,
To see ourels as ithers see us;
'Twad frae many a blunder free us—
An' foolish notion.

If I was certain that these valentines were sent to me in truth as the way that others see me, I wouldn't trouble the world with my poor down-trodden presence but a few minutes longer—I'd suicide.

But I have hopes, based upon my past experience, that folks don't mean what they say in this valentine business, for when I was a youngster I used to get 'em, written in this style:

The rose is red
The violet's blue,
Sugar's sweet—
And so are you.

Pretty girls would send me valentines of this kind when I was young, and I know it was just a joke—that's consoling to me now. Tennyson gets into the old-time spirit of the day when he says:

In the spring a fuller crimson comes upon the robin's breast;
In the spring the wanton lapwing gets himself another crest;
In the spring a liveller iris changes on the burnish'd dove;
In the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love.

Does anything in these sweet lines strike this young generation as being in touch with the picture below?



YOU OLD SOT.

Now everybody that knows me knows that I don't drink. I uster take a little bit "for the stomach's sake," but not a drop goes down my throat now, and I can't see to save my life how there has been so much unanimity in the notion that I do drink. I think that I am mistaken for Brown—we look alike when there is no rumors of war in the land. Does me and my old 'oman—does my surroundings—look anything like the picture below?



AS OTHERS SEE US.

Don't they give it to me in this comic craze?

But, outside of the comic feature of this valentine business, there has been great changes. Once it was custom that the first young woman a fellow met on Valentine day he was privileged to hug her and kiss her and they were sweethearts till the next Valentine day. This custom made the morning of the day a lively time, for no girl wanted to be tied up for twelve months to a fellow she cared nothing for, and vice versa, and so it was that there was just enough watchfulness and coquetting in the matter to make the day interesting—I can't learn this young generation nothing on this line.

Of course, once and awhile a badly "stuck" fellow would run down his "unreciprocated sweetheart" and cause some right uncongenial matches—many of these sort uster lay for my old 'oman, so she says, but me and her had "congenial" times—the young generation "catch on," I'll bet. Generally the meeting between the young was mutual, if not prearanged, and they had a fine time.

Seriously, a kiss in the dark was always allowed to the mated ones with no thought of impropriety, and the privilege belonged to the beaux to steal every kiss they could during the day, and even the whole year through it give a fellow extra privileges and most always culminated in marriage before another St. Valentine's day rolled around.

After a day of fun and frolic the night was begun with a party of some sort, the festivities being appropriately ended by some dignified old couple walking into the middle of the room, with lights dimly burning and the mated couples standing, they suit their actions to their words as they say:

"Is there one here tonight who can lay the hand on the heart and say I do not love a kiss in the dark?" Whereupon there is a smacking of lips all round and the crowd disperses.

* * *

These old customs are gone. They don't write sweet little verses to each other as they uster nor they don't have any kissing—if they do its mighty private. It is cranky in me to think of them times, I reckon. It takes money now to celebrate the day, it takes money to do anything. The youngsters sail away to the stores and pick out something according to its moneyed value—the valentine that costs most is the one. Such happy days are allowed to pass unnoticed, lest there be some anxious to pour out the vials of their wrath upon poor, innocent, down-trodden folks like me.

How much better does the old way of celebrating this day seem? There is no outpouring of love in these things from the store, and there is nothing in their elegance that has the smack of sincerity or that touches the herat as did:

As sure as grass grows round the vine.
I'll be yours if you'll be mine.

Or, for the sake of variety:

As sure as grass grows round the stump.
You are my own sweet sugarlump.

I know such as this is not in keeping with these progressive times, but it was the innocent outpouring of sincerity, and made such days looked forward to with joyful anticipations.

The coming of spring, too, it was, and the coming of the birds. Maurice Thompson writes sweetly on this:

The blue birds will come with the coming of spring,
And I feel a new song in my mouth.
A song that my lips are a-hungry to sing,
In the warm dim woods of the south.

The birds don't come much any more, and there is mighty little mating except among the English sparrows. I can well remember when the trees uster hang with birds' nests and every hollow stump was occupied by the pretty mated blue birds. They tell me that progress and the English sparrow has exterminated the other birds, but I don't know. It strikes me that perhaps the birds got tired of building nests and worrying with baby birds is what the matter is, and sometimes I am scared that the human race will be exterminated on the same principle. It is distressful to think how many mated couples of the human family dread the "building of nests" and the worrying with the young.

I would say to the young generation:

Get you a mate and get you a home,
You will never be none the less happy;
A mother is blessed by children you know,
And a man feels proud, called—"pappy."

SARGE PLUNKETT.

ECHOES FROM CUTHBERT.

Somehow politics will creep into annual conventions of the State Agricultural Society. Somehow there is more or less buttonholing, backslapping and handpressing that counts for more than mere cordiality, and friendly greetings that mean more than pleasant howdy-dos.

Well, there is no harm in it, and so long as political maneuvers do not conflict with the real purpose of the society, which is the promotion of the agricultural interests of the state, why, all is well and good. It is much like the case of the old Methodist camp meetings which our fathers used to go to every summer in the country when the crops were all laid by. Those camp meetings were held first of all for the advancement of Christian faith, but there were a great many little secondary considerations which brought men, women and children together, spending a week out of the year on the camp ground, living in rude tents and mingling with each other in that freedom of social intercourse known only to the old time south. Farmers gathered there to talk about the crops; to hear each other's political conjectures outlined; to get sympathy from their fellow farmers if it chanced to be a bad crop year, and to brag and boast over the prospects of their harvests, should those prospects be sunny and bright. This, of course, didn't conflict with the sermons of the good old preachers under the big tent, nor did it stop the prayers of the deacons and the shouting of the poor women whose souls were filled to overflowing with piety.

* * *

So it is with these agricultural conventions. While some leading farmer is preaching economy on the farm, pleading for a reduction of the cotton acreage, teaching some great scientific problem about subsoiling and the like, others are leisurely loafing around the door on the outside talking about the outlook for democratic success, arguing the chances of one candidate over another, asking who will be the next governor and fixing by tacit understanding the platform for the next state election to follow.

* * *

The most significant polical pointer that bobbed up from the last convention of the agricultural society at Cuthbert is that Colonel Peek, of Rockdale, will most probably be a candidate for governor of Georgia. Colonel Peek made a speech before the convention which showed clearly enough in the minds of many that he has gubernatorial aspirations. The speaker was extreme in his utterances urging the farmers to fight out their political battles on the alliance and Ocala platform lines. Colonel Peek, while his speech was in strict accordance with the faith of many present, was criticised severely by Mrs. Felton, Tom Lyon and others. It is a pity that Colonel Peek could not remain the day following his speech to reply to these critics. It was the belief of many that if a poll could have been taken the convention would have endorsed Colonel Peek's speech, though others claimed that it wasn't a Peek crowd, by any means.

However this may be, it is well to consider that Colonel Peek will in all probability be in the race for governor on the Ocala platform.

* * *

"You will see that Tom Watson will be a candidate for governor, too," said a well-known alliance member of the society to me, as he sat thoughtfully whittling on a dry goods box before the Cuthbert courthouse door. "I know what I am talking about, and I know that the extremists in the alliance ranks—the men who are leaning to the third party—are going to unite on no candidate for governor except Tom Watson. I don't think Watson wants to run, but I know he will do it when the people urge him, and they are going to do it—you'll see. If the present congress don't hurry up and pass some measure for financial relief, you are going to see an army of alliancemen in Georgia forsake the democratic party, and Watson will be their king. You are laughing, but just wait."

Now, I didn't know this man to be from the tenth congressional district, but I wager much that his home isn't far from Watson's home, and that he has been listening to the messiah's superstitions until his own good sense has played him false.

* * *

One thing is certain, the people of Georgia want to see their state represented on the fair grounds of the Columbian exposition. They are dead against the state treasury being drawn on to secure the exhibit, but they want the voluntary subscription plan to move on, and they are going to raise the $100,000 asked for, I verily believe. Mrs. Felton is a power behind the throne in this work, and with Governor Northen's persistence and her irrepressible manner of approaching the people on this question, it is certain that Georgia colors are going to be planted in Chicago. The idea is a popular one. The farmers of Georgia are beginning to realize that they are trying to cultivate too much land. They want immigration to set in and bring them thrifty and hard-working neighbors. They think by showing off Georgia's advantages at Chicago well they will be enabled to sell off or rent out much of their land that now lies idle from Christmas to Christmas. A perfect boom has been given to the world's fair work in Georgia by the Cuthbert convention of agriculturalists.

* * *

What about the state fair?

Will Macon, Atlanta or Columbus get it? It all depends on the way the city council of Macon treats the committee from the agricultural society appointed to fix for having the fair in that city, if Macon is willing to have it there under the old contract.

The committee will probably appear before the Macon council at its next meeting with a proposition from the society.

Although not given out officially what that proposition will be, it is understood that the society is willing to withdraw its claim against the city rejected by council last year, and hold its next annual fair as usual at the park, provided the city withdraws its suit and the Macon Fair and Exposition Company holds no fair as has been contemplated. Alderman Chestney, however, says he cannot favor putting the agricultural society back it its position with Macon so long as it has treated that city so shamefully. The trouble is that two fair companies are at work in Macon and they may kill Macon's chances, and if so—

Look out for Atlanta.

* * *

The aldermen of Macon almost to a man are dead against taking the agricultural society back on the same grounds as heretofore. Alderman Van says he does not think he can vote to make terms with the society; Alderman Steinholser expresses similar views, and says he is surprised at the proposition; Alderman Collins says he prefers to see Macon run a fair of her own.

The premium committee of the agricultural society, which selects the place for the state fair, consists of J. O. Waddell, Samuel Hape, R. J. Powell, J. McC. Bryan, James Barrett, T. J. Lyon, W. T. McArthur, John A. Cobb, R. E. Park, M. J. Hatcher and Jerry Hollis. The last three are from Macon.

* * *

All in all, the Cuthbert meeting of the state agricultural was one of the most profitable and surely one of the most enjoyable known to the history of the people, and it was not out of place that the convention voted to tie a blue ribbon to the mayor of that hospitable little southern Georgia village. R. C.

Palpitation of the heart, nervousness, tremblings, nervous headache, cold hands and feet, pain in the back, relieved by Carter's Little Liver Pills.

DESCENDED INTO HELL.

Rev. Mr. Johnson Relates a Remarkable Story.

Clarksburg, West Virginia, Letter.

Rev. John T. Johnson, the celebrated mountain evangelist, who has been traveling through this state for nearly forty years, states that during a revival at Round Bottom, Monongahela county, a young man of that place, who had been ill with consumption for some time, died, descended into hell, returned to life in an hour, and, after describing his trip, embraced religion and again died happily in the full belief of his future salvation.

After stating that the young man, who was one of the most intelligent in the county, was a skeptic, Mr. Johnson says:

"He was apparently lying at the point of death. Rev. Mr. O'Daniels and myself were called upon to endeavor to bring him to Christ. While Mr. O'Daniels was talking to him, holding him by the hand, he seemingly expired and was pronounced dead by all in the room.

"He remained in this condition for some time, when he suddenly began breathing heavily, and then struggling as though with some mighty monster. He seemed endowed with supernatural strength, and it required the utmost exertions of several powerful men to keep him on the bed. The struggle continued for an hour, when he calmed down, and regaining his senses requested that we sing and pray with him.

"After these exercises were over he told us that when he became insensible to earth he found himself at the brink of a yawning black chasm. Lurid fires seemed to be burning at a great distance down, and shrieks of the most unearthly kind greeted his ears. After remaining quiet for a short time, he felt a thread by his hand. He grasped it, and had hardly done so when a mighty wind struck his body, almost tearing his limbs out of their sockets, and dashing him down into the mouth of the pit, where he swayed from side to side, clinging to the thread which alone kept him from falling into the flames below.

"He knew that should the thread break, or he lose his grasp, he was doomed forever, and he thought to himself: 'I have been a skeptic and God Almighty is showing me that there is a hell of darkness and fire, to which unbelievers are exposed,' and he grasped the thread the tighter. After what seemed to him an interminable time the wind ceased and he knew nothing until he requested the ministers to pray with him.

"Shortly after his return to life, he made his peace with God and after giving full directions regarding his burial, bidding his friends goods by and requesting Mr. O'Daniels when he officiated at his funeral to relate his remarkable experience for the benefit of others, died peacefully in his Saviour's arms."

That Messrs. Johnson, O'Daniels and others, who witnessed this strange affair, believe actually in the supernaturalness, is unquestioned. They are all persons whose veracity is beyond question, and even the physicians assert the young man was actually dead.

The relation of the story at the funeral caused considerable excitement, and people are flocking to the churches throughout the vicinity, meetings being held day and night since Thursday, the day upon which the young man was buried.

It is said that the final request of the youth was that a report of his experience be published broadcast, so that all men might know there was a hell.

HOW TO TALK.

Miss Alward's Plan to Teach New York Society Women Good English.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

There is no longer any reason why the women in New York society should go around making mistakes in the pronunciation of the English language. Nor is there any excuse for preachers, lecturers or actors blundering through their performances and speaking incorrectly. A bureau has been started that will teach every one exactly how to speak—that is, every one who cares to pay the modest fee of $100 a month. Miss Annie Alward is the starter of a remarkable system of teaching "Fifth avenue women," as she calls them, how to converse. Having secured her Fifth avenue woman, she plumps her down in a chair opposite her; then Miss Alward arms herself with a bushel of cards, and prods the Fifth avenue woman into talking. She may talk about anything she likes, but talk she must. Every time she makes a blunder in pronunciation, Miss Alward glances fiercely at her, she writes the word incorrectly pronounced on one of the cards and puts it in a little pile. After half an hour of this sort of thing the first lesson is ended. The Fifth avenue woman picks up the cards and goes home, feeling like a whipped child, to learn her lessons. Twice a week this ordeal is gone through with, and very soon the pupil knows as much as her teacher. This information about her new system of education is communicated by Miss Alward herself.

"The correct pronunciation of English words is most important," her prospectus states. "Miss Annie] Alward has carefully studied the best existing authorities upon the subject, and is able to correct mispronounced words that are frequently heard in the pulpit, lecture room, theater, or in daily conversation. The Fifth avenue women who realize the great disadvantage of speaking incorrectly upon all occasions can now receive instruction twice a week at their homes simply by engaging in conversation thirty minutes with Miss Alward, who writes upon a card every mispronounced word, with the marks indicating the correct pronunciation. Any one who possesses a good memory can make rapid improvements in this direction. When the pronunciation given by a pupil cannot be found in the latest edition of any dictionary, Miss Alward calls it incorrect. The expense of instruction is $100 a month."

Then follow the name and address and this frightful example of the ignorance of a pupil with whom the instructor talked:

"Ignorant Fifth Avenue Woman—I will continue to receive instruction on Tuesday afternoons at half-past 2, if the condition of my fy-nances will permit."

After a few doses of the new treatment the talk would be changed to this:

"Educated Fifth Avenue Woman—I will continue to receive instruction on Tuesday awfternoons at hawf-pawst 2, if the condition of my fee-nances will permit."

Hard Experience.

George W. Cable.

The doctor said: "Richling, you've gathered some terribly hard experiences. But hard experiences are often the foundation stones of a successful life. You can make them all profitable. You can make them draw you along, so to speak But you must hold them well in hand as you would a dangerous team, you know—coolly and alertly, firmly and patiently—and never let the reins slack till your going through the last gate."

Help or Die

Nervous Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Intense Agony.

"Four or five years ago I was suffering terribly from what the physicians called nervous dyspepsia. It was with great difficulty that I could keep anything on my stomach. I had doctored for three or four years, but the medicines did me no good, and I grew slowly but steadily worse. Sometimes I would have sick headache lasting as long as three days and nights, which caused me such agony that it seemed as if I had

Rather Die Than Live.

I was told to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I had no faith, but as I was suffering terribly, was willing to try anything. I was in such a condition that it seemed to me I must either have help or die. After I had taken the first bottle I felt certain that Hood's Sarsaparilla was helping me; after finishing the third bottle I was ever so much better; could eat things which I had not before for years. I continued until I had taken six bottles, when I felt

Like a Different Person.

I am not troubled with those terrible headaches and my stomach is all right. Only those who have suffered as I did can understand my gratitude to Hood's Sarsaparilla for the change it has wrought. Since then, have taken a bottle or two of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

every spring. I cannot say enough in praise of Hood's Sarsaparilla and the good it has done for me." MARCIA E. PARHAM, Fond-du-Lac, Wis.



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TO SUIT THE

Requirements of Everybody.

THEY ARE THE VERY BEST.

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I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer who will send me their Express and P. O. address. DR. A. Slocum, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

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Tarrant's Extracts of Cubebs and Copaibia, the best remedy for gonorrhœ, gleet, and all diseases of the urinary organs. Its portable form, freedom from taste and speedy action (frequently cures in three or four days and always in less time than any other preparation) make "Tarrant's Extract" the most desirable remedy ever manufactured. All genuine has red strip across the face of label, with signature of Tarrant & Co., New York, upon it. Price $1. Sold by all druggists. oct 25-26t sun.



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The great Skin Cure, instantly allays the most intense itching, burning, and inflammation, permits rest and sleep, clears the scalp of crusts and scales, speedily soothes and heals raw and irritated surfaces, and restores the hair. CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Purifier and Beautifier, is indispensable in cleansing diseased surfaces. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood and Skin Purifier, and greatest of Humor Remedies, cleanses the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements, and thus removes the cause. Hence the CUTICURA REMEDIES cure every disease and humor of the skin, from pimples to scrofula.

"HOW TO CURE DISEASES OF THE SKIN, SCALP, AND BLOOD," mailed free to any address, 64 pages, 300 Diseases, 50 Illustrations, 100 Testimonials. A book of priceless value to every sufferer.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; CUTICURA SOAP, 25c.; CUTICURA RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston, U. S. A.

Pimply, Blotchy Skin, red, rough and oily skin and hands, painful finger-ends with shapeless nails, are prevented and cured by **Cuticura Soap**, incomparably the greatest of skin purifiers and beautifiers, while rivalling in delicacy and surpassing in purity the most expensive of toilet and nursery soaps. *The only medicated toilet soap*, and *the only preventive and cure* of inflammation and clogging of the pores, the cause of pimples, blackheads, rough, red, and oily skin.



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ATLANTA, GA.





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The Atlanta Trust and Banking Company

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RUBBER STAMPS, Stamps, Stencil and Steel Stamps, Badges, Door Plates and Numbers, Hotel and Key Checks. Atlanta Rubber Stamp and Stencil Works, Telephone 519, 57 South Broad street.

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STANDARD ROTARY SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE—A high-grade machine of the best material, case hardened steel at wearing points; runs 50 per cent lighter per cent faster; 200 per cent more noiseless than the vibrating shuttle machines. We challenge comparison with any machine on the market. Standard Sewing Machine Co., 121 Whitehall, Atlanta, Ga

OPIUM AND WHISKY Habits Cured without physical or mental injury. Treatment identical with that of Dr. Keeley, of Dwight, Illinois. For particulars, address THE KEELEY INSTITUTE, Edgewood Avenue and Ivy street, Atlanta, Ga.

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D. MORRISON Real Estate Agent, No. 47 E. Hunter street. Makes a specialty of small homes in the city and suburbs, and is now offering some splendid bargains to home-seekers in three, four and five-room houses on easy payments.

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PALMER BROS. Contracting painters, interior hard-wood finishers and decorators; estimates given promptly; first-class work a specialty. 'Phone 362. Office: 1 South Broad street.

RELIANCE LIQUOR CO. Importers and Bottlers, 157 Decatur street, wants 5,000 orders for Wines and Liquors, in retail quantities, at wholesale prices. Put up in quarts, pints and jugs.

THE DRESDEN, China, Crockery, Glassware, Table Cutlery, Lamps, Fruit Jars, Mackinaw Refrigerators, wholesale and retail. We are headquarters for all we sell. No larger assortment in the city. Prices low. Mueller & Koempel, No. 3 S. Pryor street, opposite Kimball House.

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GOLDSMITH Real Estate and Loan Agency, 20 South Broad Street, have very large and desirable lists of improved and unimproved city properties. Deal largely in suburban and acreage lands. Refer to Bankers and Merchants of Atlanta.

Done His Best.

Dr. Price has done his best to make his Delicious Flavoring Extracts superior in strength, freshness and fineness of flavor to any flavoring extracts made in the world, and ladies of the best taste, who are now using them, have decided that his intentions have been successfully carried out. Persons who desire a delicate and natural flavor in their cakes, puddings, or any table delicacy, will obtain it by using Dr. Price's Vanilla, Lemon, or Orange Extract. **Try them and be convinced.**





FRANCE'S EXAMPLE

Throws Strong Light on the Situation at the South.

SAVING HABIT REDEEMED THE NATION.

The Wonderful Work of the Bank of France—Self-Help the Best Help for the South.

By the unequal disbursements of the federal government, the southern states have wrested from them every ten years as great a sum as Germany exacted of France for a war indemnity. Bismarck, at the end of a bloody war, did not put upon an ancient enemy a heavier burden than the ordinary operations of our government place upon us in a time of profound peace.

Who could have foreseen at the time of the commune that bruised and bleeding France would, in twenty years, become a money-lender to England and Russia and save the world from financial anarchy.

The same habit of saving and self-help, which redeemed France, may in a short period restore the southern states to financial independence. The south has begun the habit of saving, but she needs to think a little more of self-help. Now let us look at the situation.

There are two things which make a heavy drain upon the resources of the southern states. One is the unequal disbursements of the federal government, and the other is the regular and inexorable demand for interest on our public debt and our railroad bonds. By these causes the southern states are drained of nearly two hundred millions a year, and if interest payments on industrial and commercial loans were added, it would be found that the entire proceeds of the cotton crop are absorbed in interest or wrested from us by the federal government.

It is not merely that federal taxation in the south amounts to a hundred and twenty or forty millions—for a larger sum is collected in the north and west—but it is the fact that very little of what we pay the government ever comes back in disbursements. The vast sums paid out for pensions fall on the other side of the Ohio and Potomac, and nearly the whole of the enormous disbursements for the army, the navy and Indian affairs go the same way, while $60,000,000 of interest and premium go to the bondholders in the great cities of the east.

A great deal has been said about bringing northern and foreign capital south, but unless the capitalist comes along with his investment and spends the interest and dividends in the same vicinity, the advantage is not so great as some people think. He who gathers the odds and ends of small savings from the corners and the hedges and places them in one bulk, where they will be a power, does a better thing than the man who goes outside and brings in some long-headed man to take a mortgage and retire with the interest and dividends, if not eventually with the whole property. Millions of dollars' worth of railroad property built in the old-fashioned way by the subscriptions of local, capitalists, after being subsequently mortgaged, have fallen into the hands of distant owners, who bought the property for a song and are running it for revenue only.

France helped herself, and today she has the strongest financial institutions in the world. The Bank of France kept the discount rate at 3 per cent in the troublous times when it went up to 6 per cent in London. Consul Knowles, of Bordeaux, in a special report on the Bank of France says: "This institution has locked up within its vaults more money—actual money—than the five greatest European banks of issue combined, namely those of England, Germany, Belgium, Austria-Hungary and Italy. * * * When every bank, fearful of a crash, was rapidly calling in its loans; when the entire atmosphere of finance was filled with doubt, misgiving and uncertainty, and the rate of interest and discount mounted with almost unprecedented rapidity, the Bank of France, calmly surveying the situation and availing itself, at the same moment, of a favorable opportunity for a mighty coup d'etat and of making an advance upon exceptionally advantageous terms, unlocked its coffers, withdrew a small portion of its reserve fund, loaned the Bank of England the sum of $15,000,000 in gold and so averted a panic."

Surely we may study the methods of these incomparable financiers! Their great bank has 258 branches, and with a reserve of $216,160,000 in gold and $239,513,000 in silver, it has an issue of bills amounting to $612,410,602. This issue alone is nearly as much per capita as all the currency of the United States. Perhaps it is partly because they work out their own financial system, instead of adopting England's ideas, that the French are able to help themselves with such strong hands.

Returning to our own country, it would be foolish to say that investments of outside capital are not an advantage, when the rate is low enough to let the enterprise live, but the investments of home capital are better, because the interest and dividends remain at home and are expended or reinvested in the same vicinity.

When a country has been devastated or impoverished, and outside capitalists are good enough to offer assistance, at rates which the resources will stand, it would be absurd to decline it, but when the country is able to pay its debts it ought to do so. The point I make is that the odds and ends of capital now unavailable because they are scattered or wasted, would, if collected systematically, make a large amount of available funds with which to pay off the debts due abroad.

England, as a creditor nation, is able to keep the balance of trade in her favor when the commodities she buys would turn the scale against her. Her large bill of interest must be deducted from our bill for cotton and wheat. But for this the enormous exports of this season would have made the balance in our favor much larger. When her bill of interest is not large enough she sells some American securities and reduces the balance still further. In this way John Bull keeps a grip on his gold and euchers us at last. As a lender, also, he controls the trade of South America. For this reason home capital is the best.

But suppose there is no home capital to invest? Now we come to the point. The largest single body of money in the United States is found in the deposits of the savings banks—put there by the very class of people who are not supposed to have any money. The comptroller of the currency in his report, recently issued, estimates the deposits of the savings banks of the United States at $1,623,079,749. This amount, collected from the thousands who have little to spare, is more than the deposits of the national banks, and nearly double the amount held by the trust companies and state banks combined. The funds of savings banks may be invested in first-class bonds, and if we had savings of this amount in the southern states, these institutions would be able to take the best railroad and state bonds and stop a drain of nearly $100,000,000 a year. Some will say there is a very large "if" in the way. Not so large perhaps as you think. The savings banks of New York and Massachusetts alone hold half the total and half of it accumulated in ten years.

What are the southern states doing to relieve themselves of the heavy drain which taxes their resources every year? An examination of the government reports will show that very few of the savings banks are in the south. Apparently we are improvident, but observation shows that other institutions have taken the place of savings banks in this section. The resources of the south are too rich for people to wait upon 4 per cent investments. The savings of the people are going into institutions which pay higher interest and generally do a safe business. These are building and loan associations of various forms. Their growth in the southern states has been phenomenal, and bids fair to outstrip that of any other section. In a few years some of these institutions have accumulated resources of very great value. The securities deposited with the state treasurer by twelve of the largest concerns in Georgia aggregated nearly two and a half millions. One institution of this city has accumulated a property of three-quarters of a million in three years, and others have almost equaled its progress. What appears to be extraordinary growth has been scrutinized by eminent experts, who say the business is sound. Several of the largest institutions submit their reports regularly for the criticism of the Philadelphia actuary, who is best known as an authority on this subject. The state has taken cognizance of their growth and is legislating to protect the interests of depositors in a very thorough way, and the effect has been to increase the public confidence in these institutions. Like the insurance companies they have come to stay. They are accumulating vast funds which are constantly invested in a way to stimulate industry. Atlanta, which is one of the great centers of these institutions, is becoming as much a city of homes as Philadelphia. It is hard to find a man who does not own a lot and few who are not trying to build a home.

The building and loan associations are to be credited with a large proportion of the 2,700 houses built in Atlanta within three years.

There is one very unsatisfactory feature in this business. It has done wonders for the cities and towns, but so far it has done nothing for the country districts. The farmers of the southern states have an individual mortgaged debt of nearly three hundred millions. In some states Mr. Porter's census shows it to be more than thirty millions for town and country. This does not include the crop and stock mortgages and the open accounts bearing interest.

Until the farmers start something similar to the building and loan associations, and so accumulate a sinking fund and loan fund together, they will continue to carry a heavy load. Such things have been done. The Raiffaissen loan fund unions of Germany have been a great blessing to the small farmers, whom it rescued from the clutches of usurers. The subject is worthy the best thought of our ablest business men, and it is to be hoped that they will give it their attention.

W. G. COOPER.

A LETTER FROM DR. HAYGOOD.

Giving Some Interesting Items from the Coast of California.

"From the east," in California, means that one comes to the coast from the other side of the "Rockies." Maine and Florida, Virginia and Texas are east.

So many friends in our southern-east have asked me to write them something about California that I must beg THE CONTITUTION to help me.

It is not easy to tell people who have not been here anything intelligible about this really wonderful country. It is so big—as large as three of Georgia—so manifold in its developments in nature and among men, so unique, so surprising, that one cannot tell the simple truth, as he sees with his eyes, without endangering his reputation for veracity.

One should be here much longer than seven months—we reached this fairest of citiest the last week in June, 1891—to be entitled to opinions on many subjects. The south has suffered so much injustice from hurygraph notes on its people—the observers peeping from Pullman cars, and getting information from the porter, that a man once resident in the south will not rush into print with his own conclusions about states and people.

Just a few things I know.

I find a beautiful country, fertile beyond eastern conceptions—with a matchless climate. During the dry season—lasting about eight months—there is no rain; during the wet season it rains about as often as in Georgia in the winter time. We had, I think, just seven rainy days since we returned—January 5—from our Georgia trip. From our front porch I see great fields of snow on the Seireas, perhaps forty miles away; in the front yard the young blue grass is growing, the geraniums, calla lillies, violets, pansies and roses are blooming. The thermometer at sun up, in the hall (then ner there no fire in the house) 58 degrees; at noon, 62 degrees. This is, they tell me, about what it will show till spring. Bright days it will reach at noon, out-doors anywhere, from 70 to 80 degrees. And not much more in the summer. Last July we needed at least one blanket at night. The climate cannot be exagerated; it is matchless. Dudley Warner's book, "Our Italy," Harper & Brothers, I read over and over after deciding to come here: I do not find that he made one single overstatement.

Men ought to live out their full term here. As a matter of fact, but for the invalids who come too late, our annual death rate would be so low as to be hardly creditable. In 1891, the death rate in this city per 1,000 was 12-78, and of 174 who died with pulmonary troubles only twenty belonged here. The others came too late.

This country is all alive and full of push—with little mercy on lazy man. The people are energetic and have a certain instinct of victory. They expect to succeed, and for the most part do.

I have spent as much as two weeks in the upper part of the state but my personal observations have been chiefly in southern California.

This big state, in variety of climates, soils and productiveness perhaps no country can equal. It is hard to think of anything not strictly confined to the tropics that cannot be grown somewhere in this wonderful country. Indian corn and all the small grains grow to perfection, and show yields incredible in many sections. Oranges, figs, olives, walnuts, apricots, peaches, grapes, pears and nearly all fruits abound.

Stock raising is a big business; horses, cattle and sheep find an abundant grazing in season, and cheap and nutritious food out of season, the finest advantages for rapid growth. The winters are never cold enough to check animal growth; a horse is as big here at three, it seems to me, as in the older and colder states at five. I believe the principle holds good as to children. Sixteen year-olds here are nearly full grown. The California free schools run ten months in the year and their grade is high. It is purely secular education, but of its sort I believe it to be the best in the United States. They cost last year considerably more than five million dollars. A poor man's child gets as good an education here as anywhere in the world; I think better.

The people are energetic, quick of wit and not afraid. They are intent on making money, and more people succeed than in any country I know—especially working people.

It costs more to live here than in the older states, but wages are greater in proportion. In the cities the professions are crowded; the surest incomes come out of the ground. And why not?

A good faithful farm laborer may count on from $25 to $30 per month and his board. A good man-cook in this city easily commands from $25 to $30; a little German girl wanted $20 from us.

As it seems to me the most comfortable and independent people I ever saw are those who own farms of from twenty to thirty acres; or orange, walnut, apricots or other fruit ranches of from five to ten acres. The yields are fabulous, and the work neither heavy, constant nor disagreeable.

As there never was any slavery here and as there are now very few negroes here—not enough to make any "negro operation" at all—the white people do not mind doing their own work, and, doing it, have found out many inventions for making their work convenient and easy.

I copy from The Los Angeles Herald—one of the leading papers of the state—from its issue of January 1, some statements said to be absolutely reliable in every particular. These figures show something of the resources of this country. All the places mentioned are near the city of Los Angeles. I take a few of each, showing crops and proceeds last season:

Oranges—G. P. Yeakum, Vernon, on seven acres produced 1,000 boxes, which sold for $1,000; cost of production, $140; net profit, $860; trees, seven years old.

F. Q. Story, Albambra; twenty-five acres; product sold for $13,500; cost of production, $3,200; net profit, $10,300; trees six years old. In 1883 land was a barren waste.

George E. Prentiss, Douney, ten acres; product sold for $4,350; other fruits paid expenses.

E. J. Baldwin, Santa Anita, seventy-five acres; produced 80,000 boxes; sold for $104,000; cost of cultivating and irrigating, $1,105; net profits $102,895; one-half orchard in old tree, one half in young trees.

Apricots—T. D. Leslie (one mile from Pomona), one acre; produced 10 tons; sold for $270; cost of production, $60; net profit, $190.

George Lightfoot, South Pasadena, two acres; produced 11 tons; sold for $250; cost of production, $20; net profit, $240.

Prunes—C. D. Andrew, Pomona, twelve acres; product, 77 tons; sold for $2,850; cost of production, $150; net profit, $3,700.

Berries—Benjamine Norris, Pomona; blackberries one-half acre; produced 2500 pounds; sold for $100; cost for production, $5; net profit, $95.

Onions—Charles Lanler, Douney, one acre; produced 113 sacks; sold for $642; cost of production, $50; net profit, $592.

And three columns of the same sort.

Population increases fast in California. In Los Angeles county the population in 1880, was 33,381; in 1890, 101,454. Production and business keep pace with the population.

The people are from all the states, and from nearly all countries. The English speaking people predominating and controlling everything.

There should be a magnificent civilization in this great state, and indeed in the whole pacific coast. ATTICUS G. HAYGOOD.

Los Angeles, Cal., February 9, 1892.



Backed up by a cash offer—the statements that are made by the proprietors of Doctor Sage's Catarrh Remedy. They say that their medicine will *cure*, perfectly and permanently, the worst case of Chronic Catarrh in the Head—that not only Catarrh itself, but all the troubles that come from it, and every thing catarrhal in its nature, are cured by the mild, soothing, cleansing and healing properties of their remedy.

They can't say any more. Probably every medicine for Catarrh claims as much. But it's one thing to *promise* a cure—it's a very different thing to *perform* it. The proprietors of Dr. Sage's Remedy want to prove that they *mean* what they say. So they make this offer: If they can't cure your Catarrh, no matter how bad your case or of how long standing, they'll pay you $500 in cash. You're sure of the money or a cure. Isn't such a medicine worth trying?

AN OPEN LETTER.

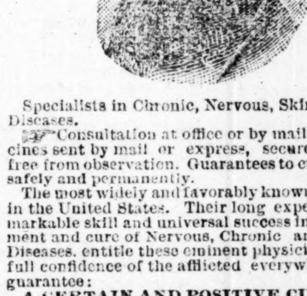
SHORT AND SWEET.

Mr. W. R. Hoyt, Atlanta, Ga.
Dear Sir:
"Please ship me by freight to ——, Ala.: 40 pounds Rolled Oats, 4 pounds Rijamo Coffee. The former invoice sent delighted us. Everything was fresh; perfect in quality. Thanks."

The above is an extract from a letter just received. It speaks for itself. Fresh goods of the best quality always please. You are certain of getting that kind only when you buy from us.
W. R. HOYT, 90 Whitehall.

feu b7 7 og rpr m

Drs. BETTS & BETTS
PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS, AND SPECIALISTS,
39½ Whitehall Street, Atlanta Ga.



Specialists in Chronic, Nervous, Skin and Blood Diseases.
Consultation at office or by mail free. Medicines sent by mail or express, securely packed, free from observation. Guarantees to cure quickly, safely and permanently.
The most widely and favorably known specialists in the United States. Their long experience, remarkable skill and universal success in the treatment and cure of Nervous, Chronic and Surgical Diseases, entitle these eminent physicians to the full confidence of the afflicted everywhere. They guarantee:
A CERTAIN AND POSITIVE CURE for the awful effects of early vice and the numerous evils that follow in its train.
PRIVATE, BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES speedily, completely and permanently cured.
NERVOUS DEBILITY AND SEXUAL DISORDERS yield readily to their skillful treatment.
HYDROCELE AND VARICOCELE permanently and successfully cured in every case.
SYPHILIS, GONORRHŒA, GLEET, Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Night Emissions, Decayed Faculties, Female Weakness and all delicate disorders peculiar to either sex positively cured, as well as all functional disorders that result from youthful folly or the excess of mature years.
STRICTURE Guaranteed permanently cured.
TO YOUNG AND MIDDLE-AGED MEN.
A SURE CURE The awful effects of early vice which brings organic weakness, destroying both mind and body, with all its dreaded ills, permanently cured.
DRS. BETTS Address those who have impaired themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits, which ruin both mind and body, unfitting them for business, study or marriage.
MARRIED MEN, or those entering on that happy life, aware of physical debility, quickly assisted.
A friendly letter or call may save you future suffering and shame and add golden years to life.
No letter answered unless accompanied by 4 cents in stamps. Address, or call on

DRS. BETTS & BETTS,
39½ WHITEHALL STREET.
ATLANTA - - - GA.
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SANTAL-MIDY
These tiny Capsules arrest in 48 hours without inconvenience, those affections in which Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections fail.
MIDY

STILSON,
JEWELER.
88 WHITEHALL ST.
Reliable Goods.
Fair Dealing.
Bottom Prices.

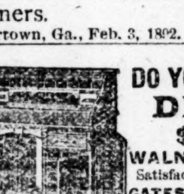
NOTICE.

The city of Cedartown, Ga., will receive bids, up to 12 o'clock, noon, on the 20th instant, for laying about six (6) miles of water pipes for the city's new waterworks; also, for the construction of stand pipe.

Plans and specifications to be seen in office of L. J. Wagner, superintendent of construction, at Rome, Ga., or in office of board of water commissioners in Cedartown, Ga.

J. E. HOUSEAL,
Chairman Board of Water Commissioners.

Cedartown, Ga., Feb. 3, 1892. feb 6, d10t



DO YOU WANT A DESK?
$21.50
WALNUT OR OAK.
Satisfaction guaranteed.
GATES DESK CO.
Greenville, S. C.
Send for Catalogue A.

SPLINT COAL.

The best domestic and steam coal ever burnt in Atlanta. The very best lump coal $5 per ton. Best screened and washed nut coal, $3.50 per ton cash. I am also agent for the celebrated Corona coal. I give special prices on carload lots. Best oak and pine wood cheap for cash.

A. H. BENNING,

Wholesale and Retail Coal Merchant, Corner Simpson street and W. & A. R. R., also 359 Decatur street. Telephone 356 and 1131. feb 8—d1m



THE STURTEVANT HOUSE
NEW YORK.

AMERICAN PLAN $2.50 to 3.50 Per Day.

EUROPEAN PLAN $1.00 per day Upward.

THE STURTEVANT HOUSE

is the most central in the city; near all elevated roads, street car lines, principal places of amusement and large retail stores.

All the Comforts of Home with the additional conveniences of the Metropolis is offered our guests.

THE STURTEVANT HOUSE,
Broadway, 28th & 29th Sts., New York, N. Y.
jan 17—6m sun tues fri

Notice to Contractors
OF GRANITE STREET PAVING,

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the New Orleans and Northeastern Railroad Company until 12 o'clock, noon, of March 15, 1892, for the paving of Levee or North Peters street from Louisa to Poland street, in the city of New Orleans, La., with granite block paving.

The amount of paving required is about ten thousand square yards. Specifications can be obtained at the office of G. B. Nicholson, Chief Engineer, 3 W. 4th St., Cincinnati, O., or from John Glynn, Jr., Resident Gen'l Agt., 34 St. Charles St., New Orleans, La.

All bids must be addressed to C. C. Harvey, Vice President New Orleans and Northeastern Railroad Co., 35 W. 4th St., Cincinnati, O.

The company reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

C. C. HARVEY,
Vice Pres't N. O. and N. E. R. R. Co.
feb12 to mar10 fri sun wed

HARD DRINKERS

Suffering in mind, body and purse from DRUNKENNESS or DIPSOMANIA can be surely, safely and speedily cured by the wonderful new specific

CHLORIOGOLD!

No matter whether the person is a moderate or "periodical" drinker or a "total wreck," CHLORIOGOLD destroys all appetite or craving for alcoholic stimulants without harm or inconvenience, and assures the patient new life and happiness. Being tasteless it can be given by a friend in tea, coffee, lemonade, beer, liquors, or food without the patient's knowledge, or it can be taken by the patient in the same liquids, with a guarantee of absolute success and a radical cure in either case. Hundreds of cures have been made with CHLORIOGOLD in Illinois alone. Price within reach of all, only $2. CHLORIOGOLD can be had of our agents or sent postpaid by us. Pamphlets furnished free. All correspondence confidential. MADRID CHEMICAL CO., Sole Proprietors for the U. S., 358 Dearborn St., Chicago.

FOR SALE IN ATLANTA, GA., BY
Chas. O. Tyner, Druggist, Marietta & Broad Sts.
R. L. Palmer, Druggist, 18 Kimball House.

FOR SALE.

A Desirable Home, No. 313 Peachtree Street.

LOT 74 FEET FRONT, RUNNING THROUGH to Ivy. Ten-room house, with all modern improvements; one of the most desirable locations in the city. Call and examine it.
feb5 1m fri sun tues.

NOTICE

To Jail Builders and Steel Cell Workers

There is money in it for you, and if you will act without delay you can get it out. Send your address to us for valuable information on the subject. Time is limited; therefore, do not delay, but address, at once,

Early County News,
Blakely, Ga.

feb7 2w sun tues fri

PETER LYNCH

95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell Sts

DEALER IN

Cigars, Tobaccos, Wines, Liquors, Pistols and Cartridges.

Is just now receiving at the above houses and at his branch store, 201 Peters street, a full supply of English pea seed, bean seed, onion sets and all other garden and field seeds, also Eastern seed, Irish potatoes in large lots, all to be sold at the lowest prices for good, pure and reliable goods. All orders from country and city promptly filled. Terms cash.

The Shingle of Our
"MAMMYS"
Amoskeag Brand Never Splits.



ATLANTA LUMBER CO.,
Corner Humphries and Glenn Sts.
ATLANTA, GA.
Telephone, 897. feb 7,d1m

FAT FOLKS!
"ANTI-CORPULENE PILLS"
Reduce Flesh 15 pounds a Month.
Cause no sickness; contain no poison, and Never Fail. Druggists or by mail.
De La Monte's Complexion Wafers
bleach the skin snow white.
Druggists, or by mail. - - Particulars (sealed) 2c.
WILCOX SPECIFIC CO., PHILA., PA.

JAS. A. ANDERSON & CO.



For the Next Thirty Days We Will Sell
MEN'S SUITS AND OVERCOATS.
BOYS' SUITS AND OVERCOATS,
MEN'S AND BOYS' EXTRA PANTS
At a Reduction of 25 Per Cent.

Special inducements offered in our Merchant Tailoring Department.

Remember we do not keep shoddy clothing, but offer the best at the reduction stated.

JAS. A. ANDERSON & CO.
41 Whitehall Street.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

THE FLORIDA CENTRAL & PENINSULAR R. R.
THE FLORIDA TRUNK LINE.
SHORT LINE TO TAMPA.

Connects at CALLAHAN and JACKSONVILLE with trains to and from New York and the east, Atlanta and the north and west.

48 Miles Shortest Route Between Callahan and Tampa.
28 Miles Shortest Route Between Jacksonville and Tampa.

Three Trains Daily.

Leaving Callahan 11:25 a. m. and 7:20 p. m. Leaving Jacksonville 11:15 a. m. and 9:00 p. m., for Hawthorne, Ocala, Leesburg, Tavares, Orlando, Winter Park, Tampa, Tarpon Springs, St. Petersburg, and in addition, a third train "THE FLYING CRACKER," with Pullman Parlor cars, leaving Jacksonville 8:45, makes a daylight run to Tampa over the central part of Florida, stopping at the renowned Silver Spring. Sleepers on all night trains. Send for best map of Florida to
A. O. MACDONELL, G. P. A., Jacksonville, Fla.
N. S. PENNINGTON, Traffic Manager. jan1—d3m

RAILROAD SCHEDULES,

Showing the Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Central Time.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.	
*No.3, from Savannah... 7 45 am	*No. 2, to Savannah... 7 20 am
*No. 11, from Macon... 11 30 am	*No. 12, to Macon... 4 10 pm
*No.1, from Savannah... 7 35 pm	*No. 4, to Savannah... 7 00 pm
WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.	
From Nashville*.. 7 00 am	To Nashville*... 8 10 am
From Kingston*.. 9 35 am	To Chattanooga*.. 1 35 pm
From Chat'n'ga*. 1 45 pm	To Kingston... 4 10 pm
From Nashville*.. 6 40 pm	To Nashville*... 7 45 pm
ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.	
From Selma*... 7 05 am	To Opelika*... 7 00 am
From West Point 11 30 am	To Montgomery*... 4 15 pm
From Montg'm'y*12 05 pm	To West Point... 5 05 pm
From Opelika*... 6 02 pm	To Selma*... 11 15 pm
GEORGIA RAILROAD.	
From Augusta*... 6 30 am	To Augusta*... 8 00 am
From Covington... 7 50 am	To Decatur... 8 55 am
From Decatur... 9 55 am	To Clarkston... 12 10 pm
From Augusta*... 1 00 pm	To Augusta*... 2 45 pm
From Clarkston... 1 55 pm	To Clarkston... 3 15 pm
From Clarkston... 4 35 pm	To Covington... 6 20 pm
From Augusta*... 5 45 pm	To Augusta*... 11 15 pm
PIEDMONT AIR-LINE. (RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD.)	
From Lula... 7 50 am	To Washington*... 8 00 am
From Wash'gton*11 20 am	To Washington*... 12 25 pm
From Wash'gton* 4 05 pm	To Lula... 4 30 pm
From Wash'gton* 10 45 pm	To Washington*... 7 50 pm
RICHMOND AND DANVILLE R. R. (GEORGIA PACIFIC DIVISION.)	
From Greenville*. 6 30 am	To Tallapoosa‡... 2:09 pm
From Tallapoosa‡ 8 40 am	To Birmingham*... 4:10 pm
From Tallapoosa‡ 10 30 am	To Tallapoosa‡... 5:00 pm
From Birming'm*12 15 pm	To Greenville*... 11:05 pm
EAST TENN., VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA R'Y.	
No. 11. From Cincinnati... 3 41 am	No.11. For Ja'k'v'e and St. A'g'stine 3 55 am
No. 14. From St. Aug'st'e & Jacksonville... 8 35 am	No. 14. For B'gh'm and Ch'tanooga. 7 40 am
No. 16. F'm Mac'n. 12 15 pm	No. 16. For Mem. and Cincinnati... 1 20 pm
No. 15. Fr'm Mem. Cin. and Chat... 2 42 pm	No. 15. For Macon. 3 45 pm
No. 13. From Bir-m'gh'm, Chattanooga and Rome 6 45 pm	No. 13. For Sav'h and St. A'g'stine 7 00 pm
No. 12. From Ja'k-s'nv'le, Sav'h and Br'sw'k con'ct'ns for Atlanta and points beyond... 10 40 pm	No. 12. For Cinc'i, with con'ct'ns at Chat. and Cin'ti with diverging lines... 10 55 pm
ATLANTA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD.	
From F't Valley* 10 40 am	To Fort Valley*... 3 00 pm

*Daily. ‡Sunday only. All other trains daily except Sunday. Central time.

ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE.

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD CO. the most direct line and best route to Montgomery New Orleans, Texas and the Southwest.

The following schedule in effect January 10, 1892.

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 50. Daily.	No. 52. Daily.	No. 56 Daily except Sunday.	No. 58. Daily.
Lv Atlanta...	4 15 pm	11 15 pm	5 05 pm	7 00 am
Ar Newnan...	5 32 pm	12 51 am	6 45 pm	8 30 am
Ar LaGrange..	6 32 pm	2 07 am	8 00 pm	9 35 am
Ar W Point..	6 57 pm	2 42 am	8 35 pm	10 03 am
Ar Opelika...	7 40 pm	3 32 am	......	10 52 am
Ar Columbus...	......	......	......	12 05noon
Ar Motgomary	9 25 pm	6 00 am	......	......
Ar Pensacola	5 15 am	1 10 pm	......	......
Ar Mobile....	3 15 am	12 10 pm	......	......
ArN Orleans..	7 45 am	4 45 pm	......	......
Ar HoustnTex	9 45 pm	7 07 am	......	......
TO SELMA, VICKSBURG AND SHREVEPORT				
Lv Mongomory	9 35 pm	8 05 am	......	......
Ar Selma......	11 20 pm	10 10 am	......	......

NORTH BOUND.	No. 51. Daily.	No. 53. Daily.	No. 57*	No. 55. Daily.
Lv New Orleans...	7 45 am	8 25 pm	......	......
Lv Mobile...	1 05 pm	1 07ngt	......	......
Lv Pensacola...		11 30 pm	......	......
Ar Montgomery...	7 55 pm	7 30 am	......	......
Lv Selma...	4 10 pm		......	......
Lv Montgomery...	12 15 am	6 20 am	......	......
Ar Columbus...	12 05 pm	12 05 am	......	11 45 am
Ar Opelika...	2 40 am	8 25 am	......	2 05 pm
Ar West Point...	3 33 am	9 10 am	8 00 am	2 51 pm
Ar LaGrange...	4 03 am	9 35 am	8 35 am	3 27 pm
ArNewnan...	5 22 am	10 41 am	9 50 am	4 37 pm
Ar Atlanta...	7 05 am	12 05 pm	11 40 am	6 02 pm

*Daily except Sunday.

Train No. 50 carries Pullman vestibule sleeper from Washington to New Orleans, and vestibule dining car from Washington to Montgomery.

Train 53 carries Pullman vestibule sleeper from New Orleans to Washington, and vestibule dining car from Montgomery to Washington.

Train No. 52 carries Pullman drawing room buffet car from Atlanta to New Orleans.

EDM. L. TYLER, General Manager. R. E. LUTZ, Traffic Manager.
JOHN A. GEE, Asst. Gen'l Pass Agt.

MONON ROUTE
LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY & CHICAGO RY. CO.

Are you going to Chicago, or any point in the northwest via Chicago? If so, ask your ticket agent for tickets via Louisville. Or via Cincinnati and Indianapolis. Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and Monon positively the only line running Pullman vestibuled trains, electric lighted, steam heated, with magnificent dining cars and compartment sleeping cars.

W. H. McDOEL, General Manager. JAMES BARKER, Gen. Pass. Agent.
april4-d1y

R&D

Richmond and Danville.

Company, operating the Central Railroad of Georgia. Time card in effect January 24, 1892.

Solid train Atlanta to Jacksonville, with Pullman Sleeping Cars through without change.

Atlanta to Florida.	No. 2	No. 4	No. 12
Lv Atlanta...	7 20 am	7 10 pm	4 10 pm
Ar Griffin...	8 44 am	8 42 pm	5 50 pm
Ar Macon Junc...	10 30 am	10 45 pm	7 55 pm
Ar Macon...	10 55 am	10 55 pm	8 10 pm
Lv Macon...	10 20 am	......	8 25 pm
Lv Macon Junc...	10 35 am	......	8 33 pm
Ar Albany...	2 55 pm	......	12 40 am
Ar Thomasville...	6 35 pm	......	
Ar Waycross...	......	......	5 00 am
Ar Brunswick...	......	......	7 15 am
Ar Jacksonville...	......	......	7 45 am

JACKSONVILLE TO ATLANTA.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 11
Lv Jacksonville...	......	......	7 55 pm
Lv Brunswick...	......	......	7 35 pm
Lv Waycross...	......	......	10 35 pm
Lv Thomasville...	......	......	
Ar Albany...	......	......	2 10 am
Ar Macon...	......	......	6 30 am
Lv Macon...	3 40 pm	3 45 am	7 40 am
Ar Griffin...	6 00 pm	6 00 am	9 53 am
Ar Atlanta...	7 35 pm	7 45 am	11 30 am

ATLANTA, SAVANNAH AND JACKSONVILLE.

SOUTHWARD. No. 2	No. 4		NORTHWARD. No. 1	No. 3
7 20 am	7 10 pm	Lv Atlanta... Ar	7 35 pm	7 45 am
8 44 am	8 42 pm	Lv Griffin... Ar	6 00 pm	6 00 am
11 55 am	11 15 pm	Lv Macon... Ar	3 20 pm	3 25 am
6 30 pm	6 30 am	Ar Savannah Lv	7 10 am	8 10 pm
7 45 am	12 00 pm	Ar J'cks'nv'e Lv	7 15 pm	1 00 pm

Palace sleeping cars on Nos. 3 and 4 between Atlanta and Savannah; Pullman, Savannah and Jacksonville.

ATLANTA TO COLUMBUS VIA GRIFFIN.

	No. 2	No. 12
Lv. Atlanta...	7 20 am	4 10 pm
Ar Griffin...	8 44 am	5 50 pm
Lv Griffin...	9 00 am	6 00 pm
Ar Columbus...	11 50 am	9 20 pm

Through coach between Atlanta and Columbus on No. 1 and 12.

SUBURBAN TRAINS—(Daily except Sunday.)

	am	am	pm	pm	pm	pm
Leave Atlanta...	6 45	8 15	1 00	3 00	6 00	7 45
RETURNING.	am	am	am	pm	pm	pm
Leave Hapeville...	6 00	7 25	9 00	2 10	4 00	6 45

SUNDAY SCHEDULE.

Leave Atlanta...	3 00 pm	6 00 pm	7 45 pm
RETURNING.			
Leave Hapeville...	2 10 pm	4 00 pm	6 45 pm

All trains above run daily.

W. H. GREEN, Gen. Manager Atlanta.
SOL HAAS, Traffic Manager, Atlanta.
V. E. McBEE, Gen. Supt., Savannah.
J. L. TAYLOR, Gen. Pass. Agt., Atlanta.
S. H. HARDWICK, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt., Savannah, Ga.
A. A. VERNOY, Pass. Agent, Atlanta.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

HUGH V. WASHINGTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Macon Ga.,
Special attention to commercial claims, damages, corporation laws and matters of real estate in state and federal courts. sep2—6m

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(Late Judge Sup. Court Mid. Ct.)
HINES & FELDER,
Attorneys at Law,
aug 27-1y Room 33, Fitten Building

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COUNSELOR AT LAW,
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Attorney at Law
Office: 9½ Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga
Special attention given to the collection of claims

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HAYGOOD, LOVETT & PLYER,
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B. H. & C. D. HILL, ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Rooms 14, 15 and 16, Old Capitol.
Telephone 439.

G. L. NORRMAN,
Architect,
Old Capitol Building,
Atlanta, Ga. 1y

T. H. HUZZA, M. D., PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.
2½ Marietta St., over Jacobs' Pharmacy.
Hours: 10 to 1; 5 to 7. Telephone 185.
Night Calls at Office.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE.
B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D.
Atlanta, Ga. Office 104½ Whitehall St.

PRETTY BONNETS.

Spring Styles to Be of Many Colors and Higher Priced.

MADE IN NEW YORK AND PARIS.

Dictated by Taste and a Knowledge of Form—The Materials of Which They Will Be Made.



It is claimed with show of reason that as elegant bonnets are made today in New York as in Paris. We have the same materials, the same workwomen, and—within limits—as exacting a public. Our skilled bonnet makers are Parisiennes trained in Paris workshops. They are ably seconded by Irish women, who by descent possess the purely artistic temperament. Moreover, there is found here and there, in charge of our important establishments, American women of education, refinement and character, who are studying their subject with seriousness. Between them all the American bonnet is in good hands. When they have got through refining the conventional element fashion has long deemed necessary in a bonnet, they may come to take a larger aesthetic view of the subject, and see it in its relation to the whole dress, and to abstract conditions of beauty. There is hope.

It is said that the spring bonnets will mingle many colors as none but the most "Frenchy" bonnets have ever done before. By this we are to understand that where we have been content with one, or at most two, very raw tints, we shall have such a mingling as will constitute color in the true sense of the word. This will, it is prophesied, make the best bonnets higher in price than ever, because only a milliner with art knowledge, or with true art instincts, will be able to produce these color harmonies, and such skill and ability is rare and costly. Such an outlook adds another to the many reasons why women in general should learn something about the ground principles of decorative art. On this line it will be but too easy for ignorant milliners to produce crude results, and one should be able at least to tell whether the motley she wears makes a fright of her or not.

However these things may be there is no doubt that the bonnet shapes of the coming season have been to an extent dictated by taste and a knowledge of forms. It would be early to talk of spring headwear were it not that the reflex influence of it is immense on the bonnets being made and worn at the present. But in order to buy or make a bonnet intelligently late in the season, it is necessary to look forward and understand the important elements of the coming season. This is what the leading milliners do, and this is the knowledge the amateur must have if she will make her own chapeau successfully.

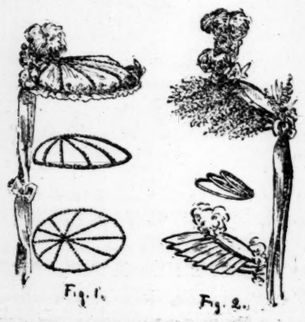


Fig. 1. Fig. 2.

The crown with no rim, and the rim with no crown to speak of. This is a general classification of the new bonnets. One is for the small capote; the other frames the face, an effort so becoming to some and so liked by youthful faces. The first are very small. They are slightly peaked, mandarin fashion, a little back of the center, or else they are of three fillets of graduated size, tied together at the back. The second has for its motive the Tam O'Shanter. Its crown is low and flat and is properly not a crown at all, since it does not set down onto the head. It is more correctly a knot or center, from which the brim issues and falls in a charming succession of flops and flares round the face. The width of the rim is from two and a half to four inches, and it narrows toward the back, where it is usually turned up against the crown.

These forms in their best estate are elementary and good. If we sought prototypes we might fancy for one a plantain leaf with its stem curled up at the back, and from the other a single piece of fabric tied up in the middle, to make it fall over and protect the eyes. If only the milliner would be content. If she would not build them up out of recognition with her picots and her pompons.

Spring will see these shapes made up in fancy straws of yellow, white, gold and silver, the importations showing a great excess of such braids over the plain ones. At present the materials are velvet, ribbon, lace and jet. Jet is on nearly all dress bonnets and will be a chief feature in the spring. Frames made of wire, strung with jet beads and nail heads, are now popular and will form largely the demi-season wear. The prices for these range from a dollar and a half upwards. They need very little trimmings—some thin, black texture laid underneath, a rosette, a bunch of tips and ends. One of the best things about them and other bonnets of the moment is that they can be made almost as easily by the amateur as by the professional.

The jet frames themselves can be made at home, with a little ingenuity and time. If you want to try, get black wire, which is sold in the stores for the purpose at 2 cents the piece, or jets, which may be of one or of several sizes, according to your design. They cost from three to thirty cents a dozen, according to size, and small beads to alternate with large nail heads are 3 cents a string. Of course these are imitation jets. Form your design with the wire and then string on the jets to suit yourself, using two or three sizes of jets to make a pattern, or covering the wires entirely with square nail heads. Because these frames are easily altered in shape by bending, they are especially enticing to the amateur, who is thus sure that her work will end in something becoming. Some of these bonnets are illustrated by several views, to show how the frames are made, as well as how they are trimmed.

A characteristic jet bonnet of the small type has black illusion pressed under for a lining and gathered into a ruffle, which projects round the edges. At the back is a pompon of black tips, with a bow of violet ribbon at its base. In front is a tiny bow of black velvet ribbon, that may be exchanged for a bunch of blue violets. Violets are much used on black hats. The strings are of black satin. Character would be added to this bonnet if the outlining wire, instead of being jetted, should be wound with black velvet ribbon.

Of the fillet framework and its fashionable treatment, we have a good model in a choice pattern bonnet prepared for spring. The fillets are wound with black velvet ribbon. The smallest one is utilized for a crown, and is lined with some milliner's fabric of green. Under its edge are sewed white lilacs, which fall over and cover the two larger fillets. At the back is a knot of purple lilacs, made by cutting one spray in two, with a bunch of green stems standing upwards, and black satin strings. At the front of the small fillet is a bunch of black tips, with a little knot of velvet at its base.

Flowers will be used in profusion on the spring bonnets but an occasional bunch of blue violets is about all that is seen of them yet. Instead of the drooping lilacs on this bonnet a similar effect is produced by overlapping velvet ribbon ends, doubled and cut to wedge-like points, as shown in the drawing.

Midway between the small and the rimmed bonnet the toque or turban still holds a place. One made of strung jet has two views of it given. An elegant toque bonnet imported for spring has its sides jetted and it is covered with a bed of violets and leaves.

The Tam bonnets have endless variations. Two views of a jet one are here given, as a



Fig. 6.

suggestion to the amateur who would try her hand at stringing jet. The crown and rim are made separately, and the crown is a flat piece. They are joined together by wires giving a depth of crown of something less than an inch. A twist of velvet should make a fillet round the joining wires. Though these jet frames are mere open-work skeletons they often have nothing between them and the hair, but for elegence they should be lined, and with some gauzy fabric of plush.

Another jet Tam has the rim full and bent in flutings. It is lined with black thread lace, which projects and falls bewitchingly about the face. It has on it black tips and a bow of orange ribbon, and long streamers of the orange ribbon and the lace. The lace is eight inches wide and is sewed upon the ribbon. Moire ribbon is very much in vogue.

A fashionable hat of the mandarin type is of jet and yellow crape. The frame is like an inverted saucer, except that it is oblong and turned up in the back, and has a fillet set underneath to keep it on the head. To make this hat, cover the frame with the crape, in concentric shirrs to the center. Place over the center a double box-plaited ruche of the crape. Let black tips towards the back carry up the height. Face the rim an inch deep with black velvet, and over it fit an open-work jet piece made on wires, nearly three inches deep. The inside edge of this piece is raised, giving a slope to the outline. Fill in the back with a knot of the crape and a loop or two of black velvet ribbon. Add strings of black satin.

Bonnet strings have been narrow for some time, but broad streamers will be on spring bonnets and hats, both large and small. They reach below the waist and part way down are caught together with a rosette. Jet ornaments will be very much used. As they also are



Fig. 7.

made on wire there is no reason why a woman with a little knowledge of design should not make her own.

The bonnets here described are suitable for dress and demi-dress wear. New York women, who know how to dress according to canon, choose for shopping something more severe. The distinction may be illustrated by noting a shopping bonnet being now worn by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt. It is a fitted capote of hairy brown felt, trimmed with black velvet ribbon. The ribbon is formed into a butterfly-like bow at the top and thence twisted down each side of the front and ending in the strings, which are tied under the chin. Nothing could be more simple. Her wrappings beneath are of the richest sable. ADA CONE.



Fig. 3. Fig. 4. Fig. 5.

AN IDEAL.

The blush of the wild, sweet roses—
The bloom on the unplucked grape,
Faint mists that rest on the lake's fair breast,
And the hills and mountain drape;

The nameless tints of the sunset,
The holy hush of the dawn,
The faint perfume of the lily—
A dream of a snow-white swan;

Are telling a mystic story
Of a rare and priceless pearl,
A gem of the brightest glory—
A heavenly-minded girl!

—MACDONALD BROOKS.

Thayer, Mo.

If you decide
To take Hood's Sarsaparilla,
Do not buy any substitute
Get only Hood's.

ABOUT HOSPITALITY.

A Few Thoughts by Sarah Orme Jewett on Entertaining

FROM A HOUSEKEEPER'S POINT OF VIEW.

Decide on Your Own Style—Don't Change Your Noon Dinners to 6 O'Clock for Guests—Spirit of True Hospitality.

I mean this to be a word about hospitality from the housekeeper's point of view, and it is necessary to say first that this virtue has less to do with quantity than with quality. It is not what the mistress of a house has to offer her guest, but the way she offers it, that gives a beautiful sense of welcome to the stranger or old friend within her gates. Hospitality does not consist alone in making a great feast; it is the welcome, the affectionate readiness to share that makes a guest feel at home.

We have often known hospitality to be limited and constrained because a housekeeper is not, to use her own expression, "ready for company," and so feels ashamed of her feast or of her house in general. Now, what would make us nearly always ready to be hospitable?

Certainly, the only safeguard is in a consciousness that our tables and our rooms are ready to be seen and in doing things just as well as possible every day.

Somebody seems to say as she reads: "Yes, but I like to have things better for my guest than I can afford for myself every day. It is the instinct of humanity to do honor to one's guest and to make a feast for him; and then, if I know that he lives in a finer house than mine, I like to show him that I know how to do things in the proper way. I have a pride in having things like other people!"

Yes, but this isn't the spirit of true hospitality; it is the spirit of vanity and self-assertion. The effort to seem what one is not, hinders the best of pleasure in our little social occasions. There is a time for feasts and for doing honor by a banquet, and for gaining those ends of good cheer and social opportunity which no one does well to despise; but we are thinking now of the coming of one or two people for a day, for a week, into our home life.

In many households, particularly in country households, there is one fashion of life for the family and another that is set in motion, usually with much creaking of machinery, when, in country parlance, we "have company."

In a well-kept house, no matter how simple or how economical it is, a guest should be only too grateful to take his share of the every-day fare and lodging without expecting a special arrangement of either.

We must first beg for the recognition of a house's individuality. Try to settle upon a way of living that can be easily carried on, and then keep to it. Don't try to set your table and serve it like somebody else's that you half remember, or change your simple fashions for others that are beyond your power to manage successfully. You have probably fallen into a certain fashion of setting your table and of supplying it with certain articles of food from motives of expediency. One member of the household cannot eat anything but oatmeal in the morning, so that oatmeal is a steady breakfast diet; and you always have toast for tea, we will say, and fruit for dinner. Just remember that the thing to aim at is perfection in these inevitable things and build the variation and serving of your table on these perfections.

We must remember that from the same simple ingredients come the best and worst results of cooking, the plainest and most distasteful, the most tempting and delicate of dishes. It is always the exactness of care in following recipes; the proportions, not the ingredients themselves, that make food nourishing and attractive.

Do not try to do what cannot be done with your means. It would be a great deal better to have one delicious dish of rice, like the East Indian peasant, or of macaroni, like the Italian, than to cover a table with badly cooked food of a dozen different sorts. Just now we spoke of the toast and oatmeal, or of the standbys, whatever they chance to be, of every household. Above all, those standbys should be tempting, but these are often the very things to which are given least care and into which least thought and ambition are put.

Then the look of the table counts for a great deal, both in the housekeeper's consciousness and the guests' sense of pleasure. There is one thing which we are learning to depend upon more and more in America, and it not only serves the purpose of food, but of decoration. Nothing is better for a center-piece than a nice dish of fruit; it gives an elegance at once to the simplest feast—even the color of a dish of apples with a sprig or two of green leaves among them, of laurel or, even where all other greens fail us, of pine. We have only to look at the gay city fruit stalls and to count the bags of bananas and oranges sold every day in the smallest village to see within what easy reach the best of fruit is of the shallowest purse. It is something to be most thankful for, and for every reason.

There has been a great gain in the aspect of our tables in late years, both because fruit and flowers are possible in winter as well as summer, and because pretty china and crockery are no longer luxuries that belong only to deep purses. We must beware of the triviality that has crept in with the cheapness; the finical bad drawing of much of the cheap decorated ware seem to vulgarize the look of a table at once, and we must be careful to choose good simple shapes and colors. The Japanese blue-and-white and green-and-white wares are charming to mix with our plain white. There is lovely glass now at little cost; clear white glass that makes our tea table shine as the old-fashioned cheap glass never could; and it pays as all glass and china does, for every bit of care we give it, and as a soft, white linen tablecloth nicely ironed pays us back in beauty for every stroke of the iron.

It isn't easy to keep things fresh where little children are, but it can be done. We waste time over other things that aren't half so well worth doing.

Now again, to count up, we ask these things of our housekeeper, who wishes to make hospitality easy to herself:

First, that she should not try to do things that are beyond her strength or her means. If she has all the dinner put on the table at once in an every-day meal she must not suddenly try to have it served in courses in the middle of the day when everybody is busy, because she knows that her guest dines in this way in his larger house in the leisure of the evening.

Second, she must insist upon doing the things she can do in the very best possible way. Any one can cook well who will insist upon being exact and upon taking the trouble to learn. We can have things just right if we will take pains.

Mind, the table must be made pretty to look at, even if one is to sit down alone, and a big dish or plate of fruit and the orderliness and freshness of everything do more than anything else toward this. It is impossible to suggest details. Every household has its different store of plates and dishes, and its different faces and wishes about the table. There is one suggestion that can be made. If you don't feel sure that you set your table in the best way, ask that friend and neighbor who has the most refined taste to tell you or show you how she would place your things, if they were hers. There is nothing like asking advice of those who know best, but we are too apt to ask advice, hoping for approval, from those who don't know any better than we do.

Then, when you have made your plan as well as you can, keep to it and live up to it, and don't consent to slip-shod days. What may be a little constraint and effort at first quickly grows into a second nature of a habit. You will feel confident that things are arranged as well as they can be. You will not be flustered if some member of the family appears with a stranger. You will enjoy the pleasantness and repose of meal-time as you never have before. After all, it is the good personal atmosphere that makes the pleasantness of your house; the good cheer, the sincerity of welcome at your dinner. If we are ashamed of the looks of our houses, we are sure to wish those strangers out of them who are so unlucky as to have come in. It is a great thing to have "a heart at leisure from itself," as the hymn says, and to a hospitably inclined person it is a great thing to have a heart at leisure from shining teaspoons and slices of toast.

There is one certain thing worth a steady foundation of good every-day housekeeping to build upon; one may make an occasional high holiday with little anxiety and great satisfaction to all concerned.

It is a great thing to do the best that one can every day. There might be so much more variety at exactly the same outlay of money. Think of the good recipes in all our weekly newspapers, of which so few people are wise enough to take advantage. It is a lovely thing to remember the simple feasts to which we have been made welcome by friends of town and country. There is a golden hospitality of the heart that makes it a pleasure to be a stranger and go knocking at certain gates. But alas, some homes show no hospitality and seem to give no welcome even to those who live in them altogether and find them houses, but no homes. SARAH O. JEWETT.

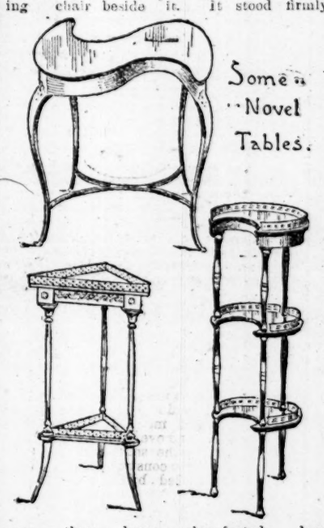
A NOTABLE CLOCK.

It is grandfather's clock glorified. The case is of rosewood beautifully polished. There is elaborate molding all down and about the plate glass front. The dial, which stands higher than a tall man's head, is of camina wood—a lovely light-ish brown in color—with dial figures inlaid in ivory and ebony. It strikes the half hours, the quarters, and shows the differences between solar and sidereal time, is furnished with a full set of silver-toned Westminster chimes, and costs exactly $1,500—very cheap considering that it was a special mention at the Paris exposition. Another tall timepiece in the same show room is cased in onyx and oriental jasper, very pretty, trimmed with the finest bronze gill. Six hundred dollars is the price—which goes to show that hard wood is a bit more costly than harder semi-precious stones.



SOME FANCY TABLES.

Few bits of house-plenishing appeal so strongly to the artistic housewife as the small irregular tables of the present fashion. Here are a few noted at random the other day in one of the most swell establishments on Twenty-third street. Amid a bewildering array of glittering brass and onyx tables of all sorts, sizes and conditions you lighted upon one of the daintiest pink Numidian marble, cut to a three-cornered shape, with a sort of clover-leaf round projected at each corner. It was just big enough to hold comfortably a tete-a-tete tea set, and just high enough to be comfortable when you sit in a lounging chair beside it. It stood firmly



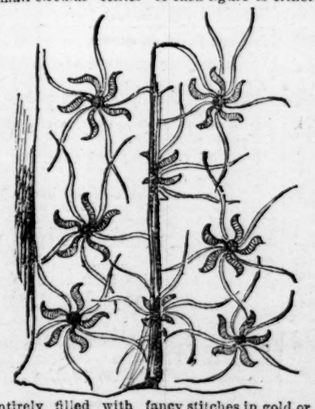
upon three brass claw-footed legs and had a lower shelf of the same marble, just the shape and size of the top.

Another low, dainty table was of light maple, very highly polished, and a double half-round shape, joined at the end, that two might eat or work, or read at in convenient nearness, yet without interference.

Still another in black and gilt was oddly tall—as high almost as your waist—with three legs holding together three bulbous crescents, each so placed that the indentation came near a leg, but not under the reach in the shelf above. Filled with odd or curious bits from all the world over it could not fail to be a striking ornament, though it would never invite the all prevailing ribbon bow.

DECORATIVE PORTIERE.

Of curtains and portieres we can scarcely have too many, and the one for which the illustration offers a design, is handsome enough to find a place in even the best equipped of homes. It is made of old rose-colored plantation cloth, in which, as a background the decoration is applied in a deeper shade of the same color combined with gold. The curious, sprawley figures, which look more nearly like some curious form of jelly fish than any other natural form, are cut from plush, one shade darker than the cloth, and are placed at intervals all over the hanging. Each is first basted firmly into place and is then made permanently fast with a couching of heavy floss. That is, the floss is carried round all the edges and is sewn down with the finest possible gold thread, so that just tiny bits of brightness are visible here and there. The small circular center of each figure is either



entirely filled with fancy stitches in gold or is darned with gold thread one way and silk the other, so that each figure has a different center, and each adds its bit of glinting gold to the whole effect

The lines which run here and there, and serve to connect the several figures as well as to give a graceful effect to the whole, are worked with twisted floss of the same shade as the plush, and have their outlines couched with gold. The whole result is eminently satisfactory, and, as a bit of decoration, the hanging cannot be too highly recommended. It can, of course, be carried out in any color which may best suit the needs of the individual, but, whether in the old rose as suggested, in brown or in one of the lovely olive shades, the same general directions hold good. The portiere will be found as serviceable as it is decorative, and as it has the added merit of entailing only a moderate expense it can be trusted to find both admirers and makers.

MARRIED COMRADES.

An Interesting Letter from a Bright Writer on the Subject.

COMRADESHIP BETWEEN MAN AND WIFE.

What Constitutes It—Some Women Who Are Their Husbands Comrades.

What sort of a wife makes a good comrade for a man? What constitutes a comradeship between husband and wife?

I will put the answer in a nutshell presently, but first let us look around at some women who illustrate various phases of that peculiar and right relation.

I know a young woman who is superintending her brother's sheep ranch on the plains. She is a city girl, a college graduate, a refined woman, but she mounts a horse at daybreak, frequently, and rides over the ranges to make sure that the herders move the flocks out of the night corrals betimes. That woman is an ideal comrade for her brother; she shares his life and pleasures and cares.

I know a woman in Canada who, in true comradeship, shared with a husband the business reverses that shoulderod them both out of comfort in a great city to begin life anew in a two-by-six border village. She makes that wretched place seem gay to him because she fills his life with contentment and with love of her. On one occasion she had an awful fright and a narrow escape from death, but she made a joke of it because, she says, she thought he had had trouble enough. A band of Indians came in his absence to rob the store and do murder. She ordered them out, and actually pushed the leaders as if they had been wooden cigar signs that she was shoving out. Her childish strength, her sudden action, her mountain-moving pluck formed a combination that was too much for the Indian mind to comprehend, and she won the battle.



MARRIED COMRADS.

I know a woman of famous blood who lives on Murray Hill and leads a life of pleasure and devotion to fashion. The last time that I saw her she was debating whether to go to that bed which had only known her for five hours in two nights, or to join her husband in a dash on horseback through the park. It was a short debate, and could only end in one way, for she and her husband are like a boy and girl together, side by side on horseback, at tennis, at swimming, yachting, shooting, billiards and at whatever either likes—which is another way of saying whatever both like.

I know a woman who is married to a jolly railroad official whose business depends on a great deal of staying out late o'nights and dining and good fellowship—as convivality is called. His wife goes with him and dines with the boys. I will admit that she is of a rare type, but she really does exist and she is known to hundreds, not only here but in the west—a merry, healthy, "good fellow of a woman" always. "I made up my mind to do it," she says, "as soon as I found it was a part of his life. I saw that if I staid at home like other women I would see little of him and that was not what I married him for."

I know the wife of a very famous literary man; she is most intent upon bringing up her children in the way she would have them go. Yet she is her husband's comrade. She seems to share even her husband's inspirations, and whether she has purposely educated herself in his lines of study or whether, as they would say down south, "she just naturally likes what he likes," I do not know. Yet I do know that she is his guide, philosopher and friend, that he consults her about everything, and that half his reputation ought to be hers. I have seen those babies jeopardizing their lives and the beautiful furniture of that home, while she sat absorbed in the books in which she sought to find what her husband needed to know. Hers and his is an intellectual comradeship, but it is perfect, none the less.

All these cases seem very unlike one another and yet through all of them runs the same chord. In that chord lies the answer to the question, "What constitutes a comradeship between a man and wife?"

It's love; the two must be in love.

It's a cheap wit which in every age since love began has made out that love is dead or moth-eaten and laid away. It isn't. I know plenty of homes in which if I rang the door bell, and asked "Is love in?" the answer would be "Yes, indeed."

I know plenty of houses of the other sort, of course.

There is nothing new about any sort of comradeship. It is oftenest found between girl and girl and man and man. Married life, to be a success, to impress true comradeship, must be a succession of self-sacrifices and adaptations on both sides until both lives meet on a level.

I see all over the country a tendency among women that may interfere with the comradeship possible in some cases, while it offers relief from the misery of mismarriage in others. Women are establishing affairs of their own that take them out of the current of the lives of their husbands. Some have their literary coteries, others their philanthropic work others studies of specialities, still more are involved in social circles which include bachelors and girls, but leave the husbands to their clubs.

I do not know whether this is an upgrowth of a movement or whether it is in movement that will put the fair sex were it is in certain European capitals, where women live in a world of their own, which dominates that of the men. But if there ever was a time when true comradeship between man and woman could be nobly delightful it is now, when women are so much more many-sided than in the days gone by. JULIAN RALPH.

FOR THE SICKROOM.

There should be in every house a pair of small porcelain-lined kettles sacredly kept for sickroom cookery. While a broth might be made in the gruel kettle, a delicate porridge would take to itself the slightest of meat flavors and odors. The "burning down" of food and the "chipping" of the lining, accidents which sooner or later befall kettles in constant use, make them wholly unfit for sickroom service. A fresh rinsing with boiling water immediately at the moment of using should always be given. The rims, bails and ears of these kettles should receive the closest of scrutiny; the brush should be vigorously applied at every washing, and the drying cloth be immaculate. In a fine house, where the crystal and silver shone like sunshine, I once saw a gray shred of dishcloth clinging about the ear of a saucepan in which sago was cooking for a fastidious invalid.

A Delicate Broth.

Use half a gallon of cold water to a pound of meat, which should have the bone crushed but not removed. Bring it to a quick boil in order to throw up the scum. Skim very clean; then set where it will only barely bubble for three hours. Then strain the broth away from the meat, which should be found "cooked to rags." Wash the kettle and return the broth to it, and add salt delicately, as the taste of a person in illness is usually far more sensitive to seasonings than when in health. Let it come to the boiling point and strain again. If the condition of the patient demands it, take off the fine particles of fat by laying a fresh blotting paper or a folded napkin upon the surface for two or three seconds. Serve in a warmed bowl.

A Delicate Gruel.

For gruel bring a pint of water to a sharp boil. Meanwhile be stirring two tablespoonfuls of either oat or yellow corn meal vigorously in half a pint of cold water. Let this settle for half a minute, then dip off the liquid and add it to the boiling water, stirring well as you do it. Take care that none of the solid particles go in. Add a very little salt. Boil for ten minutes and serve hot.

M. C. W.

A Comfort to Old Age.



BODILY COMFORT.

Some Small Facts and Ingenuities That May Aid in Securing It.

You who are so fortunate as to have as late in the winter as this some rich cider, well preserved in casks or demijohns, are counseled, when drinking it, to try the single addition to its fruity body that will improve it, namely fresh Apollinaris water. The better way is not to pour the water into the cider, but to pour the water into a glass until it is about a third full, and then pour the cider into that and stir it a moment before drinking so as to get the carbonic acid gas quite through the body of the cider. Not only is cider mixed thus with Apollinaris more healthful, but it is as pleasant as champagne with none of its unpleasant after-effects.

A little cold sometimes settles in a single sensitive tooth, resulting in an inflammation which causes extreme tenderness and pain. This is particularly liable to happen to a tooth in which the nerve has been destroyed, and is the usual cause of the ulceration that results often in the loss of the tooth.

If, when the first soreness comes, the following course is pursued, the effect is often magical. Dip a small camel's hair brush into a tincture of iodine and paint the gum lightly all about the root of the tooth. Keep out of the cold and draughts, and in six to ten hours paint again. But the likelihood is that before that time comes the soreness will quite have disappeared.

The reason why vomiting in infants is so easily accomplished, while the same act in an adult is accompanied with so much pain and difficulty, lies in the difference in the shape of the stomach in each case.

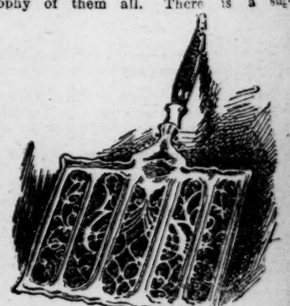
The human stomach, as is well known, is a continuation of the muscular tube called the œsophagus. Now a baby's stomach is little more than a slight distention of this tube, with the axis of the stomach nearly in the same line as the axis of the œsophagus. Any contraction of the muscles of a baby's stomach, therefore, will push the contents back into the œsophagus without pain. With adults, this is not so, because with growth the shape of the stomach has greatly changed. It is, when full grown, a pear-shaped body, convex in outline, and lying lengthwise across the body, with the œsophagus opening out of it at the upper end of the less curved side. To get the contents of the full grown stomach back into the œsophagus is, therefore, not an easy matter, and a much more violent action of the muscles is necessary to accomplish it. This it is that makes the pain and discomfort attendant upon vomiting in an adult, while a baby, bless its tube-shaped little stomach, can part with its food without a pang.

Many persons find that they can't eat English walnuts without following discomfort, and as English walnuts are very good eating indeed, these persons are divided between lamentation if they eat them, and lamentation if they don't. An English physician (who should certainly be an authority on English walnuts) says that the indigestible part of the kernel lies, not in the meat, but in the thin skin that surrounds it. If this is removed people can eat them freely without distress. The process of blanching, which means simply plunging them into boiling water for a few minutes, will loosen the skins so that they may be easily slipped off. If to these blanched meats a pinch of salt be added the minimum of danger is increased with the maximum of comfort because the nuts really are improved in the process.

HELEN WATTERSON.

A SILVER GRIDIRON.

It is not just the thing you would choose to put in Bridget's or Dinah's hands, but all the same a wonderfully fetching bit of kitchen furniture. It is full of dainty tendrilly curves and shines as bravely against its velvet background as any tankard or trophy of them all. There is a suggestion of use, too, for all its white splendor. The lignum vitæ handle sits firm and steady enough to assure you that it will bear the weight of even a thick porterhouse. It is unlikely though that it will ever be put to so gross and material a test. Such gridirons do not go into even the most luxurious kitchens proper. They are rather among the elegant accompaniment of the chafing-dish cookery, in which so many of society's swell bachelors are reputed to be expert.



A little medicine of the right kind, taken at the right time, is invaluable. That means Carter's Little Liver Pills, and take them now.

THE PNEUMONIA.

Something About the Dreaded La Grippe and Its Treatment.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR FAMILIES.

Keeping in Bed Imperative—The Diet Mistake—The Great Importance of Obeying Orders.

[Copyrighted 1892.]

[In Memoriam Mrs. L. W.—Though worth millions this estimable lady put on no airs; she was loving, lovable and lovely; a beautiful type of the American motherhood which has largely made our fair land what it is. In her home she shone with a mild and serene glory of irresistible attraction. Ill but three days, she suffered so much that she was glad to go hence, leaving those she loved. She died of pneumonia, being only fifty-one years old. We can ill-afford to lose any more like her.]

How to Prevent Pneumonia.

NEW YORK, February 6.—[Special Correspondence Constitution.]—This sentiment has inspired the following plain words: It was said that Mrs. W.—— was "all tired out" when she "took cold," and that she "kept about as long as she could." If so, it had been well if, on the first appearance of the "cold," she had quietly kept in bed.

Nature would then probably have arrested the results of the cold.

Our family had nine children. They used to have bronchitis and lung fever, until we learned to keep them in bed when they took cold. Had we done this from the outset of our home life, we should not have suffered as we did. You can stop a fire at first, when you cannot easily nfter it is in full blast.

Inflammation of the lungs means lungs on fire. This is the concensus of medical opinion.

If old and young would keep in bed for a day or two when they "take cold," a much less number would die from lung fever and bronchitis.

I knew a doctor who had been out of doors all one winter day in a snow storm. He took cold. In the evening he came home and went out again in his wet clothes. He died from pneumonia. Now, if he had had a good wife to look after him, kept him in, made him change from wet to dry clothing, his life probably would have been saved. Indeed, bachelor as he was, he would not have let any patient suffer exposure as he did.

We do not say that all cases of pneumonia could be broken up by going to bed at the outset, and staying there, but that many could.

Why You Remain in Bed.

In bed the body is free from the environing bands and girths of clothing. Remember that in colds there are impediments to the circulation in the air passages and lungs that produce congestion; hence it is a good plan to have no body-fittings that make circulation still more difficult and cause still more congestion.

Again, in bed the body is at one uniform temperature. Erect, the head may be warm and the feet cold. I have observed a difference of sixteen degrees fahrenheit between the temperature of the floor and a common mantelpiece in a sick room. This is enough to keep up local congestion or to prevent its natural dispersion in a body which is already half sick.

Still again, in the horizontal position the heart has less work to do in forcing the blood to remote parts of the body and back again, than in the erect position. This is a great relief and explains for one thing, why we find rest in bed. This saved life-force can be devoted to the purposes of cure. The body systemic differs from a machine. When a locomotive, for example, gets out of order it stops work; is sent to the repair shop, where forces outside of itself make it right. But the human body out of order has to work to live and repair itself at the same time.

The stomach may rest but the heart never rests or rests only between the beats. There is a difference between a heart beating 120 times a minute with body erect, and a heart beating sixty times a minute, with the body supine.

And still again, the skin is kept warm in bed and you can't catch colds with a warm skin. Remember, that in colds the skin is chilled, the blood vessels contract and drive the blood in too great a quantity on to some weak inside organ—the lungs in the present case. If the skin can coax back the blood that belongs to itself, then the congestion of the lungs may be relieved, provided there has been no pouring out of the blood elements in the substance of the lungs; the usual condition in colds is not effusion. This is the philosophy of the use of mustard plasters, hot baths, taking a sweat, or inhaling ether, to relieve internal congestion, by drawing the blood outside and to the extremities.

When the cold is fresh, on going to bed it disappears magically. The superficial congestion is relieved, and the mass-meeting of the corpuscles is broken up and dispersed.

The Diet Mistake.

The usual diet should be kept up in bed. Gruels are not so good as beefsteak or eggs, or boiled milk, or indeed any kind of animal food. I know the popular idea is that animal food furthers congestion, but there never was a greater mistake. I speak advisedly.

Who Are Proof Against Lung Fever.

A perfectly healthy person will not take lung fever.

That is to say, when the blood is in a normal condition its form-elements will not mass nor adhere together in any organ, no matter though the skin be contracted and deprived of blood by the application of cold. It is supposed that the capillaries of the elastic lungs are contracted by cold at the same time with the skin in "colds;" but if the blood corpuscles do not adhere to each other, nor are embarrassed by clots, crystals, fibrin-strings and filaments, they will not congest the lungs or cause pneumonia.

A good many call themselves well who are not well; they who are carrying about hidden in their blood the physical causes of disease.

Such people are loaded like a gun, ready to "go off" when the trigger is pulled. The explosion is what is called "disease."

It does not do to say that the gun is not loaded because there is no explosion. The abnormal condition of the blood corresponds to the charge in the gun; the cold acts like the firing of the gun. But as you cannot fire a gun that is not loaded, so you cannot have pneumonia unless the blood is previously loaded or prepared for it, no matter how much cold you are exposed to. As we doctors say, there must be predisposition and exciting cause of disease.

In perfect health one can be freely exposed to cold and not take "cold," as is seen in every-day life. Of course we refer to ordinary and every-day exposure to cold. Long continued, unusual and severe cold paralyzes the body and thus causes disease of itself. The cramp of men swimming is due to the steady chilling and partial paralysis of the nerve centers by water which is colder than the body temperature.

A cold is positive proof that the system is out of order. Not much it may be, but enough to be dangerous. Mrs. W——claimed she was perfectly well. Dr. Sims, the great physician, claimed the same thing, yet he died all at once. It does not do to trust to one's feelings alone. It would be well to have blood experts examine for health, just as guarantee companies examine real estate titles.

The best way to avoid pneumonia is to eat and drink properly, work and exercise and dress comfortably, so that the blood will be normal. For, to repeat, if your gun is not loaded it cannot go off.

But still to repeat, if you do have a cold keep still; stay in bed; send for your doctor; calm you mind; let good old nature have vital force or dynmos to cure with: eat good food plentifully; for when a machines goes hard it takes more to run it. A good many sick people starve and die from starvation: don't overdo in work, worry or pleasure.

The colds that are called la grippe differ from ordinary colds inasmuch as they are caused by an animal which comes low down in the scale of life, and is near to to an amœba, which is the lowest form of animal life now known.

These grippe animals have appendages like eyelashes, and hence are called cilia; these appendages differ from eyelashes in that they move of themselves, sometimes with such force as to make the animal rock backwards and forwards. Imagine a human eye removed from its socket and nerves, furnished with eyelashes arranged not in line but in a cluster or bunch, and you will have a very good idea of the grippe parasite.

Not a Microbe.

It is not a microbe. In general terms a microbe is a vegetable organism, microscopic in size, while this parasite is an animal organism. It is a ciliate infusoria (asthmatos ciliaris) and as such cataloged in "Kent on Infusoria"

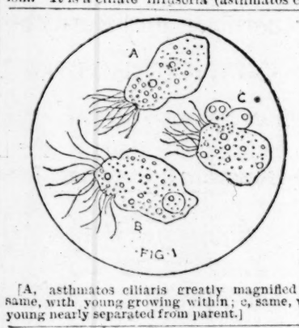


FIG. 1

[A, asthmatos ciliaris greatly magnified; b, same, with young growing within; c, same, with young nearly separated from parent.]

These parasites have been claimed to be merely deformed ciliate epithelia, but the writer does not take this view; epithelia are miscropic cells covering the skin and mucous membrane; in the air passages they are ciliated or hairy to prevent dust entering the lungs. Ciliated epithelia never were found in the eyeball, nor in the air, as the asthmatos ciliaris have been.

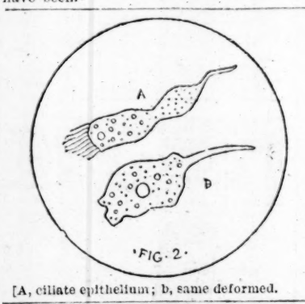


FIG. 2

[A, ciliate epithelium; b, same deformed.

I have found in my practice that the breathing of sulphur fumes, the nascent chloride of ammonium, the vapor of muthol, the atomization of benzoate of soda, will deprive these forms of their life, stop their movements and propagation, and cure the case as a rule.

The irritation caused by these parasites aggravates pneumonia.

The writer bases these remarks on years of experience of his own and others. The detection of the asthmatos ciliaris depends on the use of the microscope. Those who will not use the microscope deny the physical causes of grippe: it is not a new disease.

In my opinion grippe should be treated by removing its causes—not by treating its results.

Obey Orders.

In closing let me say that physicians are sadly hindered by the fear awakened by the word "pneumonia"; newspapers are partly to blame in having aroused the people's anxieties by publishing so much upon the dangers of grippe and pneumonia, and so little about the recoveries.

Both grippe and pneumonia are serious conditions; but as the navigation of a vessel across the ocean requires expert seamanship, so are physicians educated and trained to treat people that are seriously sick. Pneumonia means business for physician and nurse; but a household of distressed, agonized and gloomy people will create an atmosphere that is enough to depress and make sick a well man.

Again, disobedience of orders, such as changing clothes, allowing a patient to write a letter, to receive a friend, sometimes causes most serious results.

Still again, there are incompetent and dishonest men engaged in the practice of medicine, as well as in journalism, politics and banking. If people would select their family physician with the investigating care they employ in buying a horse or a sealskin sack, never forgetting that "the man makes the doctor," and would discharge their selection only after serious consideration, the practice of medicine would be more satisfactory to patient and physician.

EPHRAIM CUTTER, M. D.

REMINISCENSES OF ATLANTA.

Written for The Constitution.

Many years ago, when Atlanta was in its swaddling clothes, I got my first glimpse of the predestined capital. It was then a straggling village, built mainly of undressed pine lumber and clapboards, with a population numbering less than 200.

I was at the time intent on a horseback excursion to northwestern Georgia, looking after land titles and with an eye to squatter sovereigns. For a traveling companion I had Neil McKay, who had been reared in Robeson county, North Carolina, where in his boyhood he had often heard my maternal grandfather—Rev. John McIntyre—preach in Gaelic to his Scotch Presbyterian congregation.

Leaving the present site of Atlanta, we spent a night at Marietta, thence on to Cassville, next to Rome, where we spent a day, then on to Summerville and LaFayette, stopping at intervals by the way.

Returning, we passed through Cross Plains, the site of the present flourishing little city of Dalton. Here we made a detour almost to the Tennessee line. Very often in the pine forests we would start a deer, or flush a gang of wild turkeys.

When in the neighborhood of Cohutta mountains, we struck a bear trail, and more than once fancied we heard the scream of a panther.

These journeyings were enlivened by conversation interspersed with frequent recitals of Burns's poems, with which we were both quite familiar. McKay had sometimes the advantage of me in these bouts, because of his better knowledge of the Scotch dialect, which was in a degree his vernacular. There were times, however, when you might have supposed that we were a couple of lowland laddies bent upon a foray across the English border.

After two weeks of arduous exploration we turned our faces homeward, pursuing in part our northward track. We were both fond of adventure, and had no little fun during our marooning and very little pecuniary profit.

A few miles west of Decatur we separated, he going towards Villa Rica, to inspect the mines, whilst I headed for McDonough. A half hour before sunset, I reached Decatur, and alighted at Dr. Thompson's hotel. He was then in the prime of life, and at that period even was esteemed a model Boniface.

After an early supper the principal vallagers, as was their custom, gathered in the clerk's office of the hotel, where they spent an hour or two in pleasant conversation on current topics. In this company I met again Colonel Charles Murphy, whose acquaintance I had previously made at Milledgeville; also Hon. William Ezzard, by whom I was admitted to the bar in 1841. Here, likewise, I formed the acquaintance of Colonel James M. Calhoun, who was thenceforward my intimate and life-long friend.

Dr. Thompson was in some respects the most striking personage of the group. Not unfrequently he had a belligerent air and a brusque tone of voice, but at the bottom he was a thoroughly genial companion, rarely without a witticism at his tongue's end. Shortly after my first visit to Decatur he removed to Atlanta. Here he soon became far-famed alike for his excellent fare, the clean sheets of his bedrooms, and his ready wit, which oftentimes set the table in a roar. One of his warmest personal friends was the elder Judge Underwood, who got off a good joke on the doctor in the days of know nothingism. The judge had come on a professional visit from Rome. No sooner had he disembarked from the Western and Atlantic train than he was approached by a colored porter, who importuned him to go to a new hotel.

The old judge began to interrogate the porter as to the fare and furnishings of the new establishment. This he did as cautiously and solemnly as he would have cross-examined a reluctant witness on a murder trial.

To these questionings the porter made the best reply within his capacity. But Underwood shook his head as a rejoinder. The negro, thinking to clinch his argument, said to the judge, in a half confidential way:

"Our house, massa, is the know nothing hotel."

The old disciple of Blackstone, who, like most whigs of that day, was well affected to know nothingism, could but smile at the darky's seeming shrewdness, but picked up his satchel and said:

"Well, my boy, you make out a pretty good case, but as Mr. Van Buren once said, 'with the lights before me,' I think I shall have to patronize my old friend, Dr. Thompson, for he certainly knows as little as any man of my acquaintance."

That afternoon on the veranda of the Atlanta hotel, the judge was entertaining a group of admirers—Dr. Thompson among the number—with some of his best sallies of wit. As he talked on

The fun grew fast and furious,
And the landlord's laugh was ready chorus.

Judge Underwood saw that his opportunity had come, and thereupon proceeded to relate his interview with the colored porter on his arrival. This he did in such manner that it produced a yell that might have been heard over half the town. No one of the set was more uproarious than Thompson himself.

Hamlet's talk in the grave digger's scene about Yorick might have been spoken of either Underwood or Thompson—"He was a fellow of infinite jest."

The effort to cure moral evils by legislation is an admitted failure. Not less so the attempt to relieve the financial situation by free banking, free coinage, land loans and similar devices. These schemes, one and all, are born in ignorance and nurtured by demagogism.

The present money pressure grows out of over-trading and over-investment. This country, especially the south, has been using borrowed capital to construct railroads where they are not demanded by the necessities of commerce. Worse than this, high living, amounting to wastefulness, is largely responsible for the business failures that Dun and Bradstreet chronicle from week to week. Many wives and mothers who ought to be keepers at home are perpetually on the pad in quest of society news. The father and husband is getting a fair salary, and but for these domestic extravagances would put a little money in bank for a rainy day. The daughters and sons catch this financial influenza, and the former are tripping at the club in the "light fantastic" when they ought to be darning the dilapidated hose of the household. The boys likewise are kicking a football or frequenting a saloon, when they ought to be engaged in useful labor.

Even our honest old farmers are hoping to better their condition, not by greater thrift and industry, but by mortgaging their crops to the government for loans. It all looks very fair and promising, as interpreted by bobtail politicians, but such a policy will sweep away what little the low price of cotton has left them.

There is no nigh cut to prosperity, individual or national, but there is a lightning express line to bankruptcy, and many of our well-meaning people are on the train. It is high time that we were profiting by these first principles of political economy. Our statement of them may sound like homely talk, yet it is based on the experience of the ages.

Not every man or woman for that matter practices what he preaches. Miss Willard, president of the American Temperance Union, is not an apt illustration. In a late address she is quoted as saying: "Not until mothers have a hand in framing the laws by which their children are governed, is it expedient to bring them from their happier spheres."

A church editor, speaking of this statement, says of Miss Willard:

"This sprightly and seasoned spinster practices what she preaches."

Joseph Parker and Charles Spurgeon have been the Baptist celebrities of London for the last two decades. These two brethren are said to have been at personal odds and frequently indulged in allusions to each other that might be reckoned discourteous. Quite recently we have seen it stated that Parker is wont to speak of Spurgeon's board of deacons as a "sacred harem of flatterers."

This brings up the notable and long-standing quarrel between Dr. Breckinridge and Dr. Stuart Robinson, of the Kentucky synod. The Breckinridges were all of them highstrung and hard-headed. This was especially true of Dr. R. J. Breckinridge, who always fought to a finish in an ecclesiastical controversy.

Dr. Stuart Robinson provoked the displeasure of Breckinridge on some church question, and it was the beginning of an interminable feud. At one time some mutual friend suggested an adjustment of their differences. In reply Breckinridge said that there had been no peace in the Kentucky church since Robinson came to Louisville, nor would there be until one or both of them went to heaven. The latter alternative has probably come to pass, as both of them have died, full of days and honors.

W. J. SCOTT.

The Weight of a Dollar Bill.

Washington Letter.

In the treasury here, one day this week, the question came up as to the weight of a dollar bill. Scales of perfect accuracy were brought into requisition and the surprising discovery was made that twenty-seven one-dollar notes weighed exactly as much as a twenty-dollar gold piece. The latter just balances five hundred and forty grains. However, the bills weighed were perfectly crisp and new. Trial made with soiled notes, such as come in every day for redemption, showed that twenty-seven of them weighed considerably more than the twenty-dollar coin. Every paper dollar, on its way through the world, continually accumulates dirt, perspiration and grease, so that after a year of use it is perceptibly heavier.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

A Pure Cream of Tartar Powder. Superior to every other known. Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

Delicious Cake and Pastry, Light Flaky Biscuit, Griddle Cakes, Palatable and Wholesome.

No other baking powder does such work.

A LIVING AT HOME.

That is What Every Farmer Should Have.

GRASS AND STOCK RAISING IN GEORGIA.

It is Far Ahead of Cotton in Remunerating the Farmer—Instances of Success.

WATKINSVILLE, Ga., February 13.—[Special.]—"There is life in the old land yet," and scattered over Georgia are thousands of little oases of agricultural prosperity amid the sterile desert of the fleecy staple.

When you show me a farmer free of debt and carrying the evidences of independence written upon his face and mouldered in every step that he takes, I will show you a man who raises his own provisions at home, and makes cotton his surplus and money crop. And there is not a happier or more independent man that walks our globe than the farmer who owns his own land, with cash in his pocket, and not the scratch of a pen against him. When in the fields, he is indeed the "monarch of all he surveys." There is no need of deceit in his heart, and he can proclaim his sentiments and defend his convictions without fear of the world. In truth, this favored class of farmers are the only men on our continent who are not at times forced to dissemble, or curb their tongue, lest it result in injury to their business. The farmer is the one man that can live within himself, and is not dependent upon the public for support.

Oh, what a glorius country we would have if Georgia was peopled with such men—if all of our planters were free of debt.

In my travels over the country, I find many such men, but will confine this letter to a history of a few farmers who have found successand independence through other crops than cotton.

Mr. Thomas F. Hudson, of Clarke county, at the close of the war, began work preparing about one hundred acres of bottom land he owned on Sandy creek, for the cultivation of grass. The ground was a lagoon; the soil a stiff blue clay, filed with crawfish holes, while the whole area was covered with stumps and fallen timbers. While other farmers were devoting their time to raising cotton, Mr. Hudson was expending all of his surplus hours and cash on draining, clearing away logs and prizing up stumps from this large plat. Each year he would extend the limits of his work, and so soon as a strip of ground was in proper condition he would sow it in grass. At last his labor was rewarded, and he saw spread out before his eye a hundred acres of land in one body, as smooth as a prairie and with every obstacle removed, and verdant with all the cultivated clover and grasses grown in Kentucky and the west. For many years past Mr. Hudson has supplied the southern market with hay, and that one tract brings its owner in a net increase of $3,000 per annum, with just about one-fifth the labor it requires to produce a cotton crop.

Mr. Weeks, a farmer of Oglethorpe county, several years ago bought an old place near Cherokee corner, that had been thrown out on account of being covered with Bermuda grass. Mr. Weeks plowed down the ridges, smoothed the fields with a harrow, applied a heavy coat of manure, and for years past has been rewarded with a most luxuriant harvest of the finest hay, that costs him only the mowing and marketing. He paid for the farm with the same therefrom, and makes more per acre than any other farmer in his county. And there are hundreds of thousands of acres of the finest Bermuda in this section of Georgia, rotting upon the land, while our farmers continue to import inferior and high priced hay from the west.

Mr. Bob Branch, a young farmer of Oconee county, has turned his attention to raising blooded horses, and he has conclusively proven that as fine animals can be bred in middle Georgia as in Kentucky, and that there is more clear profit in one such colt, at the age of three years, than in the cotton from several hundred acres of land. Mr. Branch has colts of his own raising, now on hand, that will command $500 and upward in any market. He buys the finest stallions and mares Kentucky can furnish, and from a small beginning his stock farm is destined to become one of the noted institutions of our state. Mr. Branch says there is no reason why Georgia should not raise as fine horses as any section of our globe—that our climate and grasses are peculiarly adapted for bringing this noble animal to the greatest perfection.

Mr. Joe H. Carlton, proprietor of the farmers' Scull shoals grass and stock farm, in Greene county, has now forty-nine colts, from one to three years old, in his pasture, and by spring will increase the number to considerably over a hundred. He has a stallion that is the same blood as "Maud S." and "Jay-Eye-See," that $5,000 would not buy, and bred upon his farm. Mr. Carlton devotes special attention to mule colts, and last year imported a jack from Spain. He says you can raise a mule as cheap as you can a cow, and there is no sense and reason in our Georgia farmers depending on Tennessee for their plowing stock—that any of our farmers can keep themselves supplied with mules from the litter that is thrown away around their barns.

Mr. W. P. Price, of High Shoals, near the Walton and Oconee rivers, has for several years past turned his attention to raising fine cattle for market and the butter. Besides the increase, this gentleman sells from $75 to $100 worth of butter a month. Mr. Price says that experience has taught him that nothing pays so large a dividend to the farmer as cattle. You not only have the buttermilk and increase, but the enrichment of your fields will pay for their feed.

And I will cite another case: About twenty years ago Mr. Sam Bailey bought a small farm at Maxey's, Oglethorpe county, so very poor that it would scarcely sprout a pea. He devoted his care and time to fruit indiguous to this climate—principally strawberries—and has not only lived like a prince, but saved money. One year Mr. Bailey added to his farm and raised a crop of cotton, but he lost so heavily thereon that he returned to his little fruit farm.

These are only a few of the many cases that have come under my observation, clearly establishing the fact that there are hundreds of avenues yet open to our Georgia farmers, leading to independence and wealth, besides the fleecy staple.

T. L. GANTT.

'Who said Hood's Sarsaparilla?" Thousands of people, who know it to be the best blood purifier and tonic medicine.

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At Greatly Reduced Prices at 69 Whitehall Street.
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WINES { We take import orders on Oppenheimer Berg, Hockheime Auslese, Schloss Johannesberger, Laubenheimer.
Address all Orders to Our Atlanta Office, Corner Broad and Mitchell Streets.

NEW IMPROVEMENTS.
It is our intention to commence in the early spring to erect two or three stories on our bank corner. This property is 50x140 feet, and will have light and air all around. The improvements will be modern, with steam elevator and steam heating, and other necessary appliances. The two top stories will make elegant halls, as the top story will be furnished with skylights. The two stories and basement, now occupied by the Harrison Printing Company, will also be for lease. We would like to receive propositions from those who might like to rent this property, so that we can arrange it to suit them. We will give 5 or 10 years' lease. Call on
feb7 dim R. F. MADDOX, for Maddox & Rucker.

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Cures bilious attacks, Constipation, Sick-headache, Malaria, etc. Great Relief for Colds, LaGrippe or Influenza. Mild, Positive, Economical. Testimonials and particulars free.
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ELY'S CREAM BALM—Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Restores Taste and Smell, and Cures
CATARRH
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Apply into the Nostrils.—It is Quickly Absorbed.
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Must be Sold at Once.
T. D. MEADOR, Manager.
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A CRUSHER.
The use of poor materials in the line of painters' supplies for years past in Atlanta has been a crusher to pocketbooks, if not, in many instances, to the reputation of those doing the work. We are catering to that class of trade which appreciates the fact that "the best is the cheapest." In buying of us you are not confined to one line of goods, but have the benefit of our selections from all the most reliable factories in the country, made with the view of securing the specialties in which each manufacturer excels. MASURY'S LIQUID MIXED PAINTS undoubtedly excels all other liquid paints in beauty and lasting qualities. On the other hand, Woolsey's Tinted Leads or paste paints unquestionably excel all others in beauty and utility. We shall continue to look out at all times for the best of each line, and ask the public to sustain us in this effort to serve them likewise. 'Phone 501.
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39 South Broad Street, Through to Forsyth Street, Opposite the Ryan Co.
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When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., N. Y.

Rubber penholders, rulers, erasers, inkstands and bands at the great closing out sale at the Rubber Store, 20 Decatur street.
feb 12,13,14

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PLENTY OF CHEAP TRASH TO BE HAD, BUT THAT DOES MORE HARM THAN GOOD.
CANADIAN CLUB
Stands at the top, and is the only whisky in the world whose Age, Purity and Quality is guaranteed by a Government Certificate on Each Bottle.
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MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!
Save your money. Teach your children to save money. Encourage your employes and servants to save money. Let all form the habit of saving money. Thus you secure a home. Thus you save trouble and are independent when sickness, misfortune and old age come. Baltimore people have about forty millions in their savings banks. Every family makes it a rule to save something every week or month. The state of Maine, with only 650,000 inhabitants, has $68,000,000 in its savings banks. These people have formed the habit of saving. Let the Atlanta people begin to save their spare money.
The Guaranty Loan and Investment Co.
at No. 48 Marietta street, in the old capitol, have
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
and receives deposits from 10c upwards. Put in your dimes and you will soon have dollars. The company will pay you 6 per cent interest the first year and 7 per cent each succeeding year. Interest begins as soon as your deposit amounts to $10. You can withdraw your money, according to the company's rules, at any time. Get one of the company's little books and read how small sums increase when interest is paid, and then open your account at once with
The Guaranty Loan and Investment Co.,
48 MARIETTA STREET.

Sewer Ordinance.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT THE last meeting of council an ordinance was introduced to construct a sewer along and in Irwin street from Jackson to Boulevard.

Said sewer is to be built of vitrified pipe and brick, at an estimated cost of $350.

Said ordinance will come up for final action at next regular meeting of council.

A. P. WOODWARD,
feb4 d10t Clerk of Council.

Sewer Ordinance.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT THE last meeting of council an ordinance was introduced to construct a sewer along and in Baker street, from Orme street to near Hull.

Said sewer is to be built of vitrified pipe and brick, at an estimated cost of $1,000.

Said ordinance will come up for final action at next regular meeting of council.

A. P. WOODWARD,
Clerk of Council.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE
WHOLESALE BY H. A. BOYNTON AND SHROPSHIRE & DODD, ATLANTA, GA.

NOTHING LOST HERE.

Loan Companies Call Atlanta Dirt a Safe Investment.

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A Talk with Mr. J. C. Hendrix About Atlanta Investments—New Buildings on Edgewood Avenue.

Atlanta investments are good.

The borrowing of $500,000 at 4½ per cent for the construction of the Equitable building made the fixed charges $22,500 besides taxes and insurance. This makes the fixed charges run up to a much larger figure. The building lacks nearly three months of completion, but Mr. Hurt reports that he has already leased enough of the floor space to pay the fixed charges. He hopes within another year to fill enough more space to put enough surplus into the treasury of the East Atlanta Land Company to pay dividends on its stock.

The East Atlanta Land Company has already been paying 6 per cent dividends, and the new income will probably justify a slight increase in the rate—possibly to 8 per cent the next time they are declared.

Much as this East Atlanta enterprise has been talked about, it does not cease to be an interesting topic as the progress of improvements on Edgewood avenue is noted. Mr. Hurt intimates the company has only made a beginning of improvements. Within the past year it has paid off almost all its floating debt and has bills receivable which could be cashed for enough to pay off the small remainder of its obligations. Its immense property is just beginning to yield a revenue and the greater part of the money received will be spent on new buildings. Among other structures in contemplation is a block of residences to be built this year on the south side of Edgewood avenue between Yonge and Jackson streets. The structure will cover the whole of the square at that locality and will have frontage on four streets. It will be by far the handsomest residence block in the city.

Two notable buildings will go up this year within a stone's throw of each other. One is already well into the air and its costly character is apparent from the material going into the building. It is reported that the "Aragon" will cost over one hundred thousand dollars and an experienced manufacturer of fine wood work says the interior finish, executed according to the design and specifications, will cost $25,000.

Mr. DeGive's investment of the past year in the great pile of brick and mortar which towers over everything in the neighborhood of the grand opera house would stagger a stout man, but it is reported that, not content with this heavy investment, he will this year erect a handsome five-story building in front of it.

The real estate men are all wearing cheerful countenances, and the voice of the auctioneer is once more heard in the land. Big trades are reported under way and about to be consummated.

Mr. J. C. Hendrix, one of the livest of this very live class of business men, made the other day some interesting and timely remarks on the subject of Atlanta merchants. Said he:

What Mr. J. C. Hendrix Said.

"I see nothing in the way of Atlanta's keeping her old lick. Indeed, I see many things to encourage, and to make me believe that Atlanta is entering on a very high road of prosperity."

"What effect do you think the financial condition of the country will have upon Atlanta?"

"I think the idle money of the country will tend to help us very much. You see low-priced cotton depresses most southern cities more than Atlanta. Our money comes from so many different sources that the decline in cotton is felt very little. Just look around and see the amount of capital that is coming here from the north. It is enough to keep a good-sized city alive. The Consolidated street car lines have been largely equipped with eastern capital. The electric light companies are spending several hundred thousand dollars of eastern capital. The waterworks will be built out of money from New York. Of the money in the Equitable building, half a million is northern capital, and several other large buildings are being built with northern money.

"Within a year or so, not less than four millions of northern money will be invested in Atlanta enterprises. That would look like northern men had confidence in Atlanta."

No Money Lost Here.

"Yes, and why should they not have? Did you ever know any of these loan companies or individuals to lose any money loaned on Atlanta property? I have looked into that question and have inquired of gentlemen who have been and are still lending money here and they all say that they have never had any losses. I could name them. One, a Boston man, told me a few days ago that he had loaned more than a million dollars here and never lost a dollar. He said his security always got better.

"Atlanta occupies a different position from other cities south or west. A city in an exclusively cotton belt depends entirely upon the cotton. When it fails or the price is low, the city goes dead. So with a city in an iron region. When iron goes down, the mills stop and the city dries up. So with cities in the west relying upon the harvests. When the crops fail or the price is very low the city flattens. Not so with Atlanta.

"We don't rely on any one industry, but have them all. When one line gets dull another will be good. We have every variety of manufacturing. From iron we make everything from a first-class razor to a locomotive. From wood we make everything the country demands, and ship millions to the north and west. From cotton our factories are turning out their products and shipping them all over this country, and even to China. From our granite mountians we are paving the streets of our western neighbors, as well as furnishing stone to build their bridges, etc. From the marble quarries which encircle our city, we can furnish sufficient to supply the world. Buried beneath the hills of north Georgia every variety of mineral is found in abundance. Iron ores, the richest found in the world. These all combined keep the wheels of industry moving, and extend our commerce over a dozen states. Our people are always busy. We feel the effects of panics very little. The consequence is that you see the city grows, one year with another, in about the same ratio. Therefore I am not surprised that northern money is coming here, and should not be surprised to see the interest rates reduced to 6 per cent any day. It ought to be so. Any man with good property in Atlanta ought to get money at 6 per cent, for the lender runs no risk of losing the money or the interest. With these advantages and hundreds of others, why should Atlanta not be prosperous as she always has been? Real estate never declines. Go to the records and see property that changes hands year after year, and you still find it advances from 10 per cent upwards every year, and, in my opinion, the brightest days for Atlanta are just ahead. She is today the railroad center of the south. New roads are knocking at her gates for admittance. The picture grows brighter as you turn it about. So I plant my all in Atlanta, and could advise any capitalist to loan money here at as low rates as at any place in the country. One other thing I intended to call your attention to is our judiciary. Our judges make men pay their debts. No man can run a game of fraud in Atlanta, and stay outside the jail."

PRESTON'S HED AKE
cures any headache—nothing else.

CHURCH SERVICES.

METHODIST.

First Methodist Church, corner of Peachtree and Houston streets—Rev. J. B. Robins, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Class meeting at 3:30 p. m. Seats free. Strangers will receive a cordial welcome.

Trinity M.E. church, south, corner Trinity avenue and Whitehall street—Rev. Walker Lewis, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Seats free. Strangers invited to worship here.

Merritta Avenue M. E. church south—Rev. Isaac S. Hopkins, D.D., pastor. At 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. preaching by the pastor. Sunday school at at 9:30 a. m. All are invited to these services.

Walker Street church, junction Walker and Nelson streets, Rev. J. R. King, pastor—Services at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m.

Walker street mission Sunday school, over Henderson's store, at the end of Georgia avenue—Preaching at 7:30 p. m.

Payne's chapel, corner of Luckie and Hunnicutt. Rev. S. R. Belk, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by General C. A. Evans and at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m. The public are cordially invited.

Marietta Street M. E. church, between Spring and Bartow streets—Rev. J. L. Dawson, pastor. Preaching morning and evening. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Class meeting at 12 m. Epworth League at 6:30 p. m. Revival services during the week. Preaching every day at 3 and 7:30 p. m. Strangers cordially invited.

St. James church (formerly Bishop Hendrix mission), Marietta street—Rev. W. A. Parks, pastor. Preaching today at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9 a. m.

St. John's Methodist church, corner Georgia avenue and Loyd street, Rev. Clement C. Cary, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:15 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Asbury church, corner Davis and Foundry streets,—Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7 p. m. by Rev. Samuel D. Evans. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. F. M. Aiken, superintendent. All are requested to be present.

St. Paul's Methodist church, Hunter street, near Bell—Preaching morning and evening by the pastor.

Loyd street M. E. church, Rev. M. C. B. Mason. D. D., pastor—Services at 11 a. m., and 7:45 p. m. Sunday school at 9 a. m.

Marietta street mission—J. F. Barclay, superintendent. Sunday-school at 9:30. Services tonight and Thursday night.

Epworth M. E. church, Edgewood. Rev. W. F. Colley, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m., and at 7 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Immanuel church, Rockwell street—Rev. W. O. Butler pastor.—Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Park street Methodist church, West End—Rev. J. W. Lee, D.D., pastor. Preaching today at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by Rev. Charles D. Lane. The Young People's Epworth League will hold a meeting at 6:30 p. m. All welcome.

Edgewood M. E. church, Rev. John M. White, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

West Side mission, corner Ashby street and Turner's Ferry road—Preaching at 11 a. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m.

Trinity Home mission chapel, near Leonard st.—Sunday school at 3:30 p. m. Preaching at 7:30 p. m.

Schell's chapel, Colored M. E. church, West Hunter street—Rev. S. E. Poer, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9 a. m.

BAPTIST.

First Baptist church, corner Forsyth and Walton streets—Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, D. D. pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Second Baptist Tabernacle, Mitchell street, near Loyd—Rev. Henry McDonald, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Third Baptist church, Jones avenue—Rev. A. H. Mitchell, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. I. R. Branham, and 7 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. All are invited to these services.

Central Baptist church, corner Peters and Fair streets—J. M. Brittain, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Fifth Baptist church, corner Bell and Glenn streets—Rev. V. C. Norcross, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Sixth Baptist church, corner Mangum and Hunter streets.—Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by Rev. M. T. Martin, Sunday school at 9:30 a. m,

Seventh Baptist church, corner Bellwood avenue and Fourth street—Rev. E. L. Sisk, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

North Avenue mission, corner North avenue and Fowler street. Sunday school every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Everybody cordially invited.

Jackson Street Baptist Mission, corner Jackson street and East avenue. Sunday school at 3:30 p. m., Roger Williams, superintendent. Everybody requested to come out.

Berean church, on Berean avenue—Rev. William O. Butler, pastor—Preaching only at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school 3 p. m.

Primitive Baptist church, corner Boulevard and Irwin streets. Preaching at 11 a. m

Capitol Avenue Baptist Mission—corner Capitol and Georgia avenues—Rev. R. A. Sublett, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

North Atlanta mission of the Third Baptist church, corner Emmett and Tumlin streets. Preaching morning and night by Rev. D. V. Stephens. Sunday school at 3 p. m.

West End Baptist church, Lee street, West End—Rev. S. Y. Jameson, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Jackson Hill Mission, corner Jackson street and East avenue. Services at 11 o'clock by Rev. Dr. Spaulding. Sunday school at 3 p. m. Everybody invited.

East Atlanta Baptist church, Bradley street, between Edgewood avenue and Decatur street—E. L. Wood, pastor. Preaching Sunday at 11 a. m. and 6:45 p. m., by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

PRESBYTERIAN.

First Presbyterian church, Marietta street—Rev. E. H. Barnett, D.D., pastor.—Divine services at 11 o'clock a. m. and at 7:30 o'clock p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 o'clock a. m. All are cordially invited.

Central Presbyterian church, Washington street—Rev. G. B. Strickler, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school meets at 9:30 a. m.

The Mission Sunday school of the Central Presbyterian church, No. 1, will meet at 3 p. m. at the corner of Buena Vista avenue and Fortress street.

Edgewood mission No. 2 will meet at 3 p. m., near Hulsey's depot.

Wallace (Fifth) Presbyterian church, corner Fair and Walnut streets—Rev. George L. Cook, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school will meet at 9:30 a. m.

Moore's Memorial church (formerly Third Presbyterian), corner West Baker and Luckie streets—Rev. A. L. Holderby, pastor—Services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Fourth Presbyterian church — Chamberlin street—Rev. T. P. Cleveland, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Associate Reform Presbyterian church, corner Whitehall and Humphries streets. Sabbath school at 10 a. m. Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pastor, Rev. J. E. Johnston.

Georgia Avenue (Sixth) Presbyterian church, Georgia avenue— Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Marietta Street mission Sunday school of the First Presbyterian church will meet opposite the old exposition hotel on Marietta street at 3 p. m.

EPISCOPAL.

St. Luke's cathedral, northeast corner Houston and Pryor streets—Rev. R. S. Barrett, dean. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

St. Philip's church, corner Washington and Hunter streets—Rev. T. C. Tupper D.D., rector—Morning service and holy communion at 11 a. m. Sunday school 9:45 a.m. Evening service 7:30 p. m. Strangers cordially invited and made welcome.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Christian church, 44 East Hunter street, Rev. C. P. Williamson, pastor. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m by the pastor.

UNITARIAN.

Church of Our Father, Church street, near junction of Peachtree and Forsyth—Rev. William Roswell Cole, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. George Leonard Chaney. Evening lecture at 7:45. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Everybody welcome.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Church of the Redeemer, West Ellis near Peachtree street—A. F. Sherrill, D. D., pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Christian Endeavor 6:30 p. m.

SPIRITUALISTS.

The First Society of Spiritualists will meet in Hillyer hall at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. All are cordially invited.

SCIENTIST.

Church of Christ, No. 16½ North Broad street—Sabbath school at 10 a. m. Seats free.

GOSPEL HALL.

Opposite residence of George Hinman 669 Marietta street. Services at 7 p. m. by S. John Duncan.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Wheat and Pryor Streets—C. A. Licklider, general secretary. Young men's meeting at 3:30 p. m. in the new hall.

Railroad Branch Young Men's Christian Association, 60½ South Broad street, W. R. Bosard, general secretary; F. T. Menken, assistant secretary. Regular services every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Church of the Good Shepherd—(Plum street mission)—Evening prayer and sermon at 7:30 p. m., Rev. H. K. Rees, diocesan missionary, officiating.

Bible class at 9:30 a. m. Sunday school at 11 a. m. 18 North Broad street.

To Bridge Over

The season you may want something in the Clothing line. Whether a Suit, an Overcoat or an odd pair of Pants for a child, boy or man, we have sometning to interest you. As we have to make room for an immense SPRING Stock now on the way, we feel sure that by giving us a call you'll be benefited by our prices.

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ONE PRICE CLOTHIERS AND FURNISHERS,
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See the $1.00 Soft Hats in our window.

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HAVILAND CHINA

—AND—

GENUINE CUT GLASS.

Everything usually found in a large wholesale and retail crockery and glassware house may be seen at our storerooms. Our prices are very reasonable, and you will say so when you call and examine the goods.

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45 Peachtree Street,
ATLANTA, - - - - GA.
feb 9, nrm

Prominent People Interviewed,

The Ladies of Atlanta Give Their Views. Hill and Cleveland Not the Subject, but They Talk on Hoyt's Fine Eatables.

Mrs. ——, on Washington street, says:

"Your home-packed Sweet-Pickled Peaches are the best I have ever used. They are better than my own home-make."

Mrs. ——, on West Peachtree street, says:

"Please tell the people from me, that your Butter is the best in the city, and at the popular price at which you sell it, should be used by every family here."

Mrs. ——, of West End, says:

"I would never use canned goods until I tried a can each of your fine Peaches and Pears. Now I use them regularly, but will use no other. I find them the most healthy and palatable food that I can obtain."

Mrs. ——, on Whitehall street:

"Please send me five pounds of your Rijamo Coffee; it is the best that I have ever used."

Another Whitehall street lady remarks:

"You certainly have the finest preserves that I ever saw in a store. I will never make another jar if you will promise to keep the same quality of home-made goods that you are now keeping."

A Capitol avenue lady says:

"I love to buy groceries from your store; everything is always so clean, and you certainly keep the very best quality of goods."

One of the best entertainers in the city says:

"I gave a dinner a few days ago, and my husband told me afterwards that it was the best dinner that I ever served. Everything came from your store."

Now we would remark:

"A word to the wise is sufficient."

W. R. HOYT,
feb14-7or5pnrm 90 Whitehall Street.



ARGUMENT

Is unnecessary; it's demonstrated to any casual observer that the quality of paint heretofore used in Atlanta has had for its pigment barytes ground in water and benzine. Any serviceable paint must be ground in pure linseed oil, and should give one coat to fifty-five square yards of unpainted wood or two coats to thirty-five square yards. Best paint is shaded with the strongest and most lasting colors in order to last and show brilliancy. It should bear the name and guarantee of an experienced and reliable manufacturer. It should give the consumer full standard United States measure. No liquid or mixed paints sold in Atlanta possess all of these elements of merit except Masury's. They are ground in pure Calcutta linseed, the finest of all linseed oils. If you are tired of the expense of frequent painting and want the best supplies, call on

SOUTHERN PAINT AND GLASS COMPANY,
39 South Broad Street, Through to Forsyth Street,
Opposite the Ryan Co.

AMUSEMENTS
OPERA HOUSE

Monday and Tuesday, February 15th and 16th, Matinee Tuesday.
William Spencer's Fascinating Comic Opera,
THE LITTLE TYCOON
Better and Greater than Ever.
THE FINISHED COMEDIAN,
R. E. GRAHAM,
The Original
General Knickerbocker!
50 PEOPLE AND ORCHESTRA.
Prices—Usual admission; reserved seats 25c extra. Matinee reserved $1. feb12-tf

Wednesday Matinee and Night, February 17.
Comedy where disappointment never comes. Continuous laughter! Greatest Irish Comedians!
HERBERT CAWTHORN
and his comedy cherubs in the favorite farce comedy,
"LITTLE NUGGET,"
with a plot. Tyrolean Swiss warbling songs, dances, music, specialties, scenic and mechanical effects. Famous Nugget quartet. Special family matinee Wednesday at 2:30 p. m. Regular prices, $1, 75c, 50c and 25c. feb14 dtf

Friday and Saturday, February 19th and 20th. } Matinee Saturday at 2 p. m.
Appearance of America's great tragedian, Mr.
ROBERT DOWNING,
Assisted by the beautiful and talented artiste, Eugenie Blair, Fred C. Mosely and others in the following strong repertoire:
Friday Night. } THE GLADIATOR.
Saturday Matinee. } "KATHANNA and PETRUCHIO" and "FRENCH MARRIAGE."
Saturday Night. } DAMON AND PYTHIAS.
New scenery, elegant costumes, great casts, original music. No increase in prices: $1, 75c, 50c, 25c. feb 14 17 18 19 20

SOMETHING NEW
MR. JOS H. DENCK'S
PIANO RECITAL!
with remarks biographical and explanatory, next Wednesday evening,
February 17th, At 8 O'Clock,
in the music hall of the Phillips-Crew Company, 37 Peachtree street; entrance through warerooom. Tickets of admission 50 cents each, to be had in music store of the Phillips-Crew Company. Sale to begin Monday morning, February 15th.
Persons holding tickets to concert to have taken place at Centennial hall Monday, February 8th, will be admitted to the above entertainment upon presentation of same. feb14-d2t-sun wed

Wedding Presents.

A beautiful assortment, comprising all the latest novelties. Call and see them.

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feb14 un amu't col

Hampton & Herman, Real Estate and Investment Brokers, 2 South Broad Street.

We are now offering the following at prices that mean business: A 3-room house and lot, 50x200, Humphries street; this will be sold at a sacrifice. Also 7 lots on Windsor street; terms $50 cash, balance $10 per month; no interest. $35 front foot for a beautiful Jackson street lot. $800 for 2-room house on Tumlim street; very easy terms. If you wish a large block, just opposite Inman Park, on Ga. R. R., come and see us, and we will give you a big bargain. Carriage always on hand to show property. Telephone 426. Hampton & Herman.

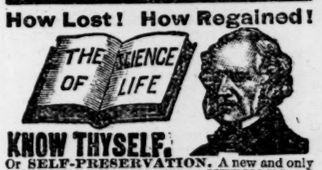
Rubber penholders, rulers, erasers, inkstands and bands at the great closing out sale at the Rubber Store, 20 Decatur street. feb 12,13,14

THE BOTTOM OUT

Prices on Suits and Overcoats can go no ower. If you need either come in; price will be as low as you wish it. We have some good things in Boys' and Children's Suits and extra Pants at prices no parents will grumble about.

GEORGE MUSE & CO.,
Clothiers and Furnishers.
38 WHITEHALL ST.

MANHOOD!
How Lost! How Regained!



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Or SELF-PRESERVATION. A new and only Gold Medal PRIZE ESSAY on NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY, ERRORS of YOUTH, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, PREMATURE DECLINE, and all DISEASES and WEAKNESSES of MAN. 300 pages, cloth, gilt; 125 invaluable prescriptions. Only $1.00 by mail, double sealed. Descriptive Prospectus with endorsements of the Press and voluntary testimonials of the cured. FREE! SEND NOW.
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FAT FOLKS REDUCED BY DR. SNYDER
THE SUCCESSFUL OBESITY SPECIALIST.



Mrs. S. M. Campbell, Argyle, Wis., before and after treatment by Dr. Snyder.

In big, busy, bustling Chicago
A specialist doth dwell:
His name is Dr. Snyder.
'Tis of him I wish to tell.

In this great world of people,
How many there are we've known,
Whose mass of flesh was a burden;
Who were bulky and overgrown.

Those having trim, shapely figures,
Know naught what such have to bear;
Instead of the pity they merit
Oft ridicule is their share.

Kind Nature, as if in atonement
For the mischief which she has wrought,
Has sent them a friend in the Doctor
Whom hundreds already have sought.

Scores who were once thus afflicted
Now, thanks to the Doctor's skill,
Possess just as neat and trim figures
As you'll find; you may search where you will.

And the best part of all is, it's lasting;
Your burden of flesh's gone for aye;
The treatment your health has made better;
The blessing is with you to say.

The Doctor each mail receives letters
From patients his treatment has cured,
O'erflowing with praise that forever
They're free from the ills they endured.

If you've any friends thus afflicted
Advise them to write him or call;
The Doctor can surely relieve them;
Bid them come, old and young, one and all.

PATIENTS TREATED BY MAIL.

No starving, no inconvenience, harmless and no bad effects. Strictly confidential. For circulars and testimonials call or address with 6 cents, in stamps,

DR. O. W. F. SNYDER,
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MARSH, SMITH & MARSH;
SUCCESSORS TO
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Pryor Street and Edgewood Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

To Merchants Only: Having purchased at a great reduction the entire stock of the late firm of Moore, Marsh & Co., amounting to a quarter of a million dollars, we are now offering many desirable lines of goods at much less than actual cost of production. We are receiving daily large shipments for the spring season, and are prepared to offer to the trade unusual advantages as well as the same liberal terms heretofore given by our old firm. We invite your early inspection with the assurance that the goods and prices cannot be duplicated elsewhere.

MARSH, SMITH & MARSH.
Atlanta, Ga., February 1, 1892.
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$100.00 FORFEIT
—IF THE—
CARTER STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD
Does not cover ONE-THIRD more surface than any other White Lead in the Market.

WHICH IS THE CHEAPEST?

100 lbs "Trust Brand" White Lead	$ 8 00	100 lbs. "Carter" White Lead	$ 8 00
34 " (4½ gals.) Linseed Oil at 60c	2 70	50 " (6½ gals.) Linseed Oil at 60c	3 90
134 lbs.—19 lbs. to the gal. or 7 gals	$10 70	150 lbs. 16 lbs. to the gal. or 9½ gals	$11 90
COST $1.53 PER GALLON OF PAINT.		COST $1.25 PER GALLON OF PAINT.	

A saving of nearly twenty-five per cent. (25 per cent) in favor of Carter White Lead in cost of paint.
We positively guarantee that 100 lbs. of Carter White Lead when thinned with 6½ gallons of Linseed Oil, will cover one-third more surface equally as well as 100 lbs. of any "Trust" brand thinned with 4½ gallons of oil, proving an actual saving of nearly twenty-five (25) per cent of the cost of materials according to actual work done, or forfeit One Hundred Dollars ($100.)
CARTER WHITE LEAD CO. F. J. Cooledge & Bro., Sole Agents for Atlanta, Ga.

Weather Reports, with map, posted daily at our corner window.

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You were offered $25 for $15?
You'd take it, wouldn't you?
Or $20 for $15?
You wouldn't hesitate long, either.
Or even $18 for $15?
We think you grasp that.

Well, that is exactly what we are doing now.

Suits that represent in actual value $18, $20, $25 are now on our counter at $15.

Overcoats that were considered by good clothing buyers excellent offerings at $20 to $25 are included now in our great

$15 SALE.

We're as ready to show to "lookers" as buyers. For "lookers" become buyers when they see these goods.

All our $1, $1.25, $1.50 Scarfs in our window at 99c.

A. Rosenfeld & Son:
EVERYTHING IN MEN'S ATTIRE
24 Whitehall Street, Corner Alabama.

G. W. ADAIR. FORREST ADAIR

G. W. ADAIR.

NO. 14 KIMBALL HOUSE, WALL ST.

$300 cash—The prettiest little lot on Curran st, near Marietta; cheap, because it must sell quick.
$2,650 for two or three days, a nice new home on Stonewall st.
$2,600—A nice 8-room house, near in, on Nelson street.
$5,000—Beautiful two-story, 9-room, modern home on South Pryor street.
$1,600—Pretty shaded lot, corner E. Fair and Hill streets.
$3,500—Marietta street through to railroad, 57x82 feet.
$10,000—165x200 on the prettiest part of Jackson street; east front and lays well.
G. W. ADAIR,
feb 7, con. 8p 14 Wall Street.

A. J. WEST & CO.,
REAL ESTATE,
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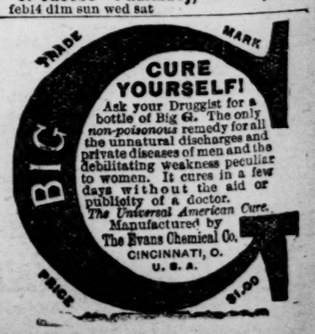
BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED UP TO NOON February 25, 1892, to build a new courthouse for Terrell county, Georgia. Plans and specifications are now on exhibition at office of J. W. Roberts, secretary of board of courthouse commissioners, in city of Dawson, Ga. Bids will be opened February 25th, at noon. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. W. B. CHEATHAM,
Dawson, Ga., February, 1892. Chairman.
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THE NEXT POPE.

Will a Foreigner Be Selected When the Present Pope Dies.

THE INTRANSIGEANTS OPPOSED TO IT.

Political Dickering Between English Statesmen and the Vatican—Rome for the Romans.

Among those who are best qualified to gauge the probabilities of the situation, the prediction now being so confidently uttered in the public prints of the almost certain accession to the papacy of some ecclesiastic not of Italian birth when death shall remove Leo XIII receives no consideration whatever. The intransigeant, or, as it is otherwise often called, the ultramontane element, is the one which will rule in Rome when the next pope is selected. Further reference to this element is made later on. The intransigeant are unquestionably opposed to the selection of a foreigner as head of the church. If there were really anything in this theory of a foreign pope the United States might be more likely to supply the man for the place than any



POPE LEO XIII.

other country, because it is free from the international rivalries which affect the various European powers. Germany would object to a French pope, and France to either an English or German one. The policy of the vatican is to conciliate all countries and to avoid complications. But for this fact—and were a foreigner at all possible—it might seem more reasonable, on general principles, to anticipate an English rather than an American pope. There is but one American cardinal; in England, until very recently, there were three. The last survivor of these, Cardinal Howard, is now incapacitated through insanity. But the fact of there having been three English cardinals at one time shows the disposition of the vatican to bestow honors in England.

For many years political "dickering" has from time to time prevailed between English statesmen and the vatican. The Irish question has had much to do with this, and it is not long since Mr. Gladstone, during one of his leases of power, had an Irish member of parliament as permanent envoy to the pope at Rome. The United States has practically no European foreign policy, but England has. When the pope uses his influence in Ireland, as he has frequently done, to smooth the path of the British officials, it is well understood that he receives a quid pro quo from the English government. Such powerful affiliations are very useful to the Roman pontiff, especially since the loss of his temporal power. England is a powerful ally. The college of cardinals may change its personnel again and again; popes may come and go, but the same desire to negotiate with England will continue to animate both cardinal and pontiff. It is simply a matter of expediency, that is all. On the other hand, natural conditions preclude the possibility of the pope either expecting or receiving political backing from the United States.

But there is no likelihood whatever of the next pope being selected from the ranks of the foreign cardinals, be their nationality what it may. The exclusive privilege of electing a pope belongs to the privy council of cardinals. This always contains an overwhelming majority of Italians. The conclusion that may be drawn from this fact is obvious.

There is a great disposition to regard the papacy question as one purely, or at least mainly, religious. But the fact is that there is quite as much politics as religion in the whole matter. When the death of a pope is anticipated an undercurrent of unrest prevails in Europe. Ambassadors' dispatches to their respective governments multiply, expectation is rife within the vatican itself and the newspapers oracularly discuss the situation, while "our special correspondent" at Rome wires rumor after rumor, and is responsible for the



CARDINAL LA VALLETTA.

dissemination all over the earth of an endless variety of canards.

It is a traditionally accepted aphorism that in such cases "our special correspondent" is never to be relied on. But while making this assertion I do not in the least intend to underestimate the peculiar difficulties under which he labors. His position at Rome is no easy one. A good deal of rumor has to be accepted as authentic, because there is no means of verifying or disproving it.

Perhaps there is no time in current events when more false guesses are ventured than during a period when it is supposed that the pope is about to die. There is one special reason which goes far to account for the usual failure to accurately forecast the papal succession. The intricate and ingenious rules which govern the proceedings of the conclave that assembles to debate the question of succession are seemingly framed with the object of defeating conjecture as to the result of its deliberations. There is not available space to detail the technical aspect of these rules, but they are certainly calculated to produce the effect described.

It seems almost idle to attempt a prophecy as to the successor of Leo XIII, and if those who are prepared at a moment's notice to name that elusive personage would just take time to consider the past record made by seers in this direction they might perhaps become a degree less confident in their powers of clairvoyance. I will, however, point out some favorites in the race, as chosen by the most intelligent of foreign observers. It is a time-honored tradition that no one ever yet correctly named in advance the coming pope, upon any occasion when a change in that high office seemed imminent. Candidates who appeared likeliest for election have scarcely ever been chosen, and men who were never once even mentioned in the discussion have received the honor. This a true statement of the experience of former prophets, and it is not encouraging to those following in their wake.

One thing should not be lost sight of, and that is the fallacy of supposing that the cardinals who are nearest the pope as regards his confidence and regard are therefore likely to be, any one of them, his successor. History affords proof of this. Gregory XVI was followed by a man he distrusted, and with whose policy he disagreed—Pius IX. Pope Pius, in his turn, gave place to Leo XIII, whom he never would have selected to succeed him had he possessed the authority to indicate his successor. But no such authority is vested in the pontiff now. In the most remote times some privilege of the kind was occasionally recognized, as for instance, when Pope Hildebrand named three men, who, if they survived each other, were to occupy successively after him the chair of Peter. But all that is changed now. The pope can name the members of the privy council, whom, as stated above, appoint every pope, but, as also previously mentioned, the electoral rules are hedged around with so many peculiarities that even though a pope leaves behind him a privy council made up of his friends, their after influences may not be great upon the policy or the new pontiff, who cannot at the same time be an autocrat if he is unanimously opposed by his advisers. Thus it is hard for a pope to bequeath his personal policy to his successor in the hope that it will be absolutely followed. Most popes are said to have found themselves, upon entering office, surrounded by uncongenial advisers, and as these are usually the creations of their predecessors, it would seem to follow that few popes are of the same mind regarding questions of policy.

Leo XIII has ever been a professor of constitutional methods, declaring that arbitrary action should be avoided. He does not believe in forcing his ideas upon others.

Ultramontanism is the force which must be primarily considered as bearing upon the question of papal succession, because in its most radical and its more moderate form it still represents the controlling influences of vatican policy. Of the three cardinals, Parocchi, Monaco and Battaglini, who are looked upon in Rome as the most probable candidates for the distinction of the triple crown, two are ultramontanes. These are Lucido Maria Parocchi and Raffaele Monaco. Parocchi is somewhat a type of the pope of song and story, whose supposed perennial enjoyment of "a happy life" has furnished certain lyrists of the past with inspiration for their poetical talents. Rotund and jolly in his physical aspect, a careful discrimination as to the observance of ascetic rules of life and a liberal interpretation of their practical application, have saved him from presenting the worn and threadbare appearance with which we are all familiar in the portraits of the late Cardinal Manning. He is more suggestive of the traditional liberality of the refectory of the monks of old than of the self-denying discipline of the cloister. The older he grows the stouter he gets, and to all appearances the distressing evidences of a consuming ambition have told but little upon his massive frame. Parocchi is the leading spirit of the advanced ultramontanes, who still pursue the idea of a restoration of temporal power, to be furthered and strengthened by the encouragement of political alliances and the exercise of clerical influence upon the body politic in all lands where the Catholic faith continues to be a power. This is the root and animating force of papal interference in temporal affairs all over the globe. In Germany, in France, in Austria and in Ireland, it has within the present century found its most profitable field. The recent utterances from Rome discouraging the continuance of opposition to the republic in France may indicate that Leo XIII., in his last days, is nearing a point of reaction which the pope succeeding him is more likely than not to make the starting point of a directly opposite policy. The cardinals may desire to put a break on the wheels of progress set in motion by the present pontiff. They may be whirring too fast to please the cardinals. Should this be so, Parocchi would doubtless be their first choice. The conservative element within the sacred college might, of course, object, and as Parocchi has often evidenced a vacillating dis-



CARDINAL ALIMONDA.

position, the extremists may be inclined to mistrust his complete loyalty to the ultramontane cause.

For this reason Cardinal Monaco, who was born marquis La Valletta and is descended from the founder of the Knights of Malta, will possibly prove to be the stronger candidate in the eyes of the ultramontanes, and they would possess in him the advantage of a leader and spokesman whose lease of life seems to have a greater unexpired term than that of either of his rivals. For neither of the latter is in a perfect state of health. Parocchi, despite his obesity, which seems to the outsider an evidence of health, really is in danger on account of it. Francesco Battaglini is the opposite of robust. And despite the spiritual side of the question, which might naturally be presumed to take precedence, it is unfortunately true that the grosser attributes of material stamina have much to do with the decision of the forthcoming conclave of selection. Age is another important factor, the youngest candidate ranking his elders in eligibility. The status of the three aspiring clerics is as follows: Battaglini is sixty-eight, Monaco sixty-four and Parocchi fifty-eight. About the fairest view of the situation can be thus summarized: Parocchi, who is popular and diplomatic and known to be rather an extremist, hence strengthening with many his availability for selection, has also the advantage in point of age. Monaco is the opportunist element of the ultramontanes, thus capturing the conservative majority of cardinals, and he enjoys the best of health. Battaglini represents the moderate church men, but his tenure of life is precarious. In official status at the vatican Monaco and Parocchi are easily in the lead, the former being now deacon of the sacred college and secretary to the holy office. Parocchi is vicar to the pope. Battaglini is archbishop of Bologna, but holds no special office at court. Contiguity to the person of the existing pope, however, is of little value to the prophet of succession, as I have already pointed out.

The liberal party has two or three prominent representatives in the sacred college who are known to fame. These are Cardinal Almonda, bishop of Turin; Cardinal San Felice, of Naples, and Prince Gustav. Cardinal Hohenlohe von Schwillingfuerst, a cousin-german of the present heir to the crown of Austria. Within recent years each of these has been mentioned in connection with the pontificate, and they have received consideration as possi-



CARDINAL FARROCHI.

bilities for the succession. Alimonda is a friend of the Italian royal family. San Felice is beloved for his great public charity and benevolence. The reader can take his choice of a candidate upon the lines I have laid down. His success or otherwise as a predictionist depends necessarily upon a variety of conditions which even the best informed cannot possibly foresee.

The Catholic church, once said Edmond About, is controlled by a pope and seventy cardinals in memory of the twelve apostles. Apropos of this, it may be remarked that while the memory of the twelve apostles is perhaps relegated to the domain of myths, the college of cardinals remains today an actuality of the most uncompromising kind. The number of cardinals is fixed by the laws of the church at seventy members, but rarely has the full number been in existence at any given time. Just now there are sixty, and this number is equally divided, as to nationality, between Italians and foreigners. The ancient proverb, that a cock crows loudest when stationed in his own barnyard, is applicable to the present connection. The tie which exists between the cardinals respecting nationality, does not truly indicate the balance of power in the selection of a pope. Localization in the Eternal City bears considerable weight in favor of the native faction. Because faction exists, even among cardinals.

Meantime it is well understood that only the most extreme conditions of danger could induce the voluntary removal of the vatican from Rome. The belief is current in Italy, and now amounts to a conviction, that the policy of Leo XIII's successor will be particularly directed to maintain the equity of a



CARDINAL SAN FELICE.

restoration of some part of the former papal independence in Rome, and that a revolt against the present state of things will arise after the next pope is installed. This belief justifies faith in the coming ascendancy of the ultramontanes.

When Leo dies and the necessity presents itself of choosing some one in his place, the voice of the church in foreign lands will be audible to any important degree in France only, for that country is alone in the possession of any really forcible outside clerical influence in the Roman conclave.

Rome for the Romans, is the motto of the Italian clerics. They have had the pie all to themselves for so long that they have no intention of allowing outsiders to step in at this late day to cheat them out of their birthright—the offices, the spoils, and the power. When we see the American pope the prophets have so generously assured us of, and whom we are a unit in desiring to see, the Italian cardinals will, I feel confident, be suffering from much colder weather than that to which they are accustomed.

V. GREBAYEDOFF.

THE SCHARWENKA CONSERVATORY.

The Impressions of a Georgia Girl in the Great Center.

NEW YORK, February 13—[Special]—Since the opening of the Scharwenka Conservatory of Music on Fifth avenue, the eyes of the musical world have been turned to the institution. Foreigners said it was too mammoth an undertaking for America; some said it would fall through in a fortnight, while still others held out that the necessary capital would never be gotten up. But the institution has surpassed the most far-drawn anticipation of the speculators.

The teachers have been brought here from Europe at a cost of not less than $50,000. The conservatory opened September 29th last, and since then pupils have crowded in from all parts of the country, and even France, Germany, Austria and Poland are represented. The instructors speak several different languages, so as to be enabled to give lessons to any pupil, no matter of what tongue.

The institution is a fac similie to the conservatory in Berlin, in point of method, regulations and structure. The building is the finest of the kind on this continent. The entrance is magnificent, and is much on the style of the Grand Opera house, Paris. Statues, which are chef d'ouvres in themselves, are conspicuous along the stairways. The floors in the music rooms are marble, and those in the halls are covered with the softest velvet carpets. On each floor are ladies' reception rooms, cloak rooms, and promenade halls.

The building is five stories high, and there are thirty-five music rooms, besides twenty-five instruction rooms. As well as having the regular lessons per week, each pupil is compelled to come to three lectures a week, on the science, theory, and history of music, besides harmony, counterpoint, etc. Lessons in fencing and other physical exercises are also compulsory. Each pupil is given tickets for concerts, which take place monthly.

The music hall occupies all of the third floor, and is in itself a gem. It is like a little opera house, and strikes one at once as being artistic and elegant. The ceiling is high, and the walls and stage are handsomely decorated. Acoustics are well arranged, and an instrument or voice, no matter how soft the tone, can be heard at any part of the building. The hall has a comfortable seating capacity of 1,000.

The music reviews and magazines are full of the faculty concert which took place some weeks ago. The following well-known artists took part:

Xaver Scharwenka, Philip Scharwenka, Emil Gramm, Xaver Rolker, Miss Helen Seydell, Miss Emily Winant, and Mr. Walter Petzel.

* * *

The book recently published, "Held in Trust," is causing a great deal of clamor in New York at present. It is based on a famous law suit that took place in Louisiana several years since. The author, Mrs. Belle Hunt Shortridge, or "Belle Hunt," as is her non de plume, has been here a year, and during that time has made for herself an enviable name with her poems, sketches and general prose work, which are of the highest order.

She was born in Texas, being the first white child born in Wise county. She comes of a literary family, being the same as that of Leigh Hunt, the English poet and essayest, and Helen Hunt Jackson, the poet and writer of Romona, the Indian novel, and numerous productions under the initials, "H. H."

Mrs. Shortridge wrote her first poem at six years of age, and in her childish simplicity chose the following lines for her subject:

"This is Tom Paine; here he lies;
Nobody laughs and nobody cries;
Where he is gone and how he fares,
Nobody knows and nobody cares."

In 1883, she published a book of poems, "Lone Star Lights," which would in themselves have given her a reputation. The dedication poem (to Texas) was made the subject of a portfolio of drawings at the Dallas fair. Every two lines form the base for a picture. The collection took the blue ribbon.

Since her sojourn in New York, Mrs. Shortridge has done some splendid work on The World and other papers. The soul of the writer seems embodied in almost every poem; now humorous, again pathetic, now babbling nonsense and sentiment, and again soaring to the stars, or standing on the verge of life's abyss and peering into the dark unknown in the meditative lines of "De Profundis."

Belle Hunt is a woman of perhaps thirty, tall and willowy, with a placid, Grecian face. She is charming in conversation and manners, and has tasted of the sorrows as well as the joys of life.

NORA SHEEHAN.

It Will Choose a Winner.

From The Fort Worth Gazette, Dem.

As the abuse of Senator Hill by republicans and mugwumps grows in virulence, it is noticeable that the democratic party gathers more closely around him. The New York Times, the chief saint of the mugwump holiness gang, conceded the other day that his nomination was virtually assured, and indulged in prophecies of his defeat at the polls.

The dolorous wail of the mugwumps alarms nobody. It has been but a few weeks since they emerged from a fight with Hill in New York, in which they lost everything but the ability to howl. A 40,000 majority and a democratic legislature through and through, recently won, show just what value is to be placed upon mugwumpian predictions of disaster to Hill.

It was a sad day for the democratic party when it fell into the hands of the theorists, who know as much about winning victories at the polls as they know about the season when potatoes should be planted. Disaster when there was every reason for success has taught the party a lesson.

Hereafter, when it wants essays, it will go to the essayists, and when it wants victories it will go to practiced fighters for them.

The party has several men who are capable of leading it to victory. One of them will be nominated, and if the rapid drift of democratic sentiment goes on as it has been traveling for the last two months, his name will be David Bennett Hill.

Practically Out of the Race.

From The Buffalo Courier, Dem.

Many of the western and southern congressmen, who believe that their democratic constituents are largely in favor of Mr. Cleveland's renomination, have gradually and regretfully come to the conclusion that Mr. Cleveland is practically out of the race. There only hope is that there may be a change of the situation in New York, but this hope receives very little encouragement.

Seed Farms of the United States.

From The Family Ledger.

The first report ever made through the census office of the statistics of the seed farms of the United States affords these figures. Only such farms as are devoted to seed growing as a business are included: There is a total of 596 farms in the United States devoted exclusively to seed production. These farms occupy 169,851 acres of land, of which 96,567 acres were reported as devoted to seed production during the census year. This industry represents a total value of farms, implements and buildings of $18,325,935, and employed in 1890, 13,500 men and 1,541 women.

Of the 596 seed farms in the United States, 258, or nearly one-half, are in the north Atlantic division, the original center of seed production. These farms have an acreage of 47,813, or an average of 185 acres per farm, while in the north central division there are 157 farms, with an acreage of 87,096, or an average of 555 acres per farm. The seed farms of Massachusetts and Connecticut average 142 acres per farm, while those of Iowa and Nebraska are 695 acres in extent, and are producing seeds on a scale of equal magnitude to the other products of that section of the country.

So far as reported there were but two seed farms in the country previous to 1800 (one of these was established in Philadelphia in 1784, and the other at Enfield, N. H., in 1795), only three in 1820, six in 1830, nineteen in 1840, thirty-four in 1850, fifty-three in 1860, 100 in 1870, 207 in 1880, and 200 more were established between 1880 and 1890, leaving 189 unaccounted for as to date of establishment.

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Syringes, gloves, dress shields, atomizers and powder-guns at half price at the Rubber Store, 20 Decatur street. feb 12,13,14

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Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.
Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development, and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanations and proofs mailed (sealed) free. Address
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If you want to insure your life, take no chances, but put your money where you know it will make you the best and safest returns
IF YOU DIE, you leave an INCONTESTABLE POLICY in the EQUITABLE. If you live, your policy will make you safer returns than an investment in anything else costing the same.
PRELIMINARY STATEMENT.
THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.
January 1, 1892.

Assets	$135,000,000
Liabilities, 4 per cent.	110,000,000
Surplus	$ 25,000,000
Net business, written 1891	$230,000,000
Assurance in force	800,000,000

The thirty-second annual statement will be issued hereafter; in the interval the foregoing figures will show approximately the chief item of the account.
HENRY B. HYDE, President.
JAMES W. ALEXANDER, Vice President.
PERDUE & EGLESTON,
AGENTS,
Gould Building, - - - - Atlanta, Ga.
feb1-tf 4p

Rubber coats at half price at the Rubber Store, 20 Decatur street.
feb 12,13,14

FAT FOLKS REDUCED



LEAVENWORTH, KAS., Dec. 15th, 1891. DR. SNYDER:—Dear Sir: Your treatment for Obesity was a grand success in my case. My weight was 225 lbs., now it is 175, a reduction of 100 lbs. My waist, bust and hip measurements have been correspondingly reduced, and my general health is greatly improved.
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PILES, FISTULA AND ALL OTHER DISEASES
OF THE RECTUM CURED
WITHOUT THE KNIFE,
Without Pain and Without Detention from Business. Cures guaranteed.
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J. G. HAYES, University of New York, 1881.
jan31 13t sun

THE EARLY DAYS OF ATLANTA

Anecdotes and Reminiscences Gathered from the Old Settlers.

II.

TERMINUS AND MARTHASVILLE.

The population of Terminus, at the beginning of the year 1843, was not more than fifty or sixty inhabitants. Counted by families, there were perhaps a dozen different households.

The settlers, as a rule, were quite poor and lived in log huts erected with their own hands. The neighbors, of course, assisted in the work, leaving their own occupations to accommodate the newcomer. Under their various hammers the pile grew rapidly into a fair house, and in a very few days was ready for its occupant. It was first necessary, however, before starting the house, to clear away the immediate ground by cutting down the trees—for nature had nowhere performed the work of the pioneer. The woods, like a belt, surrounded the settlement on every side, and late in the summer afternoons the oak trees, as if they understood the art of ridicule, would throw their long shadows across the "town." The settlers were glad, therefore, in the spirit of retaliation, to bring their axes into a crusade against the forest. The announcement that a new settler was coming into the place operated like a "call to arms," and the men and boys of the settlement, equipped with hatchets and knives, only waited for the settler to point out the spot, and the assault was commenced.

When the house was ready for its tenant, and the settler came back with his wife and children, bringing, perhaps, a cow or a pig to enrich the wealth of the settlement, the neighbors would gather in "moonlight harmony" around the dwelling to serenade his family with tincans. The music was interspersed with loud harangues and it was quite a late hour before the inmates were allowed to sleep. The arrival of a new settler was a great event to the Terminites.

The wives of the village, in spite of their poverty, were excellent housekeepers, Their homes were always neat and clean and ready for the inspection of the visitor. No trash, except their "husbands," was ever allowed to stay on the premises. What their homes lacked in architecture was thus supplied by the merit of the broom. Roses, in the course of time, began to bloom in the front yards, and the honeysuckle to wind its way over the windows. The occupants were happy because



"A PEACHTREE HOME" IN 1843.

their wants were adjusted to their means, and they were satisfied with their lots because they knew but little of the great world. Decatur was their New York, and Marietta their Liverpool. If they ever heard of the real New York they never dreamed of seeing it, and the idea of a journey to such a far-away place was as visionary as a trip to the moon.

The occupation of the settlers during the summer months was to sit about the door of he tavern—now Jacobs's drug store—and while away the time in discussing the "big men" of the day. Calhoun and Clay were their favorites of the national figures, while Governor Troup was a pretty good "scholar" himself, and knew how to run a state as well as any man in America. Without the aid of the telegraph or the daily paper it was rather difficult to keep apace with the times, and it frequently happens that—

"News much older than their ale went round."

Nevertheless, the topic was fairly treated, whatever it happened to be, and the views of the settlers were exchanged, with a good-natured eloquence between the puffs of their pipes. Their discussions rarely took the form of a quarrel, or fell beneath the dignity of "legislation." There were no fights as Judge Longstreet describes in his "Georgia Scenes," because there was no Ransy Sniffle in the village to kindle the fires of discord.

The settlers, with every Sabbath, gathered in the two-story building of the State road for the exercises of prayer and worship. They were rarely so fortunate as to hear a regular sermon unless they went to Decatur. Every now and then, however, a minister would lose his way in the woods and deliver a sermon to the settlers as the price of "finding the road." The service was usually made up of reading the Bible and short prayers and talks from the good examples of the community, after which they returned to their homes to keep the Sabbath day holy.

The arrival of the locomotive engine, mentioned in our last article, and its subsequent trip to Marietta, was the dawn of a new day in the calendar of Terminus. Though several years intervened before the road was finally completed, the sight of the engine was a revelation. It brought with it new ideas and opened a new world of thought and enterprise. It set an example of steady work and energetic industry. The settlement began to move with the locomotive. The population, within a few months, grew into double its former size—as immigration set in from the country. It was also increased by two native



THE FIRST CHURCH AND SCHOOL HOUSE.

additions. The first was the daughter of Mr. Willis Carlisle, who afterwards became the wife of Mr. Walter S. Withers, the present owner of one of our city foundries. The other was Mr. Socrates Ivy.

The settlement continued to prosper through the spring and summer of 1843. The autumn, however, brought with its solemn drapery a spirit of discontent. The settlers were tired of their old name—which they never really adopted—and thought the settlement would never prosper to any great extent under such an ordinary name as Terminus. They, moreover, desired a town charter and the privilege of local self-government. A petition was accordingly circulated and signed by all the inhabitants. It was presented in due season to the legislature at Milledgeville and was granted December 23, 1843. The name of Marthasville was inserted in the charter as the designation of the new town, so called in honor of Martha Lumpkin, the daughter of Governor Wilson Lumpkin, the popular chief magistrate of the state. Thus Marthasville grew out of Terminus, and became in a few years the rising village of north Georgia.

The action of the legislature was followed by the good results anticipated. People were attracted toward the settlement and early the following year, 1844, Mr. Jonathan Norcross drove up with his team and became a citizen of Marthasville. He brought with him a wonderful amount of sagacity and mercantile enterprise. He bought out the barroom on the corner, which, by the way, was presided over by a kinsman of Mr. John Silvey, and in its place he established a first-class general store. Mr. Norcross has continued to own the corner until the present day, and is still himself an honored citizen of the place, now living in West-End. He likewise bought a piece of ground near the site of the present Air-Line depot, where he put up a sawmill, using a blind horse to supply the motive power. He gave away a great many slabs, free of charge, to the poorer classes, which were utilized in the erection of houses around the mill. The settlement thus built acquired the name of "Slab Town" and retained the distinction for quite a number of years.

Judge S. B. Hoyt was among the number who came to Marthasville in 1845. The judge is a good talker, and in a recent interview, spoke in a reminiscent vein as follows: "I came to Atlanta—or rather Marthasville, as it was then—in April, 1845, and rode on horseback all the way from my home in East Tennessee. I came to clerk for Mr. Norcross, who was connected with my family by marriage, and I remained in the store about six months. I then left to return again in 1851, and ever since then have been a resident of Atlanta.

"There were only two highways in the place when I arrived in '45, and they crossed each other at the artesian well, forming Whitehall, Peachtree, Marietta and Decatur roads. Whitehall then came to the intersection of Marietta, and did not stop as it does at present at the railroad crossing. It received its name from a hotel kept by Charner Humpreys along the route, and in the present neighborhood of West End. As an illustration of the way in which property has advanced, I will give you a single example. Samuel Mitchell was the owner of land lot No. 77, now including the central part of Atlanta and worth at least $15,000,000. He bought it for a small pony or a shotgun, tradition is in doubt as to the exact consideration. The titles to the lot were afterwards involved in quite a lengthy dispute, and the story—which is rather long—I will give at another time. Mr. Mitchell executed a deed to the state for the land on which the passenger depot now stands, and also the block north of it, including about four acres, for the purpose of the Western and Atlantic railroad. The land lot was almost entirely covered with trees, except around the cross-roads. I have gathered chinquapins many a time on both sides of Whitehall street."

"It was expected that all of the business houses would be erected on the north side of the town. It was also thought that the ground about the artesian well would be used as a public square, as it was cleared for that purpose. I never thought that Atlanta would become a city of a hundred thousand inhabitants."

The first newspaper, edited by Rev. Joseph Baker, appeared in 1845, under the name of The Luminary. It was not a "fixed star," however, and soon disappeared. The first Sunday school building was erected near the site of the First Methodist church, and was used also as a day school and a town hall. It gave place in after years to "old Wesley chapel."

The first lawyer to hang out his shingle in Marthasville was L. C. Simpson. He must have been a "faithful" advocate, for God has so multiplied his posterity at the bar that it almost rivals the "seed of Abraham."

L. L. KNIGHT.

AN OBSERVATORY AT THE PARK.

Uncle Sam Wants to Establish One Out There—He Will Be Taken In.

The latest thing at Grant park is an observatory. The United States government wants to put one there, and it will be given a chance. Mr. J. J. Falvey, of the park commission, has offered the dome of the public comfort building for that purpose, and if large enough, it will be fitted up as an observatory.

The matter came up in this way. The United States weather bureau has recently adopted the policy of establishing observatories in parks all over the country. The one at Central park, New York, is quite an attractive feature of the place. It is owned by the city, however. The idea of the government is that these observatories will be visited by the pleasure seekers, and in this way the people will become familiar with the workings of the weather bureau, and will learn to use and appreciate its facilities. It is proposed to place elaborate outfits of instruments in the park stations, and visitors at the park will be welcome to call at the observatories and inform themselves about the weather and the methods of observation, and the working of charts, weather maps, etc.

For a week or two Mr. Park Morrill, the observer at the Atlanta station, has had in view the establishment of an observatory at Grant park. On Friday he called on Mr. J. J. Falvey, of the park commission, who promptly agreed to do everything in his power to forward the enterprise.

He suggested that the dome of the public comfort building might be fitted up for the purpose and an engagement was made with Mr. Morrill to go out and inspect it.

This building is on the hillside just above the menagerie and overlooks Lake Abana. There is no doubt that some such arrangement will be made.

All Sorts and Conditions of Men,

No matter how widely at variance on other points concede to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters sovereign potency in cases of malaria. This is the universal testimony from all classes. Chills and fever, intermittent, dumb ague and ague cake invariably succumb to it. So do dyspepsia, la grippe, constipation, biliousness, rheumatism and kidney trouble. Emigrants to and sojourners in malarious regions should provide themselves with this genial means of protection.

Cathartic or purgative pills do more harm than good. Carter's Little Liver Pills do only good, but a large amount of that. Only one pill a dose.

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If you are required to give a bond for the honest and faithful performance of your duties in a position of trust, you must either obtain two or more sureties from among your friends, or apply to a guarantee company. Which will you do?

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Will Save you Money, Time and Labor. EVERY HOUSEKEEPER SHOULD HAVE ONE; any lady can operate them.
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WE CARRY AN IMMENSE STOCK
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All of Our Departments!
GIVING EVERY ONE
A Large and Choice Selection!

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OFFICES EVERYWHERE.

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REDUCTION IN THE COST OF PRODUCTION ✱ EVERY SINGER FAMILY MACHINE DOES IT.
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State that you saw our Advertisement in the ATLANTA CONSTITUTION *when you write us.*

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ALWAYS ROOM FOR ENERGETIC MEN WITH THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.

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We Offer You a Remedy which Insures Safety to Life of Mother and Child.

"MOTHER'S FRIEND"

Robs Confinement of its Pain, Horror and Risk.

After using one bottle of "Mother's Friend" I suffered but little pain, and did not experience that weakness afterward usual in such cases.—Mrs. ANNIE GAGE, Lamar, Mo., Jan. 15th, 1891.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle. Book to Mothers mailed free.

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ATLANTA, GA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

POSITIVELY CURED BY THESE LITTLE PILLS.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation. Are free from all crude and irritating matter. Very small; easy to take; no pain; no griping. Purely Vegetable. Sugar Coated.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.
Beware of Imitations and
Ask for CARTER'S and see you get
C-A-R-T-E-R-'S.

BRONCHITIS

IS CAUSED BY A COLD

which settles in and inflames the air tubes leading to the lungs. It is the beginning of

Bronchial Consumption

and if neglected leads to that disease very speedily. A sharp, metallic cough accompanies it. Take it in time and you can certainly cure it with

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Which is Without an Equal for

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Rubber boots and shoes of fine quality, at cut prices, at the Rubber Store, 20 Decatur street.
feb 12,13,14

REAL ESTATE

BERLIN HEIGHTS

Only 3 miles southeast of carshed, near Soldiers' Home. Large lots! Low prices! No such terms ever offered to the public. One-tenth cash and one-tenth every three months; no interest; size of lots 50x150 each; price, from $40 to $100. Every purchaser of a $100 lot will receive The Daily

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The lots alone will be worth double the money in a short while. The company will have a car line connecting Soldiers' Home with Berlin Heights running by April 1st. Several elegant suburban residences will be built there shortly. No expense will be spared by the company to make Berlin Heights a place of beauty and comfort. A park of three acres is reserved. For further particulars and maps, call on or address

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2 SOUTH BROAD STREET,
Agents for
ATLANTA CO-OPERATIVE LAND CO.
M. T. L'HATTE, Pres. F. A. QUILLIAN, Sec.
jan9 d3m

Parsons & Bostick,

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Real Estate Agents,

Mineral, Timber, Country and City Lands for Sale.

No 72.—New 7-r house, with kitchen, lot 52x200, near Faith's park, on dummy line to Soldier's Home; price $2,000; $700 cash, balance $24 monthly.
No. 173. Some choice tracts of Hardwood lands in southeast Georgia; oak, hickory, ash, birch, magnolia, etc.; the very finest.
No. 161—5 acres at Peachtree park, corner Peachtree and Spring street, per acre, $250.
No. 55—Lot 43x125 Peachtree st. near in, $5,250.
No. 156—Beautiful lot 64x210, with 6-r h, on East Cain street.
No. 157—Splendid lot 56x100, with 5-r h, on Spring street.
No. 158—Very fine lot 90x156, with 8-r h, on Highland avenue, side alley.
No. 162—We have in Laurens county a splendid farm of 4,000 acres; 400 cleared, 2,000 in virgin pine, 1,000 in best oak, ash, hickory and other hard woods; 600 in one of the finest canebrakes on the river, with steamboat landing; well improved, tenant and mill houses, cows and hogs, produces corn, long and short staple cotton, cane barley, oats and potatoes in abundance. Terms, $4 per acre; half cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years.
No. 178—Elegant 6-r house, newly papered, gas and water, newly painted; lot 50x125, on East Pine street.
No. 182—Beautiful lot, 80x190 to an alley, on Juniper street, between 6th and 7th streets.
No. 183—9 room house on Hightower street; barn, stable and outhouses. Splendid water. Cheap.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF THE FOLlowing application of the Peachtree Electric Railway Company. They ask leave of the council to occupy the following named streets for the purpose of constructing and operating a street railroad:

Commencing on Pryor street at Wall street, thence up Pryor to Church street, thence down Church to Cain street, thence down Cain to Williams street, up Williams to Alexander street, up Alexander to Spring street, up Spring to West Fifth street, up West Fifth to West Peachtree street, thence north to the city limits. And, also, commencing on Wheat street at the junction of Pryor street, thence down Wheat to Piedmont avenue, thence north along Piedmont avenue to the city limits.

PEACHTREE ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO.
February 9, 1892.
feb12-d5t, wed, thu, fri, sat, sun mon

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feb 12,13,14

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Officers: A. C. Bruce, president; Dr. G. G. Roy, vice president; Thos. C. Hampton, secretary; N. C. Spence, treasurer; F. A. Quillian, attorney; W. S. Bell, director.

Directors: Thos. H. Morgan, Jackson Taylor, Chas. Herman, Jos. T. Carter, Thos. E. Daniel, Dr. E. H. Green.

Capital stock, $100,000. Office, No. 2 S. Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. Telephone 426.

Hampton & Herman, Real Estate Agents for the Company.

EAST LAKE is the place for you to invest your money. There it will be safe, and sure to make you a handsome profit on the investment. Lots $100 each; terms, $2 cash, balance $1 per week. Lots $200 each; terms, $10 cash, balance $6 per month. Larger lots if desired, and the company will make you liberal terms. Home seekers and builders will receive special terms.

This is no wild-cat company; see the names at the head of it. The company has let the contract for grading their new railroad, also let the contract for their belt line railroad around the lake. Any one wishing to purchase lots will do well to look after them at once. Parties living out of the city will receive prompt attention to any inquiry they may wish to make. Take the Decatur dummy, on Pryor street, and the East Lake hack will meet you at East End. Take the 9, 1 or 2 o'clock dummies. Call on or address T. C. HAMPTON, Sec'y,
jan9d3m 2 S. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

SAM'L W. GOODE. ALBERT L. BECK.

SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.

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WE DO THE REST

We have a Cash Customer for $10,000 $20,000

GOOD RENT PAYING PROPERTY

That Will Net a Fair Rate of Interest on the Investment.

BRING IN YOUR PROPERTY

$2,250 for the cheapest residence lot on the north side. It is on Forest avenue, and has in front of it all city improvements; size 50x150 feet, to 16-foot alley. Lies well, first-class neighborhood, close in, very cheap.

$400 for beautiful Edgewood lot 50x242½ feet. Fronts the Decatur road, and runs back to the railroad, just beyond Edgewood depot, and surrounded by nice homes and good neighbors; $100 cash, balance easy monthly payments.

$5,000 for beautiful, high and shady corner lot, on Juniper street.

75x200 feet, water, gas, sewer and electric light right at it; very choice.

$2,000 for close-in lot on Simpson street, one-half block from Spring street and electric car line, 60x105 feet.

SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.

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The stock of the Hollywood Cemetery Company is on sale at our office.

Remember, the purchaser of a share of the stock can have their own selection of a lot at a cost of

ONLY $12.50!

by taking stock now and making the selection of the lot between January 1, 1892, and January 1, 1893. The stock is

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Do not let so important a matter pass you.

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BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

$2,500—200 ft front on South Boulevard, fronting 3 streets; owner needs the money.
$35—Front foot for West Peachtree property near 8th st.; certainly cheap.
$2,100 for two 3-room houses on lot 69½x142, in square of Fair street school.
$3,200—6-room house on Hill st., beautiful location, lot 50x200; a nice home.
$4,500—Juniper st., lot 80x195; nicely shaded.
$4,000 Capital ave., splendid 5 room house and large lot. Best bargain on the street.
$1,100—Nice 3-room cottage near Capitol ave. can be bought on very easy terms; house new.
$2,500—Spring st. lot on corner this side North ave.
$6,500—Or $65 front foot for Boulevard lot on corner and on best part of street, 100x190.
$800—Front foot for elegant Whitehall st. lot with store on it, near Mitchell st.
$3,500—Nice cottage on corner lot and paved st., in two squares of Peachtree.
$2,700—Jackson st. lot near Houston. Bargain.
$1,350—4-room house and lot on Lovejoy st., if taken in next 5 days: will rent for $15 per month.
$6,000—Capitol ave. house and lot, near Clark.
$2,650—Nelson st. 5-room house and lot, near junction.
$15,000—Peachtree st. house and lot, on prettiest part of street.
$110 front foot for Peachtree lot, near Wilson ave.
$150—Per acre for 23 acres fronting Ga. R. R., one mile below Decatur; very cheap.
$800—Corner lot on Candler st., Decatur, ¾ acre.
$4,500—4-room cottage and 11½ acres land near depot at Decatur.
Office 12 E. Alabama street. Telephone 363.

D. O. STEWART. D. M. BYRD.

D. O. STEWART & CO.,

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No. 36 N. Broad St.

$3,000 for elegant lot 45x185, old 8-room house, two blocks from Kimball house. Good bargain.
$4,200 for three 3-room houses on lot 101x185, near Forest ave. Lot high and dry.
$5,000 for 7-room (new) house, the prettiest cottage in the city; lot 45x200; side alley; elegant front verand, 2 doors opening in the finest 8-foot hall clear through; water and gas; beautiful shade trees; easy terms; near Peachtree.
$1,500 for nice 6-room house, close in, on large lot.
$4,750 for a beautiful 7-room house, close to Peachtree st.; water and gas; lot 55x239; side alley; fine neighborhood; $1,200 cash, balance one to five years.
$5,500 for 7-room house, (two story) new, well finished; water and gas; all modern conveniences; lot 40x160 to an alley; Pryor st.; easy terms.
$3,00 for 7-room house, Pryor st.; close in; lot 56x210.
We disposed of several nice places last week. If you have property at a bargain bring it in and we can dispose of it. D. O. STEWART & CO.

J. A. SCOTT. ISAAC LIEBMAN.

SCOTT & LIEBMAN,

REAL ESTATE, RENTING and LOAN AGENTS,

20 PEACHTREE STREET.

$2,250 buys 4 houses that rent for $24 per month, on corner lot 100x160 on Thurmond street.
$7,500 buys 10-room house, elegant home, corner lot 55x145 to 10-foot alley, on corner Pulliam street. Rents for $55 per month.
$4,000 buys good home on Woodward avenue; never been occupied.
$3,500 buys 8-room house, lot 56x100 to alley on Luckie street, near Payne's chapel.
$650 buys little house on corner lot 45x153 to an alley on Holderness street. $150 cash, balance easy.
$1,000 buys 102x197 to 10-foot alley. Corner lot on Strong street.
$2,300 for corner lot 50x200 to 15-foot alley on Capitol avenue. One-half cash, balance easy.
$6,000 buys 100x159 on South Pryor street.
We have an elegant lot on Washington street, 102x205 on Washington street, near Judge Clarke's home. Easy terms to party who will improve.
We have a party with $1,600 to loan on Atlanta real estate; also $1,200. Must have good security.

SCOTT & LIEBMAN,

No. 20 Peachtree St.

FOR RENT.

A 5-room cottage on car line, corner of Luckie and Thurman streets, almost opposite the Third Presbyterian church and parsonage; hall, back and front verandas, gas, well on back veranda, with best of water; $18. Apply Mrs. H. L. Burson, 54 Walton street. sun

Wait for our magnificent and grand opening of new spring styles, Carpets, Furniture and Draperies, February 22d. M. Rich & Bros., Leaders of Furniture and Carpet Trade.

TO WEAK MEN

Suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A splendid medical work: should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address, Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

Bill Arp.

Bill Arp's new book, 350 pp., striking illustrations, elegant binding, gilt lettering. All his best writings are in this book. Have you subscribed? You want to. Price $1.50, postpaid. Send the amount to The Constitution. A superb Christmas present. decsat

THIS PAPER CONTAINS 20 Pages.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

SECOND PART. Pages 9 to 20

VOL. XXIII. ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 14, 1892. PRICE FIVE CE NTS.

KEELY CO

A HARVEST FOR BUYERS

DRESS GOODS

If there's any pride of ancestry in goats there would be shame-facedness among the aristocrats of France, Australia and the Shetland Island were they to know what little prices we have put on the products of their relations. Can't help it---the laws of trade are inexorable.

R-E-M-N-A-N-T-S

No use hunting and brain-straining for words to arouse interest in this remarkable incident. Immediately as you enter the store you become absorbed in the great array of Woolen Remnants marshalled on the center counter. Every color, pattern and combination you'll likely care for, If there's enough in the pieces the prices are sure to please. Just half in most cases. Profitable picking for prudent and thrifty people.

OVER-SEA GINGHAMS

First of the new Spring novelties to cross the ocean are on sale now. It will likely be a month or so before any other house in the south can show such styles. Elegant effects, chic designs.

Cashmerettes at 29 cents, the yard display the highest cotton art of the world. The novelty, variety and beauty of these newcomers tax the resources of our advertiser to adequately describe them as we desire.

At best our statements are but the bones to which your thought and presence must add the remaining elements.

FOR TRADE-WISE WOMEN

Ih other seasons we have shown stocks of Embroideries, Laces and White Goods that were without competing equals in the state. The zenith generally came when the season was advanced beyond the present date. Already this year we have been in assortment and in bulk ahead of all competition.

The additions to these departments which will be shown Monday for the first time, make them in every respect the most complete and satisfactory collection ever exhibited at any period by any southern retail business.

ON DIT

A coming Muslin Underwear event casts its sunshine before. Our Underwear mission is broad and deep. Its steady aim is to give you the best of all the markets. Have just plucked the heart out of a great manufacturer's stock. You may catch the spirit and worth of the sale by these hints.

Prices---honest, fearless and exact---will be printed for reading in a few days. The whole affair is another chance for you to reap the gain that comes from our taking great lots in a lump.

KEELY CO

EISEMAN BROS.

We started out to sell a good many Suits and Overcoats of many sorts and prices. We have sold a great many. We have very many yet to be sold. Our object is to sell them all.

That is the meaning of the revised prices. That is the reason of our persistent advertising. It would be unwise to continue the newspaper work if it was not succeeding. It would be ridiculous to stop it if it is bringing returns.

The allowing of a liberal discount on so many of our Suits and Overcoats is an incident extraordinary. Our Clothing is exceptive. We avoid the common. All sizes, all shapes. Are not all men ours to serve?

Add to it, that this is a comprehensive Clothing store. Overcoats, Suits, Trousers, Office Coats, Hats and Furnishing Goods. From the Potomac to the Coosa—the most conspicuous Fine Clothing Store in the esteem of dressy men everywhere. But just now, the chief thing--our new styles at changed prices.

The conditions were all favorable last Saturday for the sale of our incomparable goods. Now's the time to buy---and, in buying, save.

Take a walk down Whitehall street. Look in everybody's windows with Clothing to sell. Loiter around ours Come in and look over many things that we can't show in the windows Then, buy where and whose you like best Prices are marked a good way down

EISEMAN BROS.

17-19 Whitehall Street.

THE VICTORIA



Is the popular Carriage of today. Am now building three new and beautiful styles for the Spring. Have one finished after your own notion.

JOHN M. SMITH.

122 WHEAT STREET.

jan31 1y

OFFICE OF

M.C.Kiser, W. L. Moore, W. W. Draper, A. J. Haltiwanger, John M. Moore.

Kiser, Moore, Draper & Co.

Gordon P.Kiser, C. D Montgomery, J. F. Meador, John H. Daly, C. J. Sullivan.

Cor. Decatur and Pryor Sts, ATLANTA, GA.

In making the announcement to you of our new firm, we are glad to say we do not come to you a strangers, as the names of the members composing it, and that of some of the force engaged, will attest.

Coming from the house of M. C. & J. F. Kiser & Co., we have: M. C. Kiser, C. D. Montgomery, Gordon P. Kiser, John H. Daly, C. J. Sullivan, J. B. Wallace, W. F. Parker, R. M. Collier, R. A. Montieth Thomas F. Hastings, John H. Hall, R. A. Farmer, Henry Francis, J. H. Barfield and C. W. Phelps.

From Moore, Marsh & Co., we have: W. L. Moore, J. F. Meador and C. D. Dickinson.

From Draper, Moore & Co., we have: W. W. Draper, E. O. Waldrop, H. S. Moreheadandmith

From the John M. Moore Shoe Co., we have J. M. Moore; and A. J. Haltiwanger of Haltiwanger-Taylor Drug Co., brings with him E. J. Cunningham and R. Weems.

In addition to the above, we have: A. C. McHan, of Jasper, Ga., who will represent usn northeastt, Georgia; Henry P. Almand, of Conyers, and G. M. Turner, of McDonough, Ga.

We are prepared to offer you as full a line of Dry Goods, Notions, Boots and Shoes as you can find in any house in the south, which is now complete in every department. Our facilities areequal to any, having competent men in every department. With the large and attractive stock, which we propose to carry at all times, we think it will be to the interest of the trade to examine it before placing orders elsewhere. With thanks for the patronage extended to different members of our firm in the past, and soliciting your further business, we are Very truly yours,

KISER, MOORE, DRAPER & CO.

Atl, Ga. jan3 2m sunhrt

EO. S. BROWN, P sident. BARRINGTON J. KING, Sec'y and Tres

The Brown & King Supply Co.



Manufacturers and Dealers in Mill Supplies, Machinery, Tools Wrought Iron Pipe, Fittings and Brass Goods. Headquarters for Corrugated and Crimped Iron Roofing. Wood-Split Pulleys: Write for prices and discounts.

ATLANTA, GA.

FOR SALE CHEAP,

2 ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANTS

One of 100 Light Capacity.
One of 32 Light Capacity.

PERFECTLY NEW, PUT UP COMPLETE AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. ADDRESS

C. & G. ELECTRIC COMPANY,
39 N. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

THE FAIR MONDAY DRIVES. Arm & Hammer Soda, 5c.

THE FAIR MONDAY DRIVES. Damask Towels, 12 1-2c.

The Fair is the great bargain house of Atlanta. The figures are always plain, the prices are always right, and the goods are always as represented. At The Fair you can return any goods not satisfactory. You need not "trade it out"---no, not at The Fair--they refund the money when goods are not satisfactory.

These Are All Bargains for Monday.

1 lot all-wool black Henrietta, 40 inches wide, 49c; value, 75c.
1 lot of printed India Silks, new designs, 48c; value 75c.
5,000 large-sized heavy Damask towels, 21c; value, 40c.
1,500 Damask, fringed towels, 12 1-2c; value, 25c.
1 lot of Steel Scissors, 10c; advertised by other houses at 25c.
Cuticura Soap, 10c.
The Fair's own Glycerine Soap, 5c.
Bleached 10-4 Sheeting, 19c.
Choice of $6.50, $7, $8 and $9 Lace Curtains, $4.98.
Curtain poles and fixtures, 25c.
Bowls and Pitchers, 98c.
Breakfast plates, 35c set; Dinner plates, 45c set.
56-piece decorated China Tea Set, $4.98; value, $7.65.
113-piece Dinner Set, English print, at $8, worth $14.
Real China gold band Cups and Saucers, 98c set.
Cloaks, far, far below the cost of manufacture. We want to get rid of them.
New lot of Gentlemen's Collars; all linen, at 9c, value 15c.
An assorted lot of 50c Silk Neckties for gentlemen, 25c.
Gentlemen's Improved Full Dress Laundried Shirts, 59c; value, $1.
Ink, 4c; 1 quire fine letter paper, 5c; 3 rubber-tip lead pencils for 5c; gold paint, 10c.
100 doz. Fast Black Ladies' Seamless Hose, 16c pair; 25c value.
Another lot of 15, 20 and 25c Handkerchiefs at 3c each.
Yard wide Bleaching, 5c.
New Spring Ginghams, 8c; value, 10c.
Pearline, 4c.
White Apron Checks, 8c; value, 15c.

Every article advertised we have. Monday will be an attractive bargain day. Many bargains not advertised will be found on our counters. Pearl buttons, 5c a dozen.

THE FAIR.

The One-Price, Plain-Figure, Money-Refund House.

SEE OUR PRICES

—ON—

Mens, Boys' and Children's

Suits and Overcoats,

For the next two weeks. You'll bny.

HIRSCH BROS:

CLOTHIERS, TAILORS, FURNISHERS,
42 and 44 Whitehall St.

TRAYNHAM & RAY,

—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—

LUMBER DEALERS.

—WE— MANUFACTURE Doors, Sash, Blinds and Mantels, WE HANDLE LATH, Newels, Moulding, Brackets and LUMBER of every Description.

—Write for Prices.—

Office and Mill, 74 Decatur St., Atlanta, Ga.

Feb 2 d 1y

SCIPLE SONS,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

PLASTER PARIS. MARBLE DUST.

Cement, Coal, Lime.

DRAIN ≠ SEWER PIPE, FIRE BRICK ≠ CLAY

STOVE FLUES and THIMBLES.

Office No. 8 Loyd St., ATLANTA, GA.

PULASKI HOUSE,

SAVANNAH, GA.

NEW MANAGEMENT. {Jas. R. Sangster,} PROPRIETOR.

(FORMERLY OF THE BROWN HOUSE, MACON, GA.)

This Hotel has been renovated and put in first-class order in every particular. All the latest conveniences an mdodern improvements. Special accommodations for tourists. dec 5-4d

A NEW INDUSTRY.

Manufacture of Sulphuric Acid from Pyrites in Georgia.

THE NEW $50,000 PLANT AT NEWNAN.

A Move That Will Keep at Home a Million Dollars Now Sent to Sicily. The Matter Explained.

The manufacture of sulphuric acid fron iron pyrites is beginning to be an important industry. Already within a few months the business has attained considerable volume.

This country has so long depended on Sicily for the sulphur used in manufacturing sulphuric acid and acid phosphate that it has been thought impossible to resist the extortion which the Sicilians see proper to put upon us. These calculations have recently been upset by the manufacture of sulphur from iron pyrites. Both American and Spanish ores of this kind have been used, but it has been found that the Spanish ore is so rich in sulphur that it pays to import it.

Little of this kind of work has been done in America heretofore, but a new impetus has been given to the industry by the extortionate prices put upon sulphur by the Sicilian monopoly.

The mills at Beaufort, S. C., have been making sulphuric acid from Virginia pyrites, and something of the same kind has been done at Savannah, but the business commenced on a large scale in Georgia when the fifty-thousand-dollar plant of the Coweta Fertilizer Company went into operation three weeks ago at Newnan.

Professor N. A. Pratt, of Atlanta, who has been prominently identified with manufacturing chemistry so long, superintended the construction of the Newnan acid works. His interview on the subject of making sulphuric acid from iron pyrites attracted wide attention when it was published in THE CONSTITUTION several months ago, and has done much to forward the industry. It was copied in industrial journals in different parts of the country and has drawn public attention to our pyrites.

As long ago as last July, Mr. Fisher, the manager of the Newnan works, went to Charleston with Professor Pratt to investigate the subject, and since then the matter has been under consideration. A couple of months ago active work was begun, and now a fifty-thousand-dollar plant is in operation, making 100 tons of sulphuric acid a week.

The method is to burn Spanish ore containing 53 per cent of sulphur and 47 per cent of iron. When the furnance is once heated the sulphur in the ore is all the fuel that is needed. The sulphur gas has some oxygen, but not enough to make sulphuric acid. To supply this deficiency, nitrate of soda is burned, and forms a gas which carries oxygen. The two gases are carried into an immense lead chamber with a capacity of 100,000 cubic feet. Here chemical action takes place, the result of which is that oxygen goes from one gas to the other, and gives the sulphur gas enough oxygen to make sulphuric acid. The acid takes the liquid form and sinks to the bottom of the chamber. This process fills the bottom of the chamber about four inches deep in a week. It is so large that every inch of the acid in the bottom amounts to twenty-five tons.

Professor Pratt says the Spanish ore costs, delivered, $9 a ton, and two tons will make as much sulphuric acid as one ton of Sicilian brimstone, which costs, delivered, about thirty-six dollars. Here is $18 against $36 for material; but of course this is not all saving, for it costs more to manipulate pyrites than brimstone in the manufacture of sulphuric acid. Still, there is a large saving, and Mr. Fisher says the construction of the acid works at Newnan has saved the farmers of that region $100,000 in the cost of acid phosphate and fertilizer. The reduction in price due to the new process amounts to that much in that part of the state.

The Coweta works include an oil mill, which makes oil from the cotton seed, and fertilizer manipulators, in which the meal and hulls are used with acid phosphate to make commercial fertilizer.

The importance of this new industry will be understood when it is remembered that 300,000 tons of fertilizers are sold in Georgia, and acid phosphate forms a large part of it. But the use of sulphuric acid is not confined to agriculture. It is called the king of acids, because it is the key that unlocks almost any combination in chemistry and sets free the elements needed for a particular purpose.

Professor Pratt showed in the interview above referred to that a million dollars are sent away from Georgia every year to buy brimstone. That much capital leaves the state forever. By making sulphuric acid from Spanish ore only about half this sum would have to be sent abroad, for Professor Pratt says eighteen dollars' worth of pyrites ore will give as good results as thirty-six dollars' worth of brimstone, the balance of the cost consisting of extra labor, which would earn and spend its wages here. The next advance would be to make sulphuric acid from Georgia pyrites and so save the rest of the million to the state. Mr. Fisher and Professor Pratt say it would be practicable to use ore with as little as 40 per cent of sulphur. Ore of that quality has been discovered in Georgia, and, if it should be developed in quantity, would no doubt be extensively manufactured. So far, however, the extraordinary richness of the Spanish ore has made it profitable to import at a cost of $9 per ton.

The residum of the burnt ore contains at least 90 per cent of iron, and must become an important feature in the economy of acid manufacture. So far it has required a larger quantity of coal to melt the iron ores at southern furnaces than at others, because of the low percentage of metallic iron. A mixture of the rich residum of pyrites after the sulphur has been burnt out would probably reduce the proportion of coal needed to melt iron ore of less richness. This fact is well recognized in Spain, and the companies who mine and ship the pyrites make it a part of the contract that the residum shall belong to them after the sulphur has burned out.

It is a powerful coincidence which brings the discovery of unlimited phosphate deposits about the same time that we are learning to take sulphur from our own ore instead of sending abroad for it, and the effect upon the fertilizer industry and upon manufacturing chemistry in general will be greater than any one but a specialist can conceive. Baron Liebig, it is said, reduced civilization to a chemical formula, declaring that it could be measured in any country by the amount of sulphuric acid used.

PERSONAL.

M. M. MAUCK, wall paper and paints, paper hanger, house and sign painter, 27 East Hunter st

C. J. DANIEL, wall paper, window shades, room molding and furniture. 40 Marietta st. 'Phone 77.

I HAVE a handsome assortment of etchings, engrvings and water colors, and the finest stock of picture frames in the state. Sam Walker, 10 Mariettaa stree.t oct22-1y

Bill Arp.

Bill Arp's new book, 350 pp., striking illustrations, elegant binding, gilt lettering. All his best writings are in this book. Have you subscribed? You want to. Price $1.50, postpaid. Send the amount to The Constitution. dec30tf

Diaresi

for 1892 at John M. Miller's, Opera House Block, Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga. jan 10 1m

BALLARD HOUSE.

A New and Elegant Hotel on Peachtree Street.

One of the best and most convenient hotels in the city is the Ballard house. Its location is just opposite the governor's mansion. It has suites and single rooms. Every convenience. The choicest fare. jan29-d1y

Bill Arp's New Book,

350 pp., striking illustrations, elegant binding, gilt lettering. All his best writings are in this book. Have you subscribed? You want to. The price is $1.50, postpaid. Send the amount to The Constitution. dec30-tf

WE SELL STOVES AND FURNITURE!

We have bought 1,000 Chamber Suits way below cost of production.

We got them at such prices as no other dealer in Atlanta can ever hope for.



The greatest sale of Chamber Suits that ever occureed in Atlanta.

Such another opportunity will never be offered to you again.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY

We will offer the following goods at prices never heard of in this country before!

Lot No. 1—16 suits Hardwood Furniture, 3 pieces, bed, dresser and wash stand. First-class goods in every respect, worth $18, only $12.

Lot No. 2—180 suits, 3 pieces, the very finest finished Oak, XVI Century and Antique, worth $30, only $18.

Lot No. 3—140 suits, 3 pieces, elegantly finished Oak, heavy and massive, worth $40, only $25.

Lot No. 4—42 suits, 3 pieces, heavy French-plate mirror in dresser. The finest finished goods in Atlanta; worth $50 anywhere; only $30.

Lot No. 5—60 suits, 3 pieces, hand carved, heavy French plate. Same suit we have been selling for $60; only $40.

Lot No. 6—75 suits, 3 pieces, hand carved, heavy French plate, large toilet glass on wash stand. The greatest bargain ever offered. Factory price $65; our price next week $40.

100 XVI Century Sideboards, only $12, worth $20.
1,000 Dining Chairs, $1.
100 6-foot Extension Antique Dining Tables, only $4, worth $5.
Splendid Plush Parlor Suits, 6 pieces, only $25.
If you cannot call, write for illustrated sheets describing all these bargains. We have increased our force so that all can be waited on promptly.
Remember, this sale continues ONLY ONE WEEK.

WOOD & BEAUMONT STOVE AND FURNITURE CO.,

85-87 WHITEHALL ST. 70-72 BROAD ST.

Send for free catalogues of Furniture, Baby Carriages and Stoves. We sell Stoves and Furniture.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, February 13, 1892

Atlanta Clearing Association Statement.

Clearings today	$ 445,230.42
For the week	2,949,874.87
Clearings last week	2,398,909.08

Notes.

New York banks show a slight increase in surplus reserve instead of a decrease, as was anticipated, the amount remaining more than $33,000,000.

This plethora of money will give further courage to bull operators, and it will be surprising if they don't take hold of and boost some stock now neglected.

When money is tight, railroad earnings small and general trade depressed it is easy enough to make a bear market, but with these conditions reversed those who believe in high rather than low prices have a showing, and proceed to make hay while the sun shines.

Prices in Wall street today did not change materially, but were more strong than weak, transactions being perhaps larger than usual when only two hours is devoted to business on the board.

I hear it rumored today that Sheffield is to be put into the hands of a receiver and then reorganized, but I don't understand what is to be accomplished by that step if it is seriously contemplated.

The affairs of the company are not in the best condition perhaps, but there is too much merit in the scheme for it to remain under a cloud if properly cared for.

Southwestern is quiet again, though the confidence inspired by Captain Raoul and others at the stockholders' meeting day before yesterday is manifest, holders declining to consider offers under 98@100.

Central has had a trifling trade this week, but inquiries were limited, and buyers only took it when bargains were offered.

Georgia and West Point are dull, but the last is the best one of the four on its own merits, I believe.

Local Bond and Stock Quotations.

New York exchange buying at par; selling at $1.50@$2.50 premium.

The following are bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND CITY BONDS.

New Ga. 3½s 27 to 30 years	98	100	Atlanta 7s, 1899	110	112
New Ga. 3½s, 35 to 40 years	99	101	Atlanta 6s, L. D.	112	
New Ga. 4½s, 1915	109½	111	Atlanta 6s, S. D.	100	
Georgia 7s, 1896	109	111	Atlanta 5s, L. D.	100	
Savannah 5s	103		Atlanta 4½s	95	
Atlanta 8s, 1902	121		Augusta 7s, L. D.	107	
Atlanta 8s, 1892	100		Macon 6s	112	
Atlanta 7s, 1904	115		Columbus 5s	98	
			Rome graded	100	
			Waterworks 6s	103	
			Rome 5s	90	

ATLANTA BANK STOCKS.

Atlanta Nat'l	350		Lowry B'k Co.	140	150
Atlanta B. Co.	121	125	Atlanta Trust & Banking Co.	100	105
Ger L'n & B. Co.	99	100	Am'n Banking & Trust Co.	100	
Merch. Bank	150				
Bank S. of Ga.	150				
Gate City Nat.	145		South'n Bank'g & Trust Co.	100	103
Capital City	115	120			

RAILROAD BONDS.

Ga. 6s, 1897	101	103	Ga. Pacific, 1st	101	103
Ga. 6s, 1910	110	112	Ga. Pacific, 2d	60	65
Ga. 6s, 1922	111		A. P. & L., 1st 7s	103	
Central 7s, 1893	100½		Mari'ta & N. G.		45
Char. Col. & A.	102		S., A. & M., 1st		
At. & Florida					

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia	175	180	Aug. & Sav.	120	
Southwestern	98	100	A. & W. P.	100	102
Central	—	85	do deben	94	—
Cent. deben	75	78			

THE NEW YORK MARKET.

The Day on the Floor of the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, February 13.—The stock market today was nothing more than the final evening up of a very active and eventful week, and while Coal stocks still furnished rather more than their quoto of transactions, and the preponderance of Reading was even greater than for the last few days, the market was steadier and the changes in everything but a few stocks insignificant. Considerable talk is now heard of legal proceedings to upset the new combination, but the opinion in Wall street is almost universal that such proceedings must come to naught, for the plans have already been consummated, and Reading is in actual possession of all properties acquired by the deal, and fears nothing beside which it would take a very long legal fight to oust now. These reports and talk had some influence, however, for the time being, and there was a continued heavy realization on Coalers, but in spite of this dealing was excellent, and the impression made was temporary and comparatively slight. The general market opened firm at small advances over last night's figures as a rule, but Reading was down 1 per cent at 58⅛, Lackawanna 1⅞ at 159⅛, and Jersey Central 3½ at 131½. The last two rallied sharply, but Reading was further forced off to 67¼. This ended the decline, however, and it rallied to 59, and after very large transactions closed at 58⅜. Jersey Central recovered its loss and closed unchanged, but Lackawanna, after a full recovery, sagged away again and closed with a loss. Among the rest of the list, New England and Union Pacific developed marked strength, the latter under the influence of foreign buying, but New England finally lost all of its improvement. In the inactive shares, Iowa Central continued its rapid rise on rumors of a dividend, but closed at a material concession from its best figure. Susquehanna and Western stocks had a little boom, and preferred rose about 4 per cent, but outside of these stocks the rest of the market displayed no life or feature, and fluctuated within narrow limits throughout the session. The market finally closed active and firm, generally at slight and irregular changes from last night's figures. Union Pacific, however, is up 1⅛, Iowa Central preferred 1⅛, and Susquehanna and Western preferred 3¼. The losses include Lackawanna and Reading each 1⅛. Trading reached 429,000 listed and 3,000 unlisted shares, Reading contributing 257,000, but no other stock as much as 30,000 shares.

Exchange quiet and steady at 486½@488½; commercial bills 485@487½.

Money easy with no loans, closing offered at 2.

Sub-treasury balances: Coin, $116,131,000; currency, $14,948,000.

Governments dull but steady; 4s 116½.

State bonds neglected.

Ala., Class A, 2 to 5	103	N. Y. Central	114¼
do., Class B, 5s	104½	Norfolk & West. pref.	50½
N. C. con. 6s	123	Northern Pacific	24⅝
do. 4s	97½	do. preferred	70
S. C. con. Brown	96	Pacific Mail	37
Tennessee 6s	105	Reading	58⅜
Tennessee 5s	100½	Rich. & W. P. Ter.	16⅛
Tenn. settlement 3s	71	Rock Island	90⅜
Virginia 6s	50	St. Paul	77⅞
Virginia consols	42	do. preferred	126⅜
Chicago and N. W.	116⅞	Texas Pacific	11
do. preferred	144⅝	Tenn. Coal & Iron	43
Del. and Lack.	159⅛	Union Pacific	46⅜
Erie	32⅞	N. J. Central	137
East Tenn., new	7	Missouri Pacific	62
Lake Shore	122⅝	Western Union	85½
Louisville & Nash.	75⅛	Cotton Oil Trust	34⅜
Memphis & Char	26	Brunswick	12
Mobile & Ohio	39¼	Mobile & Ohio 4s	63½
Nash. & Chat.	87	Silver certificates	90½
Texas Pacific 1st	79	Sugar	82¼

*Ex-dividend.

J. S. Bache & Co.'s Stock Letter.

By Private Wire to A. P. Youngblood.

NEW YORK, February 13.—The London market was a little more favorably disposed to Americans, and they bought a few stocks. They have been persistent sellers for months, and if they should change front and get bullish on Americans, they would buy considerable, as the market abroad is bare of stocks. The market here opened with the center of interest again in Reading. The interview with Mr. A. J. Cassatt, in which he attacks the coal combination and likens it to the South Pennsylvania deal, is erroneous, in our view, in every particular. This combination of the coal companies is not a lease in the strict legal sense of the word, as the Reading simply guarantees the dividends on Jersey and the Lehigh, for they think they control the board of directors, and thereby the management of their companies. As we said yesterday, the people who have formulated this plan are the shrewdest financiers in the country, and people can rest assured that they have been duly diligent in consulting the very best lawyers. The stock market here opened lower and closes about 10 per cent off from last night's closing. The country sold the stocks, but insiders have been very large buyers. The general market is inclined to dullness, as the operators in other stocks want to see the outcome of the present deal before entering new transactions. We think the deal as it stands now will be successful in every way. The attorney general of Pennsylvania may take hold of the case and test its legality in court, but we think the combination would come out ahead. For this reason we are bullish on the market and believe that the good feeling will be transferred to other shares on the list.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, February 13.

Local—Market firm: middling 6⅛c.

The following is our statement of the receipts, shipments and stock at Atlanta:

	RECEIPTS		SHIPM'TS		STOCK.	
	1892	1891	1892	1891	1892	1891
Saturday	371	73	358	120	17068	11837
Monday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Tuesday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Wednesday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Thursday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Friday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total	371	73	358	120	......	......

Receipts since September 1	108,662
Same time last year	123,599
Showing a decrease	14,837

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York today:

	Opening.	Closing.
February	6.84@ 6.90	6.93@ 6.85
March	6.92@ 6.93	6.97@ 6.98
April	6.99@ 7.01	7.05@ 7.06
May	7.10@ —	7.15@ 7.16
June	7.20@ 7.22	7.25@ —
July	7.31@ —	7.34@ 7.25
August	7.40@ —	7.43@ 7.44
September	7.50@ 7.51	7.53@ 7.54
October	7.61@ —	7.63@ 7.64

Closed very steady; sales 85,500 bales.

The following is a statement of the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS		EXPORTS.		STOCK.	
	1892	1891	1892	1891	1892	1891
Saturday	13868	19654	35376	10904	1213268	827814
Monday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Tuesday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Wednesday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Thursday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Friday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total	13868	19654	35376	10904		

The following are the closing quotations of future cotton in New Orleans today:

January		July	6.94
February	6.54	August	7.03
March	6.51	September	7.13
April	6.64	October	7.23
May	6.74	November	7.30
June	6.84	December	

Closed steady; sales 47,700 bales.

Lehman Bros.' Cotton Letter.

By private wire to A. P. Youngblood.

NEW YORK, February 13.—The advices from Liverpool this morning were of a decidedly favorable character. It would seem that, as here, the great support of the market emanated from the buying on the part of outsiders and for investment purposes. It is safe to say that as long as this course is continued prices will not show any special weakness. On the other hand, if any advance of any consequence is to come it must be the result of a change in the receipts. At this time the same is not in prospect. The feeling exists that the article is low, and this is but natural. It will, however, take some little stimulus to affect prices, and this we must await before we can with confidence say the market will improve. We have not lost faith in the same, though we hesitate to anticipate much for the immediate future. The buying here today was largely for European account, and simply bears out the statement we have received from Liverpool this morning. The port receipts for the week are again expected to be heavy, and at this moment there is no sign of exhaustion such as has been promised so often and from so many directions. There is no explanation to be offered on this point, and none of our many friends who have recently come here from the south attempt to explain their previous small estimates. We, ourselves, of course simply depend upon the information we get from these sources, and such as it is naturally influences us, and it is upon these reports that we now say that no immediate falling off seems before us.

Hubbard, Price & Co.'s Circular.

NEW YORK, February 13.—The statistical situation as made up in this morning's Chronicle, shows an excess of 147,000 bales in the visible supply. The plantation movement for the week is 176,000 against 122,000 last year. The total of the crop in sight up to last evening is 753,000, which is 418,000 bales larger than the quantity which had come in sight at the same time last year. Of this excess 60,000 bales has made its appearance this week. These figures fully sustain the large crop estimates, and it was generally expected that their effect in Liverpool would be lower prices. Such proved to be the case, but the depression was only temporary. Early quotations for futures there were 2-64d below last evening, but quickly recovered to close firm, 1-64d higher than yesterday's final quotations. The source of strength abroad seems to be the increased purchases of consumers. After the close of business yesterday, spinners bought an additional 7,000 bales in the Liverpool market, making the total sales for the day 190,000, and today some 10,000 bales were sold, which is an unusually large amount for Saturday. In our own market the same disregard has been shown of the increasing supply and enormous movement, and prices at one time were fully twelve to thirteen points above last night's figures. A slight reaction before the close left the market steady at eight to nine points advance. There is no apparent cause for the improvement here, except the execution of buying orders, which are predicated upon the growing belief that cotton is below the cost of production, and that it is cheap, whatever the size of the supply in view of the probability of reduced production next year. The rumors to which we have previously referred connecting the name of a former leader of the cotton market with an alleged bull pool in cotton, have today been given publicity in the newspapers. It is, of course, impossible to form any opinion as to the correctness or authenticity of such reports. We understand that they are denied, but their publication has unquestionably added fresh interest to the situation, and quickened the general desire to buy cotton as soon as the market shall give evidence that the bottom has been reached. Receipts today are estimated at 15,000 against 28,000 last week, and 19,000 last year. New Orleans receipts for Monday are estimated at 14,000 bales against 6,000 last year, and the total weekly movement, it is thought, will be about 122,000 against 121,000 last year. We understand that a bet of $500 that the crop would exceed 880,000 was made on our exchange today for account of New Orleans parties.

NEW YORK, February 13—The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 4,701,563 bales, of which 4,261,063 bales are American, against 3,553,859 and 2,943,669 bales respectively last year. Receipts at all interior towns 93,058 bales. Receipts from plantations 176,522 bales. Crop in sight 7,530,397 bales.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, February 13—12:15 p. m.—Cotton spot steady and in fair demand; middling uplands 3 13-16; sales 10,000 bales; American 9,600; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 11,000; American 9,600; uplands low middling clause February and March delivery 3 48-64, 3 47-64; March and April delivery 3 49-64, 3 50-64, 3 51-64; April and May delivery 3 53-64, 3 54-64; May and June delivery 3 56-64, 3 57-64; June and July delivery 3 59-64, 3 60-64, 3 61-64; July and August delivery 3 63-64, 4; August and September delivery 4 3-64, 4 4-64, 4 2-64, 4 3-64; futures opened quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, February 13—1:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause February delivery 3 51-64, sellers; February and March delivery 3 51-64, sellers; March and April delivery 3 52-64, 3 53-64; April and May delivery 3 56-64, sellers; May and June delivery 3 59-64, value; June and July delivery 3 62-64, 3 63-64; July and August delivery 4 1-64, 4 2-64; August and September delivery 4 4-64, 3 5-64; September and October delivery 4 7-64, buyers; futures closed firm.

NEW YORK, February 13 — Cotton firm; sales 58 baels; middling uplands 7 3-16; Orlean 7 9-16; net receipts 963; gross 2,706; stock 388,525.

GALVESTON, February 13—Cotton steady; middling 6 9-16; net receipts 3,789 bales; gross 3,789; sales 1,452; stock 85,467; exports to Great Britain 4,283; to France 5,525; to continent 4,374.

NORFOLK, February 13—Cotton firm; middling 6 9-16; net receipts 1,060 bales; gross 1,060; sales 434; stock 41,369; exports coastwise 553.

BALTIMORE, February 13—Cotton nominal; middling 7⅛; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales none; to spinners —; stock 24,126.

BOSTON, February 13—Cotton quiet; middling 7 3-13; net receipts 229 bales; gross 1,237; sales none; stock none; export to Great Britain 10,768.

WILMINGTON, February 13—Cotton dull; middling 6½; net receipts 537 bales; gross 537; sales none; stock 14,365.

PHILADELPHIA, February 13—Cotton steady; middling 7 9-16; net receipts 153 bales; gross 153; sales none; stock 16,107.

SAVANNAH, February 13—Cotton firm; middling 6¼; net receipts 1,727 bales; gross 1,727; sales 1,350; stock 83,228.

NEW ORLEANS, February 13—Cotton very firm; middling 6⅝; net receipts 3,255 bales; gross 3,740; sales 3,800; stock 438,150; exports to Great Britain 3,304; to France 3,950; to continent 3,162; coastwise 5,046.

MOBILE, February 13—Cotton firm; middling 6½; net receipts 296 bales; gross 296; sales 500; stock 35,718; exports coastwise 823.

MEMPHIS, February 13—Cotton steady; middling 6 9-16; net receipts 1,409 bales; shipments 3,743; sales 4,300; stock 160,620.

AUGUSTA, February 13—Cotton firm; middling 6¾; net receipts 373 bales; shipments 537; sales 655; stock; 45,669.

CHARLESTON, February 13—Cotton steady; middling 6⅝; net receipts 468 bales; gross 468; sales none; stock 59,211; exports coastwise 341.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movement in Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, February 13.—The wheat market was rather strong most of the day. The news was mostly dullish, and buying at times was quite sharp, though largely professional. Outside business was slack. The anti-option bill now pending before congress was less of a factor in the trading than it has been for several days past, as the impression seems to be gaining ground on the board that it will not become a law, at least in its original form. The seaboard and interior markets all started higher, and for a time there was fairly active trading here. Buying orders seemed to come chiefly from New York. The selling was cautious, and the shorts covered pretty freely. For a time the market maintained itself stubbornly, May selling from 90¾c to 91½c and held for a considerable time at 90⅞@91c. Then Pardridge began to sell and seemed determined to fill the crowd up. For a time offerings were readily absorbed, but finally prices began to yield. This was the signal for some of the early buyers to begin unloading, and the weakness increased. Then the crowd began to suspect that New York had been bulling the market to get a hard spot to sell, and trade began to show nervousness, and on free offerings gradually sold off to 90⅛. During the last hour, however, there was a reaction, and May closed strong at 91⅛c.

Corn was quiet and weak. The demand was rather sluggish, and, as some large lots were thrown on the market, prices yielded some. May opened ⅛c higher at 42⅜c in sympathy with the strength in wheat, and because of an advance of ¼d at Liverpool, and worked slowly down to 41⅞c, assisted by large estimated receipts on Monday, but rallied in the last hour with wheat and closed steady at 42⅛c.

Oats were dull and easy, closing with a loss of ⅛c.

Receipts of hogs were light and prices steady. Hog products opened firm in sympathy with wheat and advanced slightly, then weakened some and closed with slight gains on pork and lard, but with the ... changed.

The leading futures ranged as follows in Chicago today.

	Opening.	Highest.	Closing.
WHEAT—			
February	87½	87¾	[illegible]
May	90¾	91⅛	[illegible]
CORN—			
February	40¾	40¾	[illegible]
May	42⅜	42⅜	[illegible]
OATS—			
February	29¼	29¼	[illegible]
May	31⅜	31⅜	[illegible]
PORK—			
February	11 72½	11 75	11 [illegible]
May	12 02½	12 05	12 [illegible]
LARD—			
February	6 50	6 55	[illegible]
May	6 67½	6 72½	6 72½
SIDES—			
February	5 85	5 92½	[illegible]
May	6 05	6 12½	[illegible]

Lamson Bros. & Co.'s Grain Letter.

By Private Wire to A. P. Youngblood.

CHICAGO, February 13.—Yesterday being a holiday there was no trading here. New York wheat advanced about 1 cent per bushel. This forenoon's cables reported all foreign markets high. Our opening was about 1 cent per bushel higher than Thursday's close. The market has remained within a very narrow range all day. New York advices are that there is liberal buying for export, and all reports from this quarter appear very bullish. Foreign advices are all very strong. Speculation seems to run high in Paris, and fluctuations are rapid and at a wide range. There was a heavy decline the early part of the week, and a corresponding advance today. Many reports claim that the crop is badly damaged by drought and frost.

We are a little suspicious that some of the reports are for speculative purposes, and others are unintentionally exaggerated, which is quite likely to be the case when guessing at what the crop is going to be at the present time. On the whole, the English country markets are about 10d lower than a week ago, and our market is about 1c per bushel lower. The only bear feature that we could see today, and which appears to be the potent one in governing the price, is the fact that our clearances were only 36,000,000 during the entire week, which is less than required to dispose of our surplus. The large clearances of 5,000,000 bushels per week and unfavorable condition of the growing crops abroad would unquestionably cause better prices in America. In the absence of either or both, we see very little encouragement for immediate improvement in prices.

The cash and sample market for corn was depressed and lower, shippers having all been supplied before the receivers had disposed of their holdings. The indications that receipts will be somewhat larger next week will probably produce lower prices.

If the government estimate of 5,240,000 hogs in the country on January 1st is correct, the supply is certainly equal to the demand at present prices, unless there should be some extraordinary foreign demand to consume all our surplus. We can't encourage buying just at the present time.

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, February 13, 1892.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

NEW YORK, February 13—Flour, southern firm but quiet; common to fair extra $3.15@3.75; good to choice $3.80@5.10. Wheat, spot higher and fairly active; No. 2 red 104¼@104½ in elevator; options closed steady ⅜@1¼c over yesterday; No. 2 red February 104½; March —; May 102¼. Corn, spot irregular, closing weak; No. 2 49⅜ in elevator; options, some months ⅛c lower; February 49⅛; March —; May 49⅞. Oats, spot stronger but quiet; options dull and unchanged to ⅛c up and firm; February —; March —; May 37⅛; No. 2 spot 37@37½; mixed western 36@37½. Hops firm and in moderate demand; state common to choice 15@22; Pacific coast 15@22.

ATLANTA, February 13—Flour—First patent $5.50; second patent $5.00; extra fancy $4.75; fancy $4.50; family $3.50@4.00. Corn—No. 2 white 58c; mixed 55c. Oats—Kansas rust proof 53c; white 48c; mixed 43@—c. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, $1; No. 1 timothy, large bales, 95c; choice timothy, small bales, 95c; No. 1 timothy, small bales, 90c; No. 2 timothy, small bales, 85c. Meal—Plain 60c; bolted 58c. Wheat bran—Large sacks $1.05; small sacks $1.10. Cotton seed meal—$1.30 ℔ cwt. Steam feed—$1.15 ℔ cwt. Grits—Pearl $3.00.

ST. LOUIS, February 13—Flour firm; choice $3.00@3.20; patents $4.35@4.50; fancy $3.75@3.85; family $3.10@3.25. Wheat closed ⅜c better than yesterday; No. 2 red cash 89½@90½; February —; March —; May 92⅞. Corn closed ⅛c lower than yesterday; No. 2 mixed cash 37⅛; February 37; May 37⅞@38. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 cash 30½; May 31¼.

BALTIMORE, February 13—Flour firmer; Howard street and western superfine $3.10@3.30; extra $3.50@4.15; family $4.40@4.75; city mills Rio brands extra $5.00@5.25. Wheat, southern steady; Fultz 98@101; longberry 99@103. western firmer; No. 2 red winter spot 101⅞@102. Corn, southern quiet; white 48@50; yellow 47@48.

CHICAGO, February 13—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour dull; winter patents $4.30@4.55; spring patents $4.30@4.60; bakers $4.50@4.60. No. 2 spring wheat 87⅝; No. 3 do. —; No. 2 red 90⅝. No. 2 corn 40⅝. No. 2 oats 29@29¼.

CINCINNATI, February 13—Flour in fair demand; family $3.60@3.75; fancy $4.10@4.30. Wheat firm; No. 2 red 94. Corn easier; No. 2 mixed 41½. Oats steady; No. 2 mixed 32¼@32½.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, February 13—Coffee—Roasted—Arbuckle's 19½c ℔ 100 ℔ cases; Lion 20¼c; Levering's 19c. Green—Extra choice 21; choice good 19; fair 17; common 16½c. Sugar—Granulated 4⅝; powdered 5½c; cut loaf 5½c; white extra C 4⅜c; New Orleans yellow clarified 4¼c. yellow extra C 4c. Syrup—New Orleans choice 48@50c; prime 35@40c; common 30@35c. Molasses—Genuine Cuba 35@38c; imitation 22@25. Teas—Black 35@55c; green 40@60c. Nutmegs 75@80c. Cloves 25@30c. Cinnamon 10@12½c. Allspice 10@11c. Jamaica ginger 18. Rice 6@7. Singapore pepper 16c. Mace $1.00. 7½c; good 6½c; common 5½@6c; imported Japan 6@7c. Salt—Hawley's dairy $1.50; Virginia 72½. Cheese—Full cream, Cheddars 12½c; flats 13c; skim —. White fish, ½ bbls $4.00; pails 60c. Soaps—Tallow, 100 bars 75 lbs $3.00@3.75; turpentine, 60 bars, 60 lbs $2.00@2.25; tallow, 60 bars, 60 lbs $2.25@2.50. Candles—Paraffine 12c; star 10½c. Matches—400s $4.00; 300s $3.00@3.75; 200s $2.00@2.75; 60s, 5 gross $3.75. Soda—Kegs, bulk 5c; do. 1 lb packages 5⅛c; cases, 1 ℔ 5⅝c; do. 1 and ½ lbs 6c; do. ½ lbs 6¼c. Crackers—XXX soda 6½c; XXX butter 6½c; XXX pearl oyster 6c; shell and excelsior 7c; lemon cream 9c; XXX ginger snaps 9c; cornhill 9. Candy—Assorted stick 6½c; French mixed 12½c. Canned goods—Condensed milk $6.00@8.00; imitation mackerel $3.95@4.00; salmon $6.00@7.50; F. W. oysters $2.20@—; L. W. $1.40; corn $2.00@2.75; tomatoes $1.50@2.25. Ball potash $3.20. Starch—Pearl 4½c; lump 5½c; nickel package $3.50, celluloid $5.00. Pickles, plain or mixed, pints $1.00@1.40; quarts $1.50@1.80. Powder—Rifle, kegs $5.50; ½ kegs $3.00; ¼ kegs $1.50. Shot $1.70 ℔ sack.

NEW YORK, February 13—Coffee, options closed steady and unchanged to 15 points up; February 11.75; March —; May 12.95; spot Rio dull and easy; No. 7 11½@11¾; fair cargoes 16½. Sugar, raw, fair to good refining 3@3 1-16; centrifugal 96-test 3 7-16@3½; refined quiet and steady; mould A 4 5-16; standard A 4@4⅛; off A 4⅛@4 5-16; confectioners' A 4 1-16; cut loaf 5@5⅛; crushed 5@5⅛; powdered 4⅝@4¾; granulated 4⅜; cubes 4 3-16@4 5-16. Molasses, foreign nominal; 50-test 11¾@12; New Orleans dull but steady; open kettle common to fancy 28@35. Rice inactive and steady; domestic fair to extra 4⅜@6½; Japan 4⅜@5⅛.

NEW ORLEANS, February 13—Coffee firm; Rio ordinary to fair 14@16½. Sugar, Louisiana, open kettle firm; choice 3 1-16; strictly prime 2⅞; fully fair to good fair 2 11-16@2 13-16; good common to fair 2⅜; centrifugals firm; off plantation granulated 3⅞; off white to choice white 3⅞; gray white 3½@3⅜; choice yellow clarified 3⅜@3 11-16; prime do. 3½@3 9-16; off do. 3¼@3 7-16; seconds 2½@3¼. Molasses Louisiana open kettle firm; choice to fancy 32; strictly prime 30; prime 27; centrifugals, good prime 15@17; prime to good prime 25; fair to prime 10@13; common to good common 6@9. Louisiana syrup 20@23. Rice active and in good demand; Louisiana ordinary to good 4½@4⅝.

Provisions.

ST. LOUIS, February 13—Provisions firm, unchanged. Pork, old $9.50; new $11.75. Lard, prime steam 6.30@6.35. Dry salt meats, boxed shoulders 4.62½; long clear 6.00; clear ribs 6.00; short clear 6.20. Bacon, boxed shoulders 5.37½; long clear 6.50@6.55; clear ribs 6.60; short clear 6.70@6.75; hams 9@10½.

NEW YORK, February 13—Pork dull; mess old $9.75; new $10.50; extra prime $10.00. Middles quiet and rather easy; short clear 6.75. Lard firmer but quiet; western steam 6.85 bid; city steam 6.45@6.50; options, February 6.84; May 7.00@7.01.

ATLANTA, February 13—Clearrib sides, boxed 6⅜c; ice-cured bellies 8c. Sugar-cured hams 11@13c, according to brand and average; California 8c; breakfast bacon 9. Lard—Pure leaf none; leaf 7⅛.

CHICAGO, February 13—Cash quotations as were follows: Mess pork $8.60. Lard 6.55@6.57½. Short ribs loose 5.87½. Dry salt shoulders boxed 5.00@5.25; short clear sides boxed 6.20@6.25.

CINCINNATI, February 13—Pork steady; new $12.00. Lard nominal; current make 6.37½@6.50. Bulk meats in moderate demand and firm; short ribs 5.87½. Bacon steady; short clear 7.00.

Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON, February 13—Turpentine steady at 32; rosin firm; strained $1.00; good strained $1.05; tar steady at $1.30; crude turpentine steady; hard $1.00; yellow dip $1.90; virgin $1.90.

NEW YORK, February 13—Rosin dull but steady; strained to good strained $1.30@1.35; turpentine quiet but firm at 34½@35.

CHARLESTON, February 13—Turpentine steady at 31½; rosin firm; good strained $1.00.

SAVANNAH, February 13—Turpentine firm at 32½; rosin firm at 1.10@1.15.

Country Produce

ATLANTA, February 13—Eggs 18c. Butter—Western creamery 25@30c; choice Tennessee 18@22½c; other grades 10@12½c. Live poultry—Turkeys 10c ℔ ℔; hens 30@33c; young chickens, large 18@20c; small 15@18c. Dressed poultry—Turkeys 14@16c; ducks 15c; chickens 10@14c. Irish potatoes $2.00@2.50 ℔ bbl. Sweet potatoes 65c ℔ bu. Honey—Strained 8@10c; in the comb, 10@12c. Onions $2.00@2.50 ℔ bbl. Cabbage 2@2½ ℔ lb. Grapes $2.50@10.00 ℔ keg.

Fruits and Confections.

ATLANTA, February 13—Apples—Choice $2.50@2.75 ℔ bbl. Lemons—$4.00@5.00. Oranges—Florida $1.50@2.00. Cocoanuts 3½—@4. Pineapples—$2.25@4.00 ℔ doz. Bananas—Selected $1.50@2.25. Figs 13@18. Raisins—New California $2.25; ½ boxes $1.50; ¼ boxes 75c. Currants—7@8c. Leghorn citron—30@32c. Nuts—Almonds 18c; pecans 12@14c; Brazil 9@10c; filberts 11½c; walnut 15c. Peanuts—Virginia, fancy hand-picked 5@6c; North Carolina 5@6c.

Rubber buckets, spittoons, mats, horse covers, buggy aprons, horseshoe cushions and curry combs at half price at the Rubber Store, 20 Decatur street. feb12, 13 14

THE STORY UNTRUE

That Senator Hill Telegraphed for His Friends to Come.

A CAMPAIGN LIE IS NAILED

In a Very Effective Way by Congressman Cummings.

HILL WILL CARRY NEW YORK

In Spite of Every Subterfuge of an Unscrupulous Warfare Upon Him.

WASHINGTON, February 13.—[Special.]—The story that Senator Hill has become frightened over the Cooper Union meeting last night, and telegraphed for Representatives Cochran, Cummings and Fellows, to come over to New York to confer with him, is absurd.

Mr. Cummings said tonight that he had received no such telegram, and as far as he knew, none had been sent to any of the New York congressmen.

Mr. Cummings, like the other New York congressmen quoted in these dispatches last night, says the Cooper Union meeting will be a vast aid and benefit to the regular democracy of New York. It will unite them, and cause them to enter the campaign stronger and in better form than they have ever been in the past. Mr. Cummings, like Mr. Cochran, believes that Senator Hill will be nominated for the presidency, and that he will carry New York by a larger majority than it has ever been carried. Within the past week I have talked with more than one hundred democratic members of the house, and the great bulk talk in favor of Hill.

The Free Wool Bill.

The free wool bill will be reported from the ways and means committee early next week, and its consideration, perhaps, commenced in the house on the week following. This bill alone will probably consume three weeks or more of the time of congress, for nearly every member will desire to make a general tariff speech upon it. The bill will pass by a two-thirds majority, and there are some who believe that it will likewise pass the senate, though it will be several months before the senate will have it under consideration.

The Silver Bill.

The silver bill reported from the coinage committee several days ago, will probably be sidetracked for the present, in favor of the wool bill, which comes up in the house soon. However, just as soon as the wool bill is out of the way, unless an appropriation bill happens to come in, the silver question will be taken up, discussed and voted upon by the house. Nearly every man on the floor desires to be heard upon this question, and like the tariff, it will consume much time.

Mr. Drane's Promotion.

Mr. Albert Drane, of Americus, has been promoted to a clerkship, at $1,800, in the war department. Mr. Drane has been in the department several years.

SEE HOW HILL CARRIES THEM.

New York Counties Declaring for the Hero of a Hundred Fights.

NEW YORK, February 13.—Hill delegates to the state convention were elected by these counties today:

Seneca, Orleans, Tioga and Cayuga, first and second districts; Jefferson county, second district, and Steuben county, second district.

MONTGOMERY'S HILL CLUB.

Active Democrats Who Will Support the Party Authorities in New York.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., February 13.—[Special.]—The Hill Club of this city is working quietly and earnestly, and when the roll is called it will be heard from. The roll now shows that seventy-five names have been signed, and every one is a straightout true-blue democrat. The members are poking fun at the Cleveland Club here, which telegraphed to the Cooper Union



DR. BALDWIN.

meeting its protest at the action of the New York executive committee in calling the state convention for the 22d instant. They say the protest does not represent the voice of the democracy of the state, and to prove the assertion they set out the fact that while there are Hill clubs in nearly every important city in this state, there is but one Cleveland club in Alabama, which is the Cleveland Campaign Club, of Montgomery.

The Cleveland men here are doing everything possible to prove that Hill is a bold, bad man, and democratic journals lend themselves to the unholy war against a party leader by publishing tirades of abuse of him from such an undemocratic source as The New York Evening Post, and Clevelandites applaud the act, and many of them come out and say they will not vote for Hill if nominated, or that they would prefer Harrison in the white house to Hill there. This is Cleveland Club democracy, but the democracy of the Hill Club is of a different kind—it is for the party's nominee when the convention speaks.

Dr. B. J. Baldwin, the president of the David Bennett Hill Club, of Montgomery, Ala., is one of the most prominent physicians in the state. He is a native of Bullock county, and is about thirty-eight years old. He is an active man, and while he is devoted to his profession, he finds time to keep himself fully informed upon public matters, and for several years has been a member of the school board of this city. He is now president of the Montgomery Medical Society, and is also the senior member of the state board of color blind examiners. He is an enthusiastic Hill man because he recognizes that the senator from New York is a straight democrat and possesses the qualities which command success, the result which the democrats of the south desire just now.

DALTON FOR HILL.

A Canvass Among the Business Men Shows a Big Majority.

DALTON, Ga., February 13.—[Special.]—The sentiment here is largely for Hill. The following shows an unprejudiced canvass of Dalton's business men:

J. C. Norton, Ordinary—For Hill every time.

John Black, Mayor—Why, give me Hill and victory.

B. Z. Herndon—I'm For Hill—"I'm a democrat."

C. E. Dejournette—Hill, because we can win with him.

R. M. Bazemore—For David B. Hill, without reserve.

W. C. Martin—Once for Cleveland, but now for Hill.

Fred Cox—I'm for Hill.

S. J. McKnight—Hill, first and last.

I. E. Shumate—Personal preference Cleveland; but for whomsoever the national convention shall decide to be the most available man.

Dr. W. Brown—Believe Hill the most available and am for the nominee.

H. C. Hamilton—An original Hill man from away back.

W. P. Farnsworth—I'm for David B., because he always gets there.

D. C. Bryant—Hill is the best man in the field.

F. Cappes—Hill to the last.

Houston Longley—Hill all the time.

Sam Graves—Hill.

A. P. Roberts—Hill, of course.

R. Collier, Farmer—I and all my neighbors who give thought to politics are for Hill.

Dr. E. O. Stafford, Murray County—I am an allianceman, but prefer Hill to Cleveland.

W. M. Haig—As between Cleveland and Hill prefer the latter; but I am flat-footed on the Ocala platform.

B. C. Bivings—Prefer Cleveland, but am for a winning man, and that's Hill.

Trammell Starr—Personal preference Cleveland, but believe Hill the available man, and therefore for him.

This was also the expression of W. C. Lester, J. B. Graves, Joseph Henderson, William Steed, Joseph McEntire.

William H. Grant—For Hill as the available man.

R. I. Poak—Preferred Cleveland, but thought his chances doubtful. Policy favors Hill.

W. E. Oslin and P. G. Walker gave similar expression.

T. R. Jones—For the man who can win.

J. W. Townley—For the man that New York selects.

G. M. Cannon, James Herron, S. M. Clemons, L. W. Barnett, for Cleveland or whoever was the nominee

J. P. Love—For nominee and think it will be Hill.

A. G. Flemister—For Hill if I can't get Cleveland.

Frank Manley—For Cleveland.

Ed Carman—For Cleveland.

Dr Main—Cleveland.

L. W. Barrett—Cleveland or nominee.

S. E. Berry—Cleveland all the time.

J. W. Barrett—I'm for Cleveland.

W. B. McKnight, J. McCamy, William Prater, J. V. Lafitte, L. S. Flemister, steadfast for Grover.

THE DAY IN THE HOUSE.

To Investigate the "Sweating" System in Tenement Houses, Etc.

WASHINGTON, February 13.—The speaker announced the appointment of the following committee to investigate the pension office: Messrs. Wheeler, Michigan; Little, New York; Dungan, Ohio; Lind, Minnesota, and Brosius, Pennsylvania.

On motion of Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, the resolution was taken up directing the committee on manufactures to investigate the so-called "sweating" system of tenement labor. The committee is given authority to send sub-committees to various cities in carrying on the inquiry. The expense is to be defrayed from the contingent fund of the house. Mr. Holman offered an amendment limiting the expenditure to $3,000. For some time Mr. Hoar held out for $5,000, and while he and Mr. Holman were disputing a point, Mr. Reed, of Maine, raised a laugh by asking drily whether the contract was made.

Mr. Holman proved successful and his amendment was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Chipman, of Michigan, an amendment was adopted directing the committee to inquire how much increase the McKinley act has caused in the wages of workmen employed in industries protected by the terms of that act. The resolution was adopted.

In the morning hour the house resumed consideration of the bill for the better control of and to promote the safety of national banks.

Mr. Lockwood, of New York, moved to refer the bill to the committee on judiciary. The motion was lost—yeas, 30; nays, 164.

Then Mr. Lockwood moved an adjournment, which motion was lost without division. The bill was then passed, Mr. Lockwood being unable to muster enough force to order the yeas and nays.

The house, by a vote of 61 yeas to 111 nays, defeated a motion to adjourn made by Mr. Hatch. The motion was made in good faith and without any filibustering motive.

Mr. Peel, of Arkansas, from the committee on Indian affairs, reported the Indian appropriation bill, and it was referred to the committee of the whole.

On motion of Mr. Outhwaite, a bill was passed authorizing the board of managers of the national soldiers' home to appoint their officers from soldiers who served in the late war, without regard to rank.

The house then proceeded to the consideration of the house calendar, the first bill being that amending the internal revenue laws by abolishing the minimum punishment for violation thereof. It was passed without division, and the house adjourned.

WILL PROBABLY BE LYNCHED.

Officers in Alabama Trying to Save the Life of a Fiend.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., February 13.—The negro, William Webb, captured last night for assault on Mrs. Crump here about a week ago, was identified by her this morning. Her husband indentified the pistol in the negro's possession as one the latter grabbed out of the trunk. Crump said the pistol's lock had rubber in it in the place of a spring, and opening the lock the rubber was found. The negro had tried to conceal the weapon. When Mrs. Crump identified him the officers, instead of bringing him back to the jail, went off into the country with him to Waynesville, out of harm's way.

Large crowds of people are in the street about the jail now waiting the return of Webb, but growing weary have concluded possibly that the officers had secreted him in police headquarters and have gone there to search. It is also rumored that another crowd is trying to go down the railroad to Mobile in the hope of intercepting the officers with the prisoner. The negro is just out of the penitentiary, where he had served ten years for a similar offense. The officers will have great trouble to prevent a lynching.

Cotton Production in Alabama.

WASHINGTON, February 13.—The census office has issued the preliminary statistics of cotton production in Alabama. The acreage in cotton in that state in the year 1889-90 was 2,761,771; number of bales produced, 915,414, not including linters'; average yield per acre, almost exactly one-third of a bale; and total value of the crop to producers, $42,009,171. The figures reported at the tenth census for the year 1879-80 were as follows: Acreage, 2,330,086; number of bales, 699,654 and yield per acre three-tenths of a bale. No attempt was made at the tenth census to ascertain the value of the cotton crop which it reported, but it is estimated by the department of agriculture at $35,393,490. The figures now issued are subject to slight modification in the final report, which will also include cotton seed and other branches of cotton investigation with which the census office engaged in.

Examining O'Brien's Accounts.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., February 13.—[Special.] For the past two days experts have been working on the accounts of M. J. O'Brien, defaulting supreme treasurer of the Catholic Knights of America, looking towards a settlement of the steal. While this has been going on the fugitive's friends have been arranging to give bond for him in the event he is caught or gives himself up. The fficials are not making any vigorous efforts to ecure O'Brien, and it is implied that he intends giving himself up.

The Sale of Long Cotton.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., February 13.—[Special.]—T. J. Fields, a farmer living in Colquitt county, has received $105.23 net returns from two bales or 756 pounds of long, better known as sea island cotton. This is 14 3-4 cents per pound for one bale and 15 cents for the other. He has shipped three more bales. Mr. Fields says that he raised the long staple just as easily as he could have the short. Several farmers who planted the latter staple are delighted with the returns.

Notables in Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., February 13.—[Special.]—Andrew Carnegie, Sir Edwin Arnold and a number of prominent people, will arrive here tonight and spend tomorrow on the mountain.

The case of the Union Trust Company vs. the Knoxville Electric Railway Company, came up in the United States court today, and was postponed until next Saturday. The complainant charges that the defendant company is totally insolvent and has been grossly mismanaged.

Teachers in Session.

COLUMBUS, Ga., February 13.—[Special.]—A teachers' institute was organized here today under very flattering auspices. Professor W. H. Woodall was elected president, and Miss Myra Birdsong vice president. Addresses were made by several of the teachers and great interest manifested.

OLCOTT'S PLAN.

All the Terminal's Roads to Be Consolidated.

AN ISSUE OF $500,000,000 OF SECURITIES.

The East Tennessee, the Central and the R. and D. in the Combine.

ALBERT FINK MAY BE PRESIDENT.

It Is Presumed That He Will Reside in Atlanta—Expenses to Be Cut.

NEW YORK, February 13.—[Special.]—The Olcott plan for reorganizing the Richmond and West Point Railway and Terminal Warehouse Company will be announced early next week.

The following details were whispered in Wall street today:

In all there will be $500,000,000 in securities of the new company issued. These will be divided as follows:

There will be $212,500,000 new four-percent first mortgage bonds, $62,500,000 of income bonds, $75,000,000 of preferred stock, and $150,000,000 of common stock.

These securities will replace every existing security outstanding on the present 8,800 miles of railway and nearly two thousand miles of water lines. They will be listed on the New York, London and Amsterdam stock exchanges.

The details of the rates in which the present securities of the Terminal and its controlled roads are to be exchanged into those of the new company, will be made public when the Olcott plan is finally announced. The work involved in the drawing up of this plan has been in progress for two months. During that time Mr. Olcott has laid aside nearly all of his other duties in order to have every detail perfect, and has consulted with many other men prominent in railway, legal and financial circles in order to solve the many difficult problems involved in a work of such magnitude.

While the figures used in the grand total of securities issued seem stupendous, it should be noted that the Richmond Terminal company is now the largest system in mileage in the country. The roads comprised in this system earned over forty million dollars last yesr, and now that a practical consolidation of hitherto warring systems is to be effected, the earnings may be expected to increase largely, while a corresponding saving in operating expenses is certain.

The physical details of the plan of reorganization contemplate the consolidation of the Richmond and Danville, the Central railroad of Georgia, and the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railway system into one grand railway company. With the consummation of of the plan, the Richmond Terminal company, which has been only a proprietory organization, will pass out of existence. This will effect a great saving in salaries, taxes and legal expenses. One company, which will probably be known as the Richmond, Danville and Great Southern, will own and operate all of the lines, with one president and one set of officers. The president of the reorganized company will probably be Mr. Albert Fink, the former trunk line commissioner.

Receiver Erb Removed.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., February 13—[Special.]—A few weeks ago by an amicable arrangement among the owners of the Chattanooga Southern railroad, one of the projectors by the name of Erb, was appointed receiver. The bondholders applied for the removal of Erb, and today the application was granted. His successor has not been appointed.

Railroad Agents Coming.

One hundred and fifty railway agents will come through Atlanta Tuesday, March 15th, on their way from Cincinnati to Jacksonville. They will spend Tuesday morning in Chattanooga, and will be here for supper.

It has been suggested that the railroad and business men of the city compliment the visitors with the supper.

It is the wish of the officers of the Railway Agents' Association to meet as many Georgia agents as can be in Atlanta.

The East Tennessee will carry the excursion from Chattanooga to Jesup, and the Savannah, Florida and Western will take the train on to Jacksonville, where the annual convention is to be held.

The Scrap Heap.

—Local travel was heavy yesterday, and all day the waiting rooms of the union depot looked as though there was a big excursion in the city.

—Most of the officials who were absent last week will get home today or tomorrow.

—R. G. Erwin, one of the East Tennessee's directors, and general counsel for the Southern Express Company and the Plant Railway and Steamship properties, was in Atlanta yesterday. He returned to Savannah last night.

—Hon. Pope Barrow, of the Richmond and Danville's assistant general counsel, is in Savannah.

—The Missouri Pacific has established a Pullman tourist sleeping car line between St. Louis and Portland, Ore. Through cars leave St. Louis for Portland every night. California passengers change only at Ogden.

—The improvement recently noted in traffic on southern lines continues.

—General Freight Agent Chears, of the Kansas City and Missouri, was in Atlanta yesterday. He came from Memphis and has gone to Columbus.

—Twenty railroads may abandon Chicago rather than elevate their tracks at a cost of $350,000,000. The presidents are seriously considering the problem of buying a great tract on the lake just over the line in Indiana and putting their terminals there. President Hughill, of the Northwestern, says that they can buy a tract ten miles square on the lake point in Indiana for $6,400,000 and can run their own town to suit themselves.

—J. S. Wood, president of the Wrightsville and Tennille, reports passenger business good on his road.

A CROWNING SOCIAL EVENT.

Leap Year Finds a Grand Celebration in Jackson.

JACKSON, Ga., February 13.—[Special.]—The crowning social event of the season was the grand masquerade valentine party given by the young men of Jackson at the Morrison house last night. For many weeks this entertainment had been looked for with the fondest anticipations of pleasure by the elite of our fair little city, and their expectations were fully realized as those present never attended such an occasion with greater enjoyment. The beautiful, new Hotel Morrison was handsomely decorated for the occasion and every room presented an air of beauty and loveliness that was a pleasure to behold.

At 8 o'clock the participants began to arrive and in a short while the spacious building was filled with the gallant young men and a bevy of the sweetest young ladies in all Georgia, and from 8 to 10 o'clock the maskers were introduced by Colonel Charley Gresham, who was master of the ceremonies. The young men and ladies had chosen characters representing history, astrology and men, and women and things of all ages and climes. Some were indeed beautiful, while others presented fiction that created much amusement.

At 11 o'clock the maks were removed, and a grand valentine's drawing was inulged in. Many and costly were the valentines received from a postoffice provided for the occasion. Immediately after this, alll were invited to the dining hall to a magnificent feast. Here indeed was presented an array of edibles that would have satisfied the most extraordinary epicure. Everything that the trained taste of the fair proprietress of this pride of Jackson could devise was on the table and the repast was relished and enjoyed to the fullest extent. After supper the happy young people enjoyed an hour in social, confab, promenading, etc., and it was with sadness that the hour rolled up when they should be parted.

The following young ladies and gentlemen were present and represented the characters named:

Mrs. Carrie Jones, The Press; T. B. Dillord, Country Cracker; Miss Marie McMichael, Night; J. D. McDonald, Yale's Crank Footballist; Miss Pearl Carmichael, Mary, Queen of Scots; Fitzhugh Lee, Lord Chesterfield; Miss Rosa Thornton, Betsy Hamilton; C. C. Smith, Astrologer; Miss Hattie Buttrill, Rainbow; R. N. Etheridge, Miss Nobody of Nowhere; Miss Cleora Gibbs, Crawfish; J. L. Lyons, Advance Agent Atlanta Brewing Company; Miss Martha Jane Carmichael, Snow at Midnight: S. B. Kinard, County Dude; Miss Ella Pound, Little Annie Rooney; E. S. Wynn, Missing Link; Miss Annie Higgins, Queen Anne; J. W. Goulding, Lone Fisherman; Miss Mamie Buttrill, Simplicity; W. I. Wagner, Jumbo; Miss Linda Lee, Juanita; Lee Smith, Lone Star; Miss Helen Rogers, One Hundred Years Ago; C. C. Roy, Alfred the Great; Miss Mamie Higgins, Cecilia; T. Willis Nutt, Policeman; Miss Susie Caldwell, Jewess; W. L. Beck, Crusader; Miss Ernnie Cotton, Minnehaha; M. C. Holleyman, not masked;

AN OLD SWORD

Which Was Exhumed by Workmen While Grading a Road.

WAYNESBORO, Ga., February 13.—[Special.] John H. Perkins presented Judge Perry with a relic of the past that is very interesting, and if the history of it could be discovered, it would be of more interest still. In making some excavations to lay the track of a road over which timber could be hauled for the saws of the Beaver Dam Lumber Company, in the sixty-third district, G. M., an ancient sword was exhumed and brought again to the light of day from which it had been possibly hidden for many scores of years, if not a century. It was out in the piny woods, remote from any highway, and not a mark of its hiding place was perceptible to the eye. It appears to have the shape of the modern cavalry saber, but was evidently made by a blacksmith, as will be seen on the part covered by the handle, which shows the hammer marks, where the handle preserved it from rusting much longer than the blade was preserved. Maybe some daring slave that contemplated insurrection, or the death of his master, buried it for use at some future time. But it is more probable that when the British soldiers, under Colonel Prevost, overwhelmed and scattered the army of patriots during the revolution under the command of General Ash, in the forks of the Savannah river and Brier creek, some poor continental soldier, who determined not to lose his arms, buried the sword to preserve it from capture should he be overtaken. Alongside of it was a curiously shaped, long-necked bottle, the like of which is not seen those days, that perhaps answered in the place of a canteen of latter day improved shape.

Another Cock Fight Arranged.

AUGUSTA, Ga., February 13.—[Special.]—A big cock fight for $3,000 to $2,400 will be fought the latter part of next month between Augusta and Athens birds. The main was made last afternoon in Charleston, at the close of the fight there. The money is up and the fight will take place in Hibernia park near Charleston. The owner of the Augusta birds made an offer of $1,000 to $800 that he had the finest chickens and could whip any house in the country. The wager was quickly taken and in less than five minutes the bet was made three times between the same two parties.

Food for the Starving.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., February 13.—Mayor Stuart, of Philadelphia, chairman of the Russian Famine Relief Association, yesterday placed an order with Washburn, Crosby & Co., of this city, for 5,000 pounds of flower, and a train of thirty cars required to carry it left at 3 o'clock this afternoon, via the Northwestern road. The company turned out the flour in six hours. The train was handsomely decorated and placarded and marked "rush." It will go from Chicago on fast time via the Pennsylvania road, arriving in Philadelphia February 17th, where it will be loaded on the American line steamer, Indiana, which sails February 20th. The vessel will go directly to Russia and will sail under the American flag.

Dealing in Options.

CHARLESTON, S. C., February 13.—[Special.]—The cotton exchange, at a meeting today, refused to endorse the action of the New York cotton exchange and will petition congress against the passage of the Hatch, Washburn and Peffer bills against the dealing in futures. A motion was made to table the whole matter, but finally it was agreed to refer the matter to a special committee. The exchange seems to be divided on the question of dealing in options.

She Arose to Life.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., February 13.—[Special.]—In Morgan county, Mrs. Lucinda Kyte was taken suddenly ill the other day, and soon sank into unconsciousnes. She soon ceased to breath, and the usual death tests were applied, with the result that the physician pronounced her dead. She was dressed for the grave and laid out ready for the coffin, and suddenly the watchers saw the shroud move, and soon the lady woke. In a few hours she got up and is in her usual health.

The Millen Herald.

MILLEN, Ga., February 13.—[Special.]—The Millen Herald will shake its folds to the breeze on March 1st, under the management of R. L. Park & Co.

DR. JOHN VENABLE DEAD.

The End of the Life of a Noted Georgia Physician.

Dr. John Venable died at his home, near Bolton, Friday night at 11 o'clock of dropsy.

Dr. Venable was well known in Atlanta and throughout Georgia, having lived and practiced medicine in Jackson county and at Jonesboro for almost a half century. He graduated young from one of the best medical colleges in the country, and located in Jackson county and began the practice of his profession.

His success is said to have been regarded as phenomenal by his contemporaries. He was able and proficient, having equipped himself well by hard study and thorough research and investigation before he left college. He at once went to the front rank of medical practitioners, and in a few months built up a fine practice. It is said that in a few years after opening his office he required four saddle horses with which to do his business, when one was all that was necessary for his competitors.

Dr. Venable was a good business man as well as a physician, and in a few years had amassed quite a fortune, which he continued to add to until he was one of the wealthiest men in the state. He was for many years prominent in all public enterprises and matters of public interest.

Several years ago his health began to fail and he lost his fortune. About six months ago he was attacked with a severe case of dropsy. With this his mind rapidly began to weaken, and for several months before his death his faculties were completely clouded and impaired.

Dr. Venable married early in life a young lady who was a member of a prominent Jackson county family. Later he moved to Jonesboro, where in consequence of some unfortunate domestic troubles he was divorced from his wife, and married again. His second wife bore him several children, and survives him. His first wife died some years ago. From his first marriage he had only one child, Mrs. Thompson, who now lives in Jackson county.

He was an uncle of Messrs. Sam and Will Venable, of this city. He was sixty-seven years old. The funeral was held at his home near Bolton, yesterday afternoon, and was largely attended by relatives and friends from Atlanta. The body was interred at the family burying ground near the old homestead.

Death of Professor Mozley.

Professor Mozley died suddenly from the effects of a surgical operation that he recently underwent, yesterday morning, at 28 Houston street. His death was probably hastened by the unfavorable effects of the operation, but he was afflicted beyond relief. His home was in Chase City, N. C., and he had come to Atlanta for medical and surgical treatment. He was wealthy and largely interested in mining operations in North Carolina. His body was taken to Madison, Fla., yesterday for interment.

Admiral Sir Provo Wallis, K. C. B., senior admiral of the British navy, who fought on board the British ship Shannon in her historical battle off Boston harbor on June 1, 1813, with the United States frigate Chesapeake, died today. Admiral Wallis was nearly one hundred and one years of age.

Mrs. Pat Peyton died Friday morning suddenly of apoplexy, in Macon. She had been in ill health for some time. She leaves five children and a large circle of friends to mourn her death. Her husband died some time ago. He was formerly an alderman of Macon for several terms.

Major H. W. Cannon, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of Rabun county, is quite ill at his home. It has seemed for several days that he would shortly breathe his last, but he seems a little better now.

Mrs. Dr. W. P. Harris died at her home in LaGrange Thursday night, after an illness of about two weeks. She was the faithful wife of Dr Harris for thirty-five years.

Mr. N. M. Riddick, one of Brooks county's most prominent citizens, died suddenly at the home of his daughter in Quitman Friday night of heart disease.

THE WEEK IN EUROPE

The Primary Education Bill in the Reichstag.

THE BILL IS LIKELY TO PASS,

But Considerable Opposition Is Springing Up in the Country.

PROTESTS POURING IN AGAINST IT.

The Khedive Is in a Quandary as to Whether He Will Be Invested in Cairo or in Constantinople.

BERLIN, February 13.—[Copyright, 1892, by the New York Associated Press.]—The committee to which was referred the sectarian (primary) education bill, submitted by the government to the reichstag, has, during the past week, the first week of its sittings, dealt with thirteen of the clauses of that measure, but has reserved consideration of the sections relating to questions of religion.

These clauses, with the postponed sections, which form the kernel of the measure, will be taken up next week, when it will be seen whether the government has the courage to defy the popular opposition which is led by the most eminent men in Germany. The liberal coalition appears to have gained an advantage in committee by securing the passage of the proposals submitted by Herr Rickert reaffirming the principle of state control of schools.

Minister Zedlitz considered that the declaration did not affect concessions of state in the direction of clerical supervision, and he offered no resistance to the amendment, which was only opposed by the centrist or church party. Herr Rickert next tried to get the committee to fix five hours weekly as the maximum time to be devoted to religious instruction.

Conservatives and Centrists United.

On this practical question the conservatives and centrists were all alive, and they united to bring about its rejection. This is regarded as a bad omen for the success of any of the other proposed modifications of the religious clauses. The clericals gave notice of several amendments giving the clergy even greater control than is now provided for in the bill. In the meanwhile protests against the measure grow in number and in importance. The municipal authorities of Berlin, by a vote of 95 to 14, adopted a petition to the landtag against the bill, and the burgomasters of the Rheinish towns have decided to protest against it.

A great congress of professors of Berlin, Halle, Bonn, Gottingen and other university towns has been convened here to pass an appeal to the government to withdraw the measure.

At Frankfort-on-the-Main teachers have been disseminating fierce attacks upon the bill, quoting Professor Virchow's phrase that it is "A disgraceful abbreviation of the human intellect." These teachers have been warned that they will be put under the discipline of the law if they continue their aggressive criticism. Public meetings have been held in populous centers in Prussia to protest against the bill, and even conservative districts are declaring in favor of modification.

The Row Over Egypt.

The joint movements of the dreibund's squadrons in the Levant are due to diplomatic warfare over the Sultan's invesitture of the khedive. France and Russia are urging the sultan to refuse the investiture unless the khedive proceeds to Constantinople, when, if he does go, all squadrons of the guaranteeing powers will accompany him from Alexandria to the Dardanelles, thus giving manifestation that Egypt is a vassal of the port, and that England has no preponderance in Egypt. The khedive is inclined to go to Constantinople, although his predecessors were invested at Cairo. The khedive shows other symptoms of being inclined to kick against the English regime. The foreign office here is of the opinion that English diplomacy will win and that the khedive will be invested at Cairo. He will then be permitted, in a little time afterward, to go to Constantinople to pay homage to the sultan.

The semi-official press predicts that Salisbury and Gladstone will tighten British hold on Egypt if the khedive tries to rely on France and Russia.

Why They Abuse Us.

A number of German papers join a section of the English press in the rancorous abuse of the United States for the latter power's treatment of Chile. The cause is not far to seek. It is jealousy of the extension of American influence in South America which is leading to a close German trade. This trade is already diminishing wherever it has met with American competition.

LINCOLN AS A CANDIDATE.

The London Spectator Thinks He Is a Good "Dark Horse."

LONDON, February 13.—During the course of a long article The Spectator says that the retirement of Blaine from the position of candidate for nomination for president of the United States has brought the presidency into special prominence. The Spectator thinks that Blaine's friends in the republican convention will not allow Harrison to be renominaced. Republicans, The Spectator says, have an ideal "dark horse" in Robert T. Lincoln, American minister to Great Britain, who would prove the most formidable candidate they could choose. It adds that this fact is already widely recognized. It is evident, unless this movement is checked, that Mr. Lincoln will be the third man, granted, of course, that a third man is required and consents to stand. The Spectator deprecates the annoyance that Americans often show because of England's interest in the presidency, and says that the English have no desire to interfere, but in case of so near a relation they cannot help taking an interest. The Spectator concludes its article:

"No European succession is of half such importance to us. The people of this country, despite their shyness and consequent appearance of churlishness, are sincerely proud of America, and they are anxious that she should choose well. They do not desire, as the Americans imagine, a president who will knuckle down to England."

WATER POURED IN

And Six Miners in Prussia Were Drowned. A Peculiar Accident.

BERLIN, February 13.—A dispatch received from Konigsberg, East Prussia, reports a peculiar and fatal accident that occurred near that place. The government of Konigsberg is bounded on the north by the Baltic, and along the shores of this sea is obtained a large proportion of the world's supply of amber. This substance is there partly cast up by the sea, partly obtained by means of nets and partly dug out of a bed of bituminous wood.

Last night an exceedingly heavy sea was running in the Baltic and high waves swept far inland past their usual bounds. Close to the shore, near Palmernicken, a small fishing town, is an amber mine in which a number of men were working. They, of course, had no knowledge of the fact that the rising tide was bringing heavy seas in dangerous proximity to the entrance of the mine; in fact, such a condition of affairs was never dreamed of. Suddenly the water began to pour into the mine in perfect torrents, and began to fill the small workings. The men made a wild rush to escape, but six of them found it impossible to breast the torrent, in which they were engulfed and were drowned.

Flocking to the Capital.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 13.—Sixteen thousand more persons from the famine-stricken districts of Russia have taken refuge in this city and have been quartered on householders. Typhus fever is raging at Kazan, and a cordon has been established there for the purpose of preventing any of the inhabitants from leaving the place and thus spreading the disease.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Several Matters of Interest Transacted in This Tribunal of Macon.

MACON, Ga., February 13.—[Special.]—Attorney A. O. Bacon did not appear in Bibb superior court this morning with the expected order for the sale of the Macon street railroad, and in consequence action in the case was deferred until next Saturday morning.

Charters were granted to the Tatnall Square Baptist church and to the Wire Grass Construction Company with a capital of $15,000 and privilege to increase.

Receiver Ben C. Smith was granted leave to run the bar "Oak Hall" in Americus until he could make a sale of the same for Gibian & Co. He reported having realized $4,000 from sales and collections.

Receiver Hazlehurst was granted leave to issue receiver's certificates to the amount of $2,920 to pay claims, salaries and operating expenses and also to extend the business of the Macon Brewing Company in Florida.

Receiver Glover, in the Nussbaum case, was granted leave to settle the claim of L. Blomberg, of Sylvania, for 25 per cent, and to rent land in Lee county.

Receiver Smith, of Gibian & Co., was authorized to settle a claim against the Wigwam Hotel Company of $419.50.

The receiver for Balkcom & Roberts was authorized to return to the National Cash Register Company a cash register in his possession.

J. W. Palmer was made a party to the suit of McTighe & Co. et al. vs. the Macon Construction Company on a claim of $648.90.

The Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company was made a party to the McTighe suit against the Macon Construction Company on a claim for $142,510.46 for notes held against the company upon which first mortgage bonds are held as security.

Macon Gossip.

MACON, Ga., February 13.—[Special.]—General Passenger Agent B. W. Wrenn, of the East Tennessee road, and party arrived in Macon today in his private car from a trip to Cuba and Florida. Colonel Wrenn says he was charmed with his visit and that Cuba was a revelation to him.

Rev. W. B. Jennings, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, has returned from Birmingham, where he has been conducting a series of services.

The Macon free school board has decided to erect a two-story brick schoolhouse on the Clay lot on Spring street, at a cost of $12,000. It will bear the name of the "Whittle school," in honor of the late L. N. Whittle, and will take the place of the old Whittle school on Mulberry street.

In Macon today Central debentures stood at 76 bid and 78 asked, and Central stock at 84 bid and 86 asked. Debentures were as low as 70 and stock 80. Southwestern stock is selling at 99. It is thought that Southwestern stock, under the confident talk of Raoul, Comer and others, will soon advance to 110.

The indications are that the differences between the city of Macon and the Georgia State Agricultural Society will be harmonized and settled and the state fair held here next fall. The Macon, Ga., Fair and Exposition Company is willing to withdraw in favor of the society, and the burden of the whole matter now rests upon the mayor and council of Macon.

J. H. Clancy has now taken hold of the Hotel Lanier in earnest, and will make a first-class hostelry out of it in every respect.

Tonight Mrs. Manly B. Curry gave a card party at the residence of her father, Major A. O. Bacon, in compliment to Miss Huger, of Mobile, who was the maid of honor at the Sparks-Bacon marriage.

Miss Florette Siesel gave a dance last night, complimentary to Miss Nassauer, of Baltimore.

Mrs. Morrison Rogers has issued invitations to a card party, to be held at her residence on College street, next Tuesday afternoon at half-past 3 o'clock.

The College Hill Club gave a grand masquerade ball last night. There was a large attendance. It was the second annual ball of the kind given by the club.

Dr. H. C. White, of Athens, left Macon this morning for Milledgeville, where he delivered an address at the Girls' Industrial school, on the "Chemistry of Cooking." Yesterday at Fort Valley Dr. White and Dr. Hunnicutt formed a farmers' institute, with Mr. Neal as president and Mr. O. M. Houser as secretary.

Mr. A. J. McEvoy, formerly superintendent of the Covington and Macon railroad, but now timecard instructor of the Illinois Central railroad, is in the city. Mr. McEvoy occupies one of the most prominent positions in the Illinois Central system. There are but three similar positions in the country. Every employe from the superintendent down is compelled to undergo frequent examinations by the instructor, who travels from one end of the line to the other constantly in his private car. The instructor himself has to pass, before being appointed, a rigid examination before a board of railroad men. Captain McEvoy, when examined last fall in New Orleans, gave the board something of a surprise by not only answering all their questions, but by propounding in turn queries that the examiners themselves could not answer. Employes are examined as regards their duties in the local and through time cards, and unless they pass a high grade, are put back. The Illinois Central runs passenger trains out of Chicago five minutes apart, and when one man has to have the run of all the details connected with such a complicated system, some idea can be formed of what Captain McEvoy has to know. Their many friends will regret the departure of Mr. and Mrs. McEvoy.

No Chance for His Life.

COLUMBUS, Ga., February 13.—[Special.]—Last night a dance was given at Wildwood, a suburban resort, and among the attendants was Robert Newman, a young man aged twenty years, who had been drinking. About 12 o'clock he left the grounds, presumably to walk to the dummy station. Nothing more was heard of him until half-past 12 o'clock, when the dummy train came along. Newman was lying across the track. The engineer saw the obstruction, but did not recognize it as being a man. He blew the whistle and reversed the engine, but it was too late to stop the train. The unfortunate man was struck on the head by the pilot, and thrown across the track. The wheels of the locomotive passed over the lower part of his body, crushing him horribly. He was picked up and brought to the city. His condition is critical, and the doctors say there is no hope for his life.

Murder in Hawkinsville.

HAWKINSVILLE, Ga., February 13.—[Special.]—Martin Owens, alias Martin Brewer, stabbed and fatally wounded James Brown here on the most prominent street corner in the town at 7 o'clock this evening. Both of the parties are colored. Brown died in fifteen minutes after he was stabbed. From the testimony of persons present it is evident that it is a case of deliberate murder. The killing is the climax of a quarrel over a skin game several months ago.

Whisky Sellers Indicted.

ABBEVILLE, Ga., February 13.—[Special.]—The adjourned term of the superior court of Wilcox county adjourned today. The grand jury found true bills against all the parties selling whisky in Abbeville, and placed them under bond to appear at the spring term of court.

The Increase in Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Ga., February 13.—[Special.]—The tax assessors of the city today completed their work and squared up their books. The result shows an increase in the taxable property of the city of $371,945 over that of last year. The total amount is $9,819,875.

The Funds Distributed.

MACON, Ga., February 13.—[Special.]—This afternoon Judge Miller ordered the distribution of the funds in the hands of W. B. Carhart, receiver of the shoe firm of Wright, Harley & Co. The creditors received 18 per cent. The total amount distributed is $4,000. The liabilities were about sixteen thousand dollars.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

C. Solomon's store on Broad street, in Columbus, was burglarized early Saturday morning. The police captured the thieves and recovered most of the property.

The debt bill was reported by the joint finance committee to both branches of the Virginia legislature yesterday. It was made the special order in the house for Monday.

The Farmers' Alliance delegates of the fourth congressional district of Kansas have been instructed to oppose the subtreasury scheme at the St. Louis convention.

The grand jury has found true bills against N. S. White and J. W. Theus, president and cashier of the defunct Bank of Madison, Tenn., which suspended September, 1890.

The republican state executive committee of Tennessee has issued a call for a state convention to assemble at Nashville, May 4th, to select delegates to the Minneapolis convention and to nominate a candidate for governor.

Somewhat of a sensation has been caused in the Paris jewelry trade by the disappearance of a prominent jeweler, who it is alleged stole 875,000 francs from the safe of the firm of which his deceased father was a member, and deamped.

At a station on the Western North Carolina railroad, a few miles west of Asheville, three children were playing on the track in front of an approaching freight train. Their mother ran out to rescue them and the mother and one child were ground to pieces. The other two were maimed.

THE GREAT GAME.

Thousands Will Go to Piedmont Park Next Saturday.

BIGGEST SOUTHERN FOOTBALL GAME.

How the Game Is Played After the Modern Rugby Rules—Some Valuable Pointers About Football.

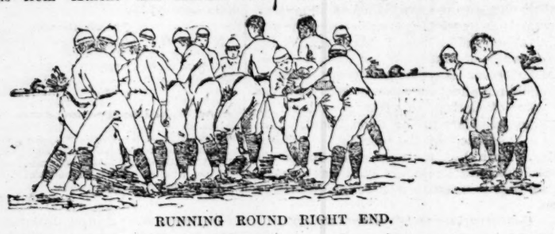
The greatest fun on earth these days is football.

By the side of this romping, kicking, rollicking sport the Olympic games that once charmed thousands each year, where brawny muscle contested against brawny muscle for the highly prized championships, fade into utter insignificance for genuine excitement, thrilling and regaling.

Next Saturday the greatest intercollegiate championship game of football ever played in the south will be witnessed in Atlanta by thousands of enthusiatic spectators.

The game will be between the University of Georgia and the Alabama Agricultural and Military college. It will be played on the Piedmont exposition grounds at about 3 o'clock or half-past 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and will by all odds be the greatest amusement Atlantians have had this season.

Special rates have been granted by the railroads from Athens and Auburn and



RUNNING ROUND RIGHT END.

chartered cars will bring hundreds of people from these two places. There will be an enormous crowd in Atlanta that day, and the big grand stand out at Piedmont park will fairly overflow with men, women and children.

Already gay parties are being gotton up to drive out to witness the grand championship game, and society people, sporting men, clerks, business men and every schoolboy in Atlanta are looking forward with almost unconquerable eagerness and excitement until Saturday comes.

Football!—Ah, have we not all played it? Does not the very name suggest the exuberance of youthful spirits; the fresh air and regaling moments of tardy recesses?

At the very name memory recalls the big round rubber ball that we used to kick in schoolboy days, the familiar playground, the rough and tumble game in which two old boys "closed up," and all the school took part and kicked the ball from one fence to the other. We may not have "bucked the center" as skillfully as the moderns do, but we had "wars and rumors of war" down in the fence corners where all crowded and kicked blindly at the ball "or thereabouts." Our shins still tingle at the thought.

Those were days of football pure and simple, when it was played with the feet altogether, and not with the hands. But science has invaded, and with many a tender memory of the old game, we have to welcome its successor, the Rugby game of today.

Whether we be reconstructed or not, to one thing we cannot shut our eyes—the phenomenal growth of the sport in its new form. Just sixteen years ago the first Rugby game between American colleges took place at New Haven. Yet, last fall the game between Yale and Princeton was witnessed by 50,000 people. No college sport, too, is today so free from all assocation with professionalism. None so completely develops nerve, muscle, coolness, or offers such fine opportunities for strategy and team work.

Certainly no contest is so thrilling to the spectators, whether they understand the fine points of the play or not. Oblivious to everything else, one is almost breathless with excitement until the last goal is kicked, and when this climax comes at last, how one does raise his foot with the kicker and shout, and shout and shake hands.

How Football Is Played.

To understand the nicer plays, of course, some knowledge of the game is necessary, and Atlantians should note the following pointers before the great game of Saturday occurs:



The ball is a marvel of simplicity and strength, and never gives up the ghost in the midst of a struggle. It is shaped somewhat like an egg, and is made of thin rubber with a cover, which laces up over it. The grounds are laid off 330x160 feet. At each end are goal posts about twenty feet apart with a bar across about ten feet from the ground, forming a big letter H.

The game begins with the ball in the middle of the field and each team tries to force it to their opponents' goal. Once there, several things remain to be done. They must carry it across the grounds at any point, either between or outside the goal posts. This is called a "touch down" and scores four points. Then they bring it out again into the grounds and try to kick it between the goal posts and over the cross bar. This is called a "goal" and scores two points.

The game consists of two "halves" (or innings), each lasting three-quarters of an hour. Between the two halves the teams exchange goals so as to equalize any advantage of ground. That side wins the game which scores the most points in both halves added together.

Each team has eleven members. Experience has taught that it is best for seven of these generally to play abreast, or as it is technically expressed "in the line." These seven are called "rushers." The middle one is "center rush." On each side of him are the "guards." Next the guards are the "tackles." Beyond them are the "ends." At various distances behind these seven rushers play the other four men, namely the "quarter back," the two "half backs" and the "full back." To understand the duties of these men let us picture somewhat soberly the maneuvers of a game. The seven rushers of each team "line up" opposite one another at the center of the field in two parallel lines, stretching across the field a few yards apart. The other four men of each team are behind the rushers in various positions, every muscle is strained as they wait for the signal. The side which has won the toss gives the ball a kick and the game has begun. The field has sprung into life. Every man is running after the ball or bumping an opponent away. Some one gets it and runs with it towards his opponents' goal. They struggle to catch him, ("tackle" him is the phrase) and his friends struggle to bump them away from him. He is caught, forced to the ground, and the struggle subsides for a moment, while the seven rushers on each side "line up" again. But this time they are closer and the ball is not kicked. The center rush bends over and rolls the ball back ("snaps it back" is the technical term) to his own quarter back who is close behind him. He in turn passes it like a flash (for the ball is now in play and the opponents struggling to get at it) to one of his half backs, who tries to run with it past the line of struggling rushers to his opponents' goal.

If he be caught before reaching it, the rushers line up again and the process is repeated. This is technically known by the expressive term "scrimmage." The running is generally done by one of the half backs. [The opposing rushers try to catch him and are kept off, bumped off, by his own rushers.

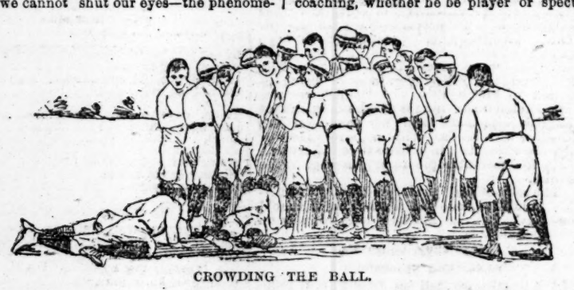
If the team that has the ball fails to gain five yards or lose twenty in three attempts, the ball goes to the other side, and they try in their turn to carry it to their opponents' goal.

The term "bumping off" an opponent from a friend who has the ball has been used above. The technical phrase is "blocking," and its reason is found in the rule of the game which forbids the use of hands or arms on an opponent unless he has the ball.

While the man who has the ball generally attempts to advance it by running with it, yet football is still football and he always may kick it if he prefer. But the best kicker is generally made full back, and when a kick is to be made the ball is usually passed to him. If the ball has been forced near to the opponent's goal and yet the time is too short or the opposition too desperate to hope for a touch down, the full back frequently attempts to kick a goal from the field. This scores five points.

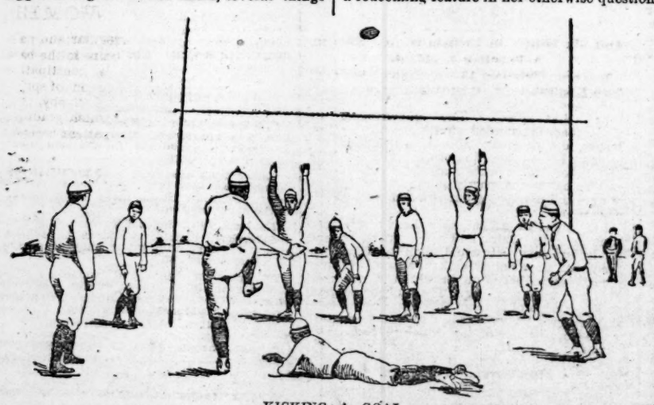
If, on the other hand, a team with the ball in their possession be forced back by their opponents until they are dangerously near their own goal, they may prefer to retreat with the ball across the line rather than risk its loss and a touch down by opponents. If they do this they lose two points, and it is called a "safety."

Other details are not necessary to an intelligent appreciation of the game. After all, one of the peculiarities of the game is the readiness with which a devotee of it learns to help himself and be independent of the arrogance of coaching, whether he be player or spectator;



CROWDING THE BALL.

and the unfortunate one is not the inexperienced spectator, for he (shall I say she?) is fascinated by the great enjoyment of a rare treat; nor is it the injured player, borne off the field covered with dust and glory, but it is the old player who now, as a spectator, sees it all, revels in its fine points and, when he looks for company, finds all too absorbed in the game itself to talk technique.



KICKING A GOAL.

SHE GOT HER CHILD.

Net Green Once More Carries Her Little One from the Home for the Friendless.

Net Green, a young woman who has been continually in conflict with the Home for the Friendless, added to her record yesterday morning.

The woman is well known in the city. Twice before her child has been taken from her because it was not considered in the best hands under her charge.

On each occasion she succeeded in carrying the little one off from the home. The last time, she went to Tennessee and a requisition had to be gotten to recover the child.

A few days ago the woman was arrested and brought to the station house. She had the little one with her and it was taken away and for the third time carried to the Home for the Friendless. The woman begged for the possession of her child when she was released, but to no avail.

On Thursday and Friday she was seen about the place on Peters street. The matron of the home detected her, and a special watch was put on the child. To the lady's astonishment the little one was gone yesterday morning, and it was ascertained that the mother had gotten it.

How she managed to get it again is a mystery to the matron.

The woman's love for her child has proven a redeeming feature in her otherwise questionable character. Just what will be done about the matter is as yet undecided upon. The child is a very bright one.

He Is Ill Again.—Judge Pat Owens, of south Atlanta, is again confined to his home on Smith street. The judge's condition is not critical, but is thought to be dangerous.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Judge Speer Issues a Rule Against Receiver Garrett.

MR. PLANT MAY GET CONTROL.

The Question of Contempt Will Not Come Up Until February 24th—Other Railroad News of Interest.

MACON, Ga., February 13.—[Special.]—This morning at 10 o'clock argument was commenced before Judge Speer, of the United States court, in the receivership case of the Atlanta and Florida railroad. United States Attorney Marion Erwin, representing Receiver Plant, presented a petition praying for a writ of assistance and for an order requiring Superintendent Garrett, now in charge, to show cause why he should not be ruled by the court for contempt.

Attorneys Spalding and Dorsey, of Atlanta, representing the plaintiff under the bill filed in the United States court, appeared with Attorney Erwin, while Attorneys Jackson and John L. Tye, of Atlanta, were present at the suggestion of Judge Marshall Clarke to state the facts in the appointment of a receiver by the state court. Receiver Garrett had no representative present, but depended solely upon the state court.

Argument was concluded at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and Judge Speer decided that inasmuch as Receiver Plant had been appointed by him two hours before Receiver Garrett was appointed by Judge Clarke, and was also on the ground first, that his court had jurisdiction, and Judge Speer therefore ordered that a rule be issued against Receiver Garrett for him to show cause why he should not give up possession of the road to Receiver Plant. Garrett is required to make this showing Wednesday, February 24th, at Macon. This date was fixed on the suggestion of Attorney Jackson, who stated that Judge Clarke would be in Florida until about that time, and Receiver Garrett might wish to confer with Judge Clarke before answering the rule.

It will be remembered that recently Judge Speer appointed Alexander Proudfit as receiver of the grocery firm of Balkcom & Roberts and Judge Marshall Clarke appointed W. A. Davis receiver. When it was shown to Judge Speer that his receiver was not appointed until after, Judge Speer readily consented to the withdrawal of the receiver appointed by him, notwithstanding the fact that Speer's receiver was first in possession of the store, though appointed last. If precedence rules then Judge Clark may be governed by it and Judge Speer's receiver take possession of the Atlanta and Florida road.

Judge Speer's decision, considering that it was offhand, was clear, comprehensive and forcible. He began by briefly reviewing the facts as they were presented to him—the filing of a bill in Judge Clarke's court, the delay by agreement in the appointment of a receiver under that bill, the subsequent filing of a bill in the United States court and the appointment of Receiver Plant followed two hours later by the appointment of Receiver Garrett by Judge Clarke. Mr. Plant was in actual possession of the road for several minutes, as receiver at the company's offices, before Mr. Garrett appeared with his appointment as receiver. Mr. Garrett refused to surrender possession.

"It appears," said Judge Speer, "that the bill in the state court was to a certain extent an amicable proceeding. One of the learned council, who has addressed the court, says that the parties connected with that bill were attempting to nurse this struggling railroad into success, and he states, and the court agrees with him, that it was a laudable purpose. He also states that at various times the counsel for the bill have united and consulted and endeavored to prevent Judge Clarke from appointing a receiver. There is no rule nisi by his honor, Judge Clarke, asking for the appointment of a receiver; but this is immaterial upon a question of this sort, because no irregularity of process in the state court would prevent the application by this court of the sovereign doctrine of comity in any case. The order finally appointing a receiver, it appears, was taken by consent. Now, will an appointment made at that time, and a possession taken in that manner, subsequent to the order appointing the receiver of this court, and the actual possession taken by the agent of the receiver of this court be sufficient justification of Mr. T. W. Garrett for declining to bow to the order of this court directing him and all other persons to turn over the property to the receiver of this court? This bill is brought at the instance of creditors who are presumed necessarily to be earnestly insisting upon the payment of their debts. If it be true as the bill alleges, that the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad and the Western railroad of Alabama are creditors of the Atlanta and Florida railroad, must they be debarred of the privilege of applying to a forum which they have a right to seek, because there has been in the state court what is substantially an amicable bill intended to nurse their debtor into prosperity? This court thinks that it would be stretching the docrine of comity very far, if upon a case of that sort, and in view of the facts like these, that they were refused the process of a court of equity. Does the pendancy of the bill there prevent them from seeking the appointment of a receiver here? Upon that subject we will be content to accept the law as announced by the supreme court of Georgia in the case of Barrett et al. vs. Powell, agent, 63 Ga. 552. The court uses this language, Jackson, justice, delivering the opinion: But it would seem here that the stockholders' bill has been pending a long time in the circuit court of the United States and no receiver is yet appointed. Perhaps none ever will be.

"Is the judgment creditor to wait until one is appointed? He is not even in this case, or rather the Masonic hall is not made a party to the bill in the United States court. If it were, and if the bill then filed were similar to this in review here, and could accomplish the same end, to-wit: the collection of this debt by this judgment creditor having the final process of a state court in its hands, even then we should rule that neither law nor equity nor comity would require the state equity court to wait upon the United States court in a case like this." The application of that doctrine would be "in neither law, equity nor comity would require" the United States court "to wait upon" the state court "in an action like this."

Mr. Justice Bradley, after a very careful argument by very eminent counsel before the United States court for the northern district of Georgia, held as follows: 'Service of process gives jurisdiction over the person on seizure of the property to the court that first gets possession of the property, and until it is seized the court does not have jurisdiction.' In support of that statement, the learned circuit justice then, and justice of the supreme court of the United States, refers to the fact that his views are somewhat variant from those of Judge Woods, who had expressed a different opinion; and says, in support of his views, that the authorities have been somewhat carefully consulted, and enumerates a number of them with that ruling. John Erskine, then the judge of the district of Georgia, concurred. There is a ruling of the supreme court of the state entitled to very high respect, and another, a ruling of the circuit court of the United States for this district, pronounced by the circuit justice, which until reversed this court would hold to be paramount authority to sustain the view which it has just announced.

In concluding his opinion, Judge Speer said: "There are, however, cases where the court feels obliged and will feel obliged to support its authority and the action of its officers in carrying out its judgments, and this is one of them. As the court is now advised at this preliminary stage of the inquiry, we feel obliged to direct that a rule shall issue against Mr. Garrett directing him to show cause why an attachment should not issue against him as for a contempt of the order of this court.

"With reference to that portion of the application seeking the writs of assistance, the court will for the present suspend its judgment, in the hope that the matter may be adjusted without the necessity of proceeding to that extreme measure."

Hill in Rainbow Land.

From The St. Paul Daily Globe.

Among the democratic leaders of St. Paul to whom the masses of the party are wont to turn for counsel and guidance, none stands higher in the public estimation than the Hon. William Dawson, president of the Bank of Minnesota. "In my judgment," said he yesterday, "Grover Cleveland is a presidential impossibility, and I say candidly and frankly that I regard David B. Hill as the coming man. He is the most conspicuous and picturesque figure before the American public today. When there was that great wrong to be righted in New York state he displayed the iron nerve of Andrew Jackson, and the shrewd sagacity of a Samuel J. Tilden. Such a man we want at the head of the nation."

I AM THANKFUL.—To my friends I am thankful for the liberal patronage they have given me, and ask a share of their trade in the future. I will be able to show an elegant line of goods at very reasonable prices. E. A. Shulhafer, with D. H. Dougherty & Co.

THEATRICALS.

Jakey Rosenthal came to town last week, and in his sweet tenor voice he has been singing the praises of "The Little Tycoon." As he talked the Alvin Joslyn's glistened from his shirt bosom and his fingers, the rays of the setting sun were wafted by the gentle midwinter winds through his ambrosial locks, and maidenly modesty shone from his liquid orbs. It's like getting back to his old love to be with "The Tycoon," and the festive manager looks happy. Tom McKee came in Friday to talk "Damon and Pythias" to the Atlanta Knights of Pythias, and incidentally to bear the information that Bob Downing, his beautiful wife and handsome Fred Mosely would be with us the last of the week. He had something pleasant to say, too, about the novelty Downing has this year—a lady press agent. I've forgotten her name, but I know she's clever; and as she'll be here in a few days I'd better refrain from saying more till I see her. Some day I expect to indite a homily upon the subject of the advance agent, and I'll have something then to say about this pioneer young woman press agent. Judging by her success, it will not be long before she finds many of her sisters following in her footsteps. While she's the first, probably, to devote her talents exclusively to this line, there are other women who have learned that newspaper men are only mortals after all, and that the smiles of a pretty woman are likely to prove as potent with them as with their fellow men. Jennie Kimball is one of these. When she first brought out Corinne as an infant phenomenon, she made it a point to take the child to the newspaper offices as soon as she reached town. The result was evident in the columns next day. Then there are others, a great many others. Some content themselves with sending photographs to their newspaper friends, fondly imagining, I presume, that they are given the place of honor in bachelor quarters. Which they don't—especially after the bachelor becomes a benedict. They are none of them averse to a little advertisement for themselves; but the spectacle of one coming to advertise somebody else is refreshing.

But speaking of that story of the advance agents, Marcus Mayer will figure in it, of course. Then I'll have to say something about others of the jolliest fellows on the road—about Bob Brewer, Harry Lee, Lloyd Brezee, who is again an editor; Archie Gordon, who seems to have graduated and is turning out successful plays at the rate of about one a month; Ariel Barney and Billy Wilkison, who have both made so much money they may have forgotten the days when they were twelve-dollars-a-week liars of the newspaper variety; Duke Murray, who expects to make as much as any of them; about McConnell, whom Biff Hall continues to advertise; Eddie Jack, who is Roland Reed's right-hand man; Smiley Walker, never belying his name; of George Smith, who is piloting Fred Paulding this year; Whiting Allen, who is with Carleton again; Nelson Roberts, George June and George Tyler, Jake Rosenthal, whom I ought to have mentioned before; handsome Owen Ferrell and sweet-voiced Murphey; Ted Marks, Matt Evan, Young Wakefield, who is now in the business—evidently; Ed Abrams and his piano accompaniment; Charley Tennis, and—I can't begin to tell of them all, so I'd better stop here. I have some rare and racy stories to tell about some of these boys, and I'll do it if the new press can stand it.

No performance in all the mass of shows on the road could be selected that would arouse such popular interest as "The Little Tycoon." "The Tycoon" has been whistled and sung for years, and judging by late reports, is as popular as ever. The wisdom of the management of the opera house in securing the opera is apparent. Everybody will want to hear the opera, and it is asserted that no better performance will be heard than the one the present company is capable of giving. The organization that opens at the opera house Monday, for two nights and one matinee, includes the original and most popular members of the first company that appeared at the Temple theater, Philadelphia, during its phenomenal run of nearly three years. R. E. Graham and Joseph Mealey never performed in parts that pleased their audiences so well. The other principals are all capable people, and are said to fill their respective roles in a manner that captivates every one. The cast includes Robert Dunbar, George H. Broderick, J. F. McGovern, Laura Millard as Violet, Mabella Baker as Miss Hurricane, and Mamie Cerbi. No American opera has ever attained such success as "The Little Tycoon." The people of this country are slow to recognize the merits of home literary and theatrical productions, and it is a high compliment to the composer, Mr. Willard Spenser, that his creation has, by its intrinsic merit, won its way to a high place among the standard comic operas of the present day. "The Little Tycoon" is an admirable satire on the tendency to Anglomania, and to fawn upon the nobility of other nations. It is a remarkably bright and tuneful production, while the action is easy, graceful and laughable. There is not the slightest taint of pruriency about the dialogue and the humor is as rippling and pure as the delicious melodies which follow in the most enchanting succession. It is refreshing to hear such a pretty opera presented by such a superb company.

Wednesday, at matinee and at night, "The Little Nugget" will be presented for the first time in Atlanta, and, judging from the notices given everywhere in our southern cities, there can be no doubt that "Little Nugget" will be a very enjoyable affair, if not the most enjoyable of the season in the line of laughable comedy. Here's what The Augusta Chronicle says of the performance:

"Last night's performance of 'Little Nugget' was given to standing room only. After 8 o'clock the box office was closed, and only the aisles could be filled, for every seat was taken in the house.

"The play is a roaring comedy. You laugh till the tears roll down your face. The humor is so clever and so 'catchy' that the most morbid mortal would join in the general merriment. Cawthorn as the Irish schoolmaster is splendid, and Deucie Gilmore is charming as a dancer and singer.

"The singing is good and the clogging very fine. It is one good laugh from curtain to curtain, and if one wants a cure for indigestion just go to see 'Little Nugget.'"

This testimonial is corroborated by the following telegram of the well-known Sandy H. Cohen (and Mr. S. H. Cohen never told a lie):

"AUGUSTA, Ga., February 8, 1892.—L. DeGive, Opera House: Standing room only. 'Little Nugget' funniest show of the season.

"S. H. COHEN."

Robert Downing, the well-known and popular young American tragedian, will appear at DeGive's opera house on next Friday and Saturday in a repertoire of standard legitimate plays which will be given in the following order. On Friday evening Mr. Downing will appear in his great impersonation of "The Gladiator," M. Saumet's sublime tragedy of the same title. His rendition of this part has won for him both fame and fortune and has placed him at the head of his profession as an exponent of the robust characters of the tragic drama. At a special matine to be given on Saturday the theatergoers of Atlanta will have a chance to judge as to the versatility of this truly great young actor, when a double comedy bill will be given including Shakespeare's charming comedy "Kathanna and Petruchio" and "French Marriage." The engagement will close on Saturday evening with a grand production of John Bunyan's always popular and strong romantic drama "Damon and Pythias," which will be given with a most remarkable cast, inasmuch as there will be no less than seven Knights of Pythias in the principal parts, including Mr. Downing himself, who is one of the most prominent and enthusiastic sir knights in America, being a member of Columbia division No. 4, N. R. K. P., Washington, D. C., and of Webster Lodge No. 7, of the same city. Mr. Downing has nine members of the order of Knights of Pythias in his company, which is a pretty good showing for one organization. New and appropriate scenery will be used in all of the plays to be given, and every attention will be paid to all details necessary for their production. The costumes worn by the members of this company are said to be the finest ever used by any legitimate organization in this country, and are all made by that well-known costumer, Hawthorn, of New York. Robert Downing and his talented and beautiful wife, Eugenie Blair, are both great favorites in this city, and have many friends, both socially and professionally, at whose hands they are sure to receive a warm welcome.

This week will be the last of the engagement of the stock company at the Edgewood, and will bring a change of bill with every performance. The company will then take the road, making a tour of the south. The route has not been definitely fixed. I understand; but Manager Kleibacker has some good dates, and the company ought to draw well. The particular event of this week will be the benefit to the popular manager. Thursday's performance will be for his benefit and his many friends will doubtless make it a rousing one. I hope so, at least. I have a large chunk of sympathy for "Kiel" these days—he sprained his knee not long ago. J. O.

FROM OUR NOTEBOOKS.

A Presentation.—A few days ago, in the office of the Oglesby & Meador company, there was an occurence at once pleasing and regretful. Mr. J. J. Gonzales, who has been the faithful, efficient cashier of this company for a number of years, and who has been compelled to resign by reason of impaired health, was presented with a magnificent diamond pin by the members of the firm and numerous employes. Mr. J. G. Oglesby presented the pin, and his manner indicated the pleasure it gave him in attesting the sterling worth of the man, but at the same time, how deeply he felt the loss of a faithful servitor. Mr. Gonzales replied in a most feeling manner. Mr. Gonzales has gone to California and has accepted the position of agent of the Equitable Life Insurance Company.

Three to One for Hill.—Hon. Charles T. Zachry, ex-state senator of the thirty-fourth district, and a congressional probability, was in Atlanta yesterday. "The people of Georgia," said he, "will go for Hill three to one. I know how the people of my county stand, and I have been in other sections of the state and find the Hill sentiment just as strong."

A Savannah Watch.—Patrolmen Slaughter and Ethridge yesterday arrested Son Jones, a little negro, well known in police circles, and booked him for suspicion. A watch was taken from him inscribed, "S. T. Hamilton, Savannah, Ga." An owner is wanted for it. The watch is a small, fancy gold one, valued at $60.

For Killing Crow.—Aaron Jackson, the negro arrested on Wednesday for a murder committed at Aven Station, Miss., has proved to be Aaron Nelson, a murderer from Greenville, Miss., where he killed Andrew Crow some time ago. A telegram was received yesterday stating that an officer would come for him and his father Aaron Nelson, Sr., and his sister, both of whom are implicated in the crime.

A Quiet Day.—Yesterday was a very quiet one at the capitol. Governor Northen is at his farm in Hancock county, and will not be back till Monday night.

Work has been accumulating on the desks of the comptroller general's office for the last two weeks, while the officers there have been engaged in mailing pensions to those widows who asked them to attend to it. This has taken a great deal of hard work, but they hope to get through with all of it by Monday.

"A Pipe of Peace."—Mr. T. M. Bell, of Gainesville, Ga., has an old Indian relic that is quite a curiosity. Mr. Bell says it is a 'pipe of peace,' and that he bought it from an Indian who lives in the Cherokee nation, in western North Carolina. The pipe is made of soapstone and weighs about three pounds and a half, and on the pipe is inscribed "Poko." The pipe is arranged so that on an occasion seven chiefs could smoke at the same time. The old Indian claimed it was about two hundred years old. Mr. Bell also has a stone which he claims is a madstone. He has never had it tested, but is anxious for a subject in order to test its merits.

Will Change Pulpits.—Dr. Tupper and Dean Barrett will exchange pulpits at the 11 o'clock a. m. service of their respective churches today.

To Talk to Telegraphers.—At the Red Men's hall, corner of Peachtree and Broad streets, next Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, R. P. Wetmore, deputy grand chief of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, will address the dispatchers and operators in an open meeting on the benefits of organization. A cordial invitation is extended to all operators to attend. The meeting will be held under the auspices of Atlanta division, No. 70, Order of Railway Telegraphers.

Spending Sunday Here.—Ray Royce and his Tom's Vacation Company are spending Sunday at the Kimball house. Tomorrow they start again on their route, visiting Rome, Chattanooga, Birmingham, Anniston and other points, then return to Atlanta for February 29th and March 1st. Mr. Royce when here two years ago left an excellent reputation.

The Hearing Postponed.—The hearing on the county taxation of railroads case has been postponed until Friday, the 19th.

A Destitute Family.—The report comes to THE CONSTITUTION that the family of Catharine Clemmons, a white woman living at 45 Greensferry avenue, is in destitute circumstances. She has been sick with pneumonia for a long time. She is suffering for lack of provisions, fuel, clothing and medicines. She has three children who are sick. This is a case deserving of charity.

The New Church.—Mr. Green B. Adair, one of the leading members of the Second Baptist church, said yesterday that the new church building would be completed some time this year, perhaps in four or five months from now. The building will cost from $80,000 to $100,000, and will be one of the finest and handsomest church edifices in the south. For comfort, convenience and beauty, it cannot be excelled. The tenth anniversary sermon will be preached by Dr. H. D. McDonald at the tabernacle today.

Savannah Challenges Atlanta.—The Atlanta football team has received a challenge from the Savannah club, stating they are anxious to play Atlanta in Savannah on the 22d, and guaranteeing to the visitors $200. Negotiations are still pending between the clubs, but it is not known at present whether or not the Atlanta boys will accept the challenge to play.

Continues in Business.—Mr. P. S. B. Ford will continue the real estate business at No. 60 Marietta street, formally conducted by Herrington & Ford.

Secretary Hester's Figures.

NEW ORLEANS, February 13.—Secretary Hester's weekly cotton exchange report makes an increase in the cotton movement for the past week of 62,601 bales over the seven days ending February 12th last year. The quantity marketed for the first twelve days of February was 388,772, against 264,422 last year. These bring the total of the cotton crop marketed up to date to 7,534,697, against 7,105,852; foreign exports during the week were 173,220 bales, against 142,360 last year. Foreign exports thus far for the year have been 4,061,130, against 4,007,493 last year. Total of American mills north and south thus far for the season have been 1,980,349, against 1,903,446 last year.

Will Sue Claflin.

CINCINNATI, February 13.—Charles S. Weatherby and W. E Stevens, doing business as Weatherby & Stevens,, arrested some days ago at instance of H. B. Claflin & Co., of New York, on the charge of embezzlement, amounting to about $7,000, have been acquitted. They now propose to sue Claflin for damages.

Held Up by Footpads.

ROME, Ga., February 13.—[Special.]—W. F. Boyd, tax receiver of Floyd county, was held up tonight by two negroes within 150 yards of his residence. One held a pistol to his head threatening death unless he was quiet. Another rifled his pockets. Boyd had $350 which was secured by the robbers. Detectives and bloodhounds are in pursuit of them.

Have Lost Track of Her.

CHARLESTON, S. C., February 13.—[Special.]—No clue yet of the missing Etta McBride. A woman answering somewhat to her description was traced to Mount Pleasant in company with a young man, but the detectives who were sent to follow it up have lost all trace of the couple.

The "Modern Old Hickory."

From The Newark, O., Daily Advocate.

The democtats of the country are realizing more and more the substantial character of the achievement in New York state, for which all honor is freely accorded to that "Modern Old Hickory"—Senator David B. Hill. From the night of the election until the day on which the court of appeals rendered its decision, Governor Hill kept a vigilant eye on every move of the republican leaders and checkmated their efforts to steal the state legislature in every instance. While the decision of the court showed that Governor Hill was right, yet during the time that the fierce and prolonged struggle lasted it required the old Jackson type of heroism and courage to maintain that right. This Governor Hill did so well as to entitle him to the highest appreciation of the democratic party of the whole country. He has well earned the title of the "Modern Old Hickory," and is deserving of the same honors that were conferred upon Andrew Jackson by his admiring countrymen.

Daylight Ahead.

From Life.

Bingo—Wasn't the servant girl unusually pleasant this morning?

Mrs. Bingo—Yes. Her beau called last night.

Bingo—See if you can't get him to come here and live.

Weather Forecast.

WASHINGTON, February 13.—Georgia: Much warmer, south winds; generally fair Sunday; cloudy weather and probably rain on Monday.

MME. OAKES, late with White, Howard & Co.' and Mme. Doherty, of New York, have been secured to take charge of the dressmaking department of J. M. High & Co.

A GRATEFUL MOTHER.

Her Son's Loathsome Disease Removed.

BOY ONLY TWELVE YEARS OLD.

Chronic Catarrh—Great Discharge From Nose and Throat—All's Well That Ends Well.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., December 4, 1891. The Peruna Medicine Company, Columbus, O. —Gentlemen: It is with great pleasure that I write of the benefit derived from your remedy, Pe-ru-na. My little boy, about twelve years old, has always been troubled with catarrh very bad several years, and I had great fears of his going into consumption. He had a bad cough that I could not check, and his head was in a terrible condition. His head discharged so much for years that it was a charge on my mind to keep him supplied with handkerchiefs. I had to use every rag that I could get at hand. It was astonishing how he could discharge so much from his nose. I commenced to give him Pe-ru-na about a month ago, and the discharge from his head is entirely stopped, and also his cough. He now does not have to use a handkerchief at all. The Pe-ru-na seems to act like magic in his case. I feel as if I cannot find words to express my gratitude for the medicine; but I do regret that I never tried it before. I thought there was no cure for him, and had given up trying to have him cured; but when I saw the disease so thoroughly explained in the paper by Dr. Hartman I thought I would try his medicine. I never will be without Pe-ru-na in the house, and I will recommend it to all my friends. Very sincerely yours,

MRS. A. E. ACKERMAN,
E. Grand Ave., Chippewa Falls, Wis.

PE-RU-NA AS A FAMILY MEDICINE.

Used according to the directions, Pe-ru-na will secure the family against catarrh, colds, coughs, pneumonia, pleurisy, bronchitis and consumption. It is a fact of ever-increasing astonishment that so many otherwise sensible and provident people will, for the neglect of so simple a precaution as to have a bottle of Pe-ru-na at hand, bring upon themselves the needless suffering and foolish expense that a professional man is forced to witness every day.

A cold in the head, which a single bottle of Pe-ru-na will cure, soon becomes a case of chronic catarrh, which will require many bottles to entirely cure. A sore throat, which one bottle of Pe-ru-na will cure, soon becomes chronic pharyngitis or enlarged tonsils, which will require many bottles. A slight cough, which, without a vestige of doubt, would soon disappear with the use of Pe-ru-na, becomes chronic bronchitis, which require a persistent use of Pe-ru-na for some time. Every practicing physician sees many cases of consumption each year due directly to a neglect of coughs, colds, etc., which, if Pe-ru-na had been kept in the house and used according to directions, would have been prevented.

In no other department of domestic arrangements is there such stupendous disregard of the welfare of the family as in guarding against the common ills of life by the use of effective and reliable family remedies. If the following advice could reach every household in the land, and with such eloquence as to win obedience, it would convey a blessing to each of a value that would be difficult to exaggerate. The advice is this: Get a bottle of Pe-ru-na, read the instructions on the bottle until they are thoroughly understood, do exactly as they direct, and no catarrh, cold, cough, sore throat, bronchitis, pleurisy, pneumonia, or any other climatic disease will disturb the peace of the household so long as this is continued. To have this remedy at hand before the attack comes, to become intelligent as to its use, is only the most common foresight used in all other departments of ordinary business.

Send to the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, O., for a free pamphlet on the treatment of Catarrh, La Grippe, Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and all the climatic diseases of winter.

HILL IN ALABAMA.

From The Selma Times-Mail.

Every day evidence accumulates, not only of Hill's popularity, but of his wisdom, patriotism and statesmanship.

From The Anniston News-Watchman.

Mr. Cleveland has had one term of the presidency, and has been a candidate for the second term. There is, of course, nothing in this to bar him from the presidency again, but all the same the republicans will throw into our faces the moment he is nominated that we are Mexicanizing this country, making it a one-man power and encroaching upon a custom that has become a law. Mr. Cleveland was in power with all the opportunities of a great official army behind him when he ran in 1888. He was disastrously, and in view of his rare and wondrous advantages, disgracefully defeated. To run him now when he is shorn of prestige and political power would be to invite defeat. Of course he may be elected if nominated, and every true democrat will work earnestly to that end, but it is taking chances that we ought not to take in view of the fact that we have a man before us who never loses a battle or an advantage for his party.

Play the winning hand.

From The Birmingham Age-Herald.

Mr. Hill knew New York was for him. He saw the importance to the party of settling the doubts entertained by the country at large. He knew whatever action was taken, whether the convention was called late or early, the result would be the same. He knew the Cleveland people would fight him, if not one way, then another. He is not surprised or disturbed by the clamor of the self-proclaimed saints. He knows perfectly well that this class of his opponents have never hesitated to go in with independent municipal tickets if it suited their respectability, and he knows they so hate him that they would prefer to so divide the party as to make success impossible next November.

Illustrated Lectures on Ancient Egypt.

The general interest in the lectures of Dr. Dickerman to be given on the 23d and 26th of this month, is most natural. In our childhood no story had greater attraction for us than that of Joseph and his brethren. As we grow older difficult questions were suggested: Who was the Pharaoh who raised Joseph to power? What was the actual state of civilization in that distant country and remote age? Who was the Pharaoh in the time of Abraham and Sarah, and who the Pharaoh or the Pharaohs who oppressed the Hebrews? And whose daughter was it that saved little Moses from a watery grave? Do the numerous monuments of Egypt, written all over with hieroglyphics, which such scholars as Dr. Dickerman can read as we do English, have anything to say about the sojourn of the Hebrews on the banks of the Nile, of their slavery, oppression, departure? By what route did they go out? What kind of "vessels of gold and of silver" were those they borrowed? What Egyptian ideas did they carry with them? And what Hebrew stamp did they leave upon Egypt? How learned a man was that Moses, who was "instructed in all the wisdom of the Egyptians?"

These questions and many others, we understand, it is the object of Dr. Dickerman's lectures to answer. He will give us the very latest results of Egyptian research, and with a powerful calcium light will put on the screen between sixty and seventy life-size pictures in each lecture. He will bring to our very door the Egypt of Jacob and of Moses, will show us the complexions of its evil, the haze of its atmosphere, the buildings and the life of its people.

MR. JOHN M. BRUTELL, of Winchester, Va., is in the city on a visit to his son, Mr. H. M. Brutell.

Scotch-Irish Society.

ATLANTA, Ga., February 12.—A meeting of the committee on entertainment of the Scotch-Irish Society is requested at my office, 101½ Whitehall street, Monday, February 15th, at 4 o'clock p. m. Please do not fail to be present. Respectfully,

K. C. DIVINE, Chairman.

ON THE TURNER PLANTATION.

A Story of a Georgia Boy's Adventures During the War.

By JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS,

Author of "Uncle Remus," "Nights With Uncle Remus," "Daddy Jake, the Runaway, "Balaam and His Master," "Free Joe," Etc.

Written for The Constitution. [Copyright 1891.]

CHAPTER XI. (Continued.)



"I THINK we have stole a march on Old Sandy," said Joe, "and if we have you'll see a fine race. I hope the other dogs can keep up."

"Ah," said their owner, "they are Maryland dogs."

"My dog," said Joe, proudly, "is a Bird-song."

By this time the hunters had crossed the fence, and the dogs, with the exception of Jonah, were beginning to cast about in the broomsedge and brier patches.

"I hope Jonah isn't lazy," said Miss Carter, watching the dog as he walked in quiet dignity by the side of her horse.

"Oh, no," said Joe, "he isn't lazy, but he never gets in a hurry until the time comes."

The young men tried to tease Joe about Jonah, but the lad only smiled, and Jonah gradually worked away from the horses. It was noticed that he did not hunt as closely as the other dogs, nor did he nose the ground as carefully. He swept the field in ever-widening circles, going in an easy gallop, that was the perfection of grace and energy and strength. Presently Harbert cried out:

"Looky yonder, Marse Joe! Looky yonder at Jonah!"

All eyes were turned in the direction that Harbert pointed. The dog was hunting where the broomsedge was higher than his head, and he had evidently discovered something, for he would leap into the air, look around, and drop back into the sedge, only to go through the same performance with increasing energy.

"Why doesn't he give a yelp or two and call the other dogs to help him?" exclaimed one of the young men.

"He's no tattler" said Joe, "and he doesn't need any help. That fox has either just got up, or he isn't twenty-yards away. Just wait."

The next moment Jonah gave tongue with thrilling energy, repeated the challenge twice, and was off, topping the fence like a bird. The effect on the other dogs was magical. They rushed to the cry, caught up the red-hot drag, scrambled over the fence the best they could, and went away, followed by a cheer from Harbert that shook the dew from the leaves. The young men were off, too, and Joe had all he could do to hold his horse, which was in the habit of running with the hounds. The sound of the hunt grew fainter as the dogs ran across a stretch of meadow land and through a skirt of woods to the open country beyond, and Joe and Miss Carter, accompanied by Harbert, proceeded leisurely to the brow of a hill near by.



A LITTLE SCHEMER OF BRER FOX.

"If that is Old Sandy," said Joe, "he will come across the Bermuda field yonder, turn to the left and pass us not very far from the dead pine yonder." Joe was very proud of his knowledge.

"Why, we shall see the best of the hunt," cried Miss Carter enthusiastically.

They sat on their horses and listened. Sometimes the hounds seemed to be coming nearer, and then they would veer away. Finally their musical voices melted away in the distance. Joe kept his eyes on the Bermuda field, and so did Harbert, while Miss Carter tapped her horse's mane gently with her riding whip and seemed to be enjoying the scene. They waited a long time, and Joe was beginning to grow disheartened, when Harbert suddenly exclaimed:

"Look yonder, Marse Joe! What datgwine cross de Bermuda pastur?"

Across the brow of the hill slipped a tawny shadow—slipped across and disappeared before Miss Carter could see it.

"That's Old Sandy," cried Joe, "now watch for Jonah!"

Presently the hounds could be heard again, coming nearer and nearer. Then a larger and darker shadow sprang out of the woods and swept across the pasture, running swiftly, and yet with the regularity of machinery. At short intervals a little puff of vapor would rise from this black shadow, and then the clear voice of Jonah would come ringing over the valley. Then the rest of the dogs, a groupe of shadows, with musical notes swept across the Bermuda field.

"Oh, how beautiful!" exclaimed Miss Carter, clapping her little hands.

"Wait," said Joe, "don't make any noise. He'll pass here and go to the fence yonder, and if he isn't scared to death you'll see a pretty trick."

It was a wide circle the fox made after he passed through the Bermuda field. He crossed the little stream that ran through the valley, skirted a pine thicket, ran for a quarter of a mile along a plantation path, and then turned and came down the fallow ground that lay between the creek and the hill where Joe and Miss Carter, with Harbert, had taken their stand. It was a comparatively level stretch of nearly half a mile. The old corn rows ran lengthwise the field, and down one of these Old Sandy came, in full view of those who were waiting to see him pass. He was running rapidly, but not at full speed, and, although his tongue was hanging out, he was not distressed. Reaching the fence 200 yards away from the spectators he clambered lightly to the top, sat down on a rail and began to lick his fore paws, stopping occasionally, with one paw suspended in the air, to listen to the dogs. In a moment or two more Jonah entered the field at the head of the valley. Old Sandy, carefully balancing himself on the top rail of the fence, walked it for a hundred yards or more, then gathering himself together sprang into the air and fell in the broomsedge fully twenty feet away from the fence.

"Oh, I hope the dogs won't catch him!" exclaimed Miss Carter. "He surely deserves to escape!"

"He got sense like folks," said Harbert.

"He stayed on the fence too long. Just look at Jonah!" cried Joe.

The hound came down the field like a whirlwind. He was running at least thirty yards to the left of the furrow the fox had followed.

"Why, he isn't following the track of the fox," exclaimed Miss Carter. "I thought hounds trailed foxes by the scent."

"They do," said Joe, "but Jonah dosen't need to follow it as the other dogs do. The dog that runs with his nose to the ground can never catch a red fox."

"Isn't he beautiful!" cried the young lady as Jonah rushed past, his head up and his sonorous voice making music in the air. He topped the fence some distance above the point where the fox had left it, lost the trail, and made a sweeping circle to the right, increasing his speed as he did so. Still at fault, he circled wildly to the left, picked up the drag a quarter of a mile from the fence, and pushed on more eagerly than ever. The rest of the dogs had overrun the track at the point where the fox had turned to enter the field, but they finally found it again, and went by the spectators in fine style, running together very prettily. At the fence they lost the trail and for some minutes they were casting about. One of the younger dogs wanted to take the back track, but Harbert turned him around and was about to set the pack right, when the voice of Jonah was heard again, clear and ringing. Old Sandy, finding himself hard pushed, had dropped flat in the grass and allowed the hound to overrun him. Then he doubled and started back. He gained but little, but he was still game. Jonah whirled in a short circle and was after the fox almost instantly. Old Sandy seemed to know that this was his last opportunity. With a marvelous burst of speed he plunged through the belated dogs that were hunting for the lost drag, slipped through the fence, and went back by the spectators lik a flash. There was a tremendous outburst of music from the dogs as they sighted him, and for one brief moment Joe was afraid that Jonah would be thrown out. The next instant the dog appeared on the fence, and then he sighted the fox. It was then that the courage and speed of Jonah showed themselves. Nothing could have stood up before him. Within a hundred yards he ran into the fox. Realizing his fate, Old Sandy leaped into the air with a loud squall, and the next moment the powerful jaws of Jonah had closed on him.

By this time the rest of the hunters had come in sight. From a distance they witnessed the catch. They saw the rush that Jonah made; they saw Miss Carter and Joe Maxwell galloping forward; they saw the lad leap from his horse and bend over the fox, around which the dogs were jumping and howling; they saw him rise, with hat in hand, and present something to his fair companion, and then they knew that the young lady would ride home with Old Sandy's brush suspended from her saddle.

These hunters came up after awhile. Their horses were jaded, and the riders themselves looked unhappy.

"Did you notice which one of my dogs caught the fox?" asked the young man to whom the pack belonged.

"No, sir, I did not," said Joe.

"I declare, that is too funny!" exclaimed Miss Carter, laughing merrily, and then she went on to describe the chase as she saw it. The young man smiled as though he thought it was all a joke, and that night he called up Harbert and offered him a dollar in confederate money if he would tell the truth about the matter. Harbert told him the trutn, but it was so unpleasant that the young man forgot all about the money, although a dollar at that time was worth not more than twelve and half cents.

Miss Carter seemed to be almost as pround of Jonah's performance as Joe was, and this made the lad feel very proud and happy. But as they were going home an incident happened which, for the time, and for some days afterwards, drove all thoughts of Jonah and fox hunting from his mind. The hunters went back the way they had come,and a little while after they entered the public road they met a



JOE GETS THE BRUSH.

little procession that turned out to be very interesting, especially to Joe. First, there was a spring wagon drawn by one horse and driven by a negro. On the seat with the negro, and securely fastened by ropes, was Mr. John Pruitt, the deserter. Behind the negro and Mr. Pruitt were two soldiers with guns, and three soldiers, mounted on horses and armed, acted as escort. The young officers who had been hunting with Joe Maxwell stopped the wagon and made inquiries until they had satisfied curiosity. Joe would have spoken to Mr. Pruitt, but the latter, by an almost imperceptible movement of the head, seemed to forbid it. His face was as serene as if he had been on dress parade. As the wagon was about to move on, he spoke:

"Ain't that the young chap that works in the printin' office down by Phœnix schoolhouse?" he asked, nodding his head towards Joe without looking at him.

"Yes," said one of the young officers.

"Well, sir," said Mr. Pruitt, drawing a long breath, "I wish you'd please tell him ter be so good ez ter git word ter my wife down in the Yerberry settlement that I won't have a chance ter come home in a week er more, an' she'll hafter do the best she kin till I git back.

Joe said he would be glad to do so.

"I 'low'd he would," said Mr. Pruitt, still speaking to the young officer, "an' I'm mighty much erbliged."

Then the little procession moved on toward Hillsborough, and the hunters went homeward. Miss Nelly Carter was very much interested.

"He doesn't look a bit like a deserter," she said impulsively, "and I'm sure there's some mistake. I don't believe a deserter could hold his head up."

Joe then made bold to tell her what he had heard—that Mr. Pruitt and several other soldiers had come home because they heard their families were suffering for food. Miss Carter was very much interested and wanted to go with the lad to visit Mrs. Pruitt.

"But I can't go," said Joe; "there's nobody to do my work at the printing office. I'll send Mrs. Pruitt word tonight by some of the negroes."

"No, no!" cried Miss Carter. "That will never do. I'll see my cousin and tell him about it. You must go today, and I'll go with you. Oh, it mustn't be postponed, you must go this very afternoon! Why, what is this little newspaper you are printing out here in the woods? The woman may be suffering."

Miss Carter saw her cousin, the editor, and lost no time in telling him about Mr. Pruitt and his family. The editor, who was one of the best men, was so much interested that, instead of sending Joe with the young lady, he went himself, taking in his buggy a stout hamper of provisions. When they came back Miss Carter's eyes were red, as if she had been crying, and the editor looked very serious.

"I'm very glad you didn't go," he said to Joe, when Miss Carter had disappeared in the house.

"Was anybody dead?" asked Joe.

"No," replied the editor. "Oh, no; nothing so bad as that. But the woman and her children have been in a terrible fix. I don't know who is to blame for it, but I shall score the county officers and the Ladies' Aid society in the next paper. These people have been actually in a starving condition, and they look worse than if they had gone through a spell of fever. They are nothing but skin and bones. The main trouble is that they live in such an out-of-the-way place. The house is a mile from the public road and hard to find.

"I hear," said Joe, "that the provost marshal had something to do with holding back supplies that ought to have gone to Mr. Pruitt's family."

"How could he?" asked the editor, and then he added quickly: "Why of course he could; he is in charge of everything. He is judge, jury, lawyer and general director. Who told you about it?"

"I heard it in town," said Joe.

"Well, he's a mean rascal," said the editor. He bade Joe good evening, and started in the house, but half way up the steps he paused and called to the lad.

"Here's something I forgot to ask you about," he said, taking a letter from his pocket. "It is a note from Deo about you. What do you know about Deo?"

"About me?" said Joe. "I used to know Mr. Deo when I was a little boy."

"Well, you are not such a big boy now," said the editor, smiling. "Here is what Deo says: 'You have a boy working in your printing office who can can make himself very useful in a good cause when the time comes. His name is Joe Maxwell, and he is a very good friend of mine. At least he used to be. Before long I shall send for him, and whether I send in the day or in the night, I want you to let him come. If I were to tell you now what I want with him you would laugh and say that all fat men are foolish. What I want him to do can be done only by a woman or a boy. A woman is not to be thought of, and I know of no boy I can trust except Maxwell. Just give him your permision beforehand, so that there will be no delay.'

"Now what do you think about it?" inquired the editor.

"May I go?" asked Joe.

"That is for you to decide," said the editor. "I have been knowing Deometari for nearly twenty years. He's a good lawyer and a clever man. But if you do go, be careful of yourself. Don't get into any trouble. Tell Deo that all of us like you out here, and we don't want any foolishness."

(To be continued.)

THE WILD BOY OF WALLAHEE.

By Maurice Thompson.

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The plantation was called Wallahee from the name of an Indian chief who once owned it. In 1829 it was bought by Thomas Verplank, who settled upon it with some fifty negro slaves, and it remained in the possession of the Verplank family until about the year 1863, when a detachment of federal troops destroyed it.

At the end of the war Wallahee was badly grown up with bushes and brambles, the fences were all gone, the house a ruin and the large cotton gin stood roofless and forlorn, the rusted machinery all exposed to the wether and falling to pieces.

Nobody came to occupy or assume ownership of the place, nor did any one know what had become of the Verplanks.

About September, 1868, there arose a rumor in the neighborhood that a wild boy had been seen at Wallahee. It was such a preposterous story (told by two or three not over-reputable negroes) that little notice was at first given to it by the neighbors. The boy was long-haired, wild-eyed, poorly clad, so the negroes said, and ran like a deer whenever he was approached.

But in a little while, so ready are people to receive gruesome impressions, the story was a familiar one at the firesides of all the people along Pearl river for miles, and, although everybody openly refused to believe a word of it, a good deal of talk was had about it.

Again and again the negroes who were cutting wood near Wallahee saw, or pretended to see, the wild, disheveled boy, skulking furtively in the thickets, or running, ghastly and emaciated, through the open pine woods.

One day 'Squire Gordon was riding along by way of the bridle path known in the neighborhood as Little Wolf Trail, when suddenly this strange, much-talked-of lad stepped forth from a clump of haw bushes a little way ahead of him. The apparition startled not only the squire, but his horse as well. Indeed the latter shied so viciously, that his rider was tumbled all of a heap at the side of the path. To be sure there was nothing in the boy's looks particularly frightful, although his eyes were sunken, his cheeks waxen and withered, and his clothes ludicrously worn and tattered.

When the 'squire scrambled to his feet the apparition was gone.

As soon as it became known that a justice of the peace could testify to the story of the Wild Boy of Wallahee there was a mighty stir in the neighborhood among both the blacks and the whites. What had before this been a mere fireside whisper now swelled to a veritable wonder-tale.

And now more and more frequently the boy was seen, by this one or that one, black or white, it was always in some lonely place near Wallahee and he invariably evaded in the most mysterious way any would-be pursuer. Finally it began to be observed that no matter where he started up, he never failed to run toward a certain area of swamp land which was covered with wisps of canes and tangled clumps of moss-hung oak trees. He seemed to like the night better than the day, especially when the moon shone. Many good people affirmed that they had seen him looking wistfully in through their windows, and that before they could get out of doors he was gone.

So the matter went on until nearly everybody had seen the Wild Boy of Wallahee, and those who hadn't seen him were expecting to do so every moment. More than once a party of men organized themselves and went on a systematic hunt, determined to capture this mysterious little fellow; but every trial ended in failure.

"It's er sperit, that's what it air," declared old Andy Davis. "How d'ye s'pose ye're goin' ter ketch er ghost?"

Andy was the oldest inhabitant. His memory went back to 1829, when the Verplanks first came to Wallahee.

"They wus a leetle boy a livin' thar 'at Tom Verplank war guarjin of—Tom had no chil'n of 'is own—an' thet leetle feller diserpeared mighty s'picionable like; I 'member it very well. They wus some talk of foul play, but nothin' war done erbout it. Ye see the leetle boy war heir to all the money, niggers an' land 'at Tom Verplank war a usin'—don't ye see?"

Andy winked knowingly, but nobody else could be found who had heard of a missing heir to Wallahee.

A great many people came to accept this hint, however, as the true solution. The Wild Boy was, they were sure, the ghost of Little Tunis Verplank, who had disappeared so mysteriously in 1831. No sooner had Andy Davis's theory become current neighborhood talk than the little specter appeared twice as often as before. He was to be seen both day and night. Children and nervous women were afraid to go out alone for fear of meeting what they now named the "Haunt of Wallahee."

It was William Raglan, or Billy Raglan, as the people called him, who at last roused and organized the men and boys of all the country round about to make a comprehensive, systematic "drive," as he termed it, to capture the thing, be it ghost or boy.

Billy Raglan was a youth of sixteen, reckless, and yet a good enough fellow in his way. When he set out to do something everybody knew that he would succeed if success were possible. His plan in this case was for all of the men and boys in the Wallahee settlement—some two hundred or more—to form a great circle around the woods haunted by the Wild Boy,then gradually draw in to a center by closing up the line and marching abreast from all directions in toward the little swamp. The plan was accepted to be acted upon, to Billy's great delight, and he felt like a general in command of an army when he saw the line forming.

"We'll ketch that 'ar' boy," he said, "er run 'im inter his hole an' stop up the hole wi' er pine knot—that's what we'll do!"

It was a lovely night, with the full moon climbing up a soft sky in the east. Dim and strange were the outlines of the trees in the thick, dusky southern wood. A light breeze made a wide rustle and a solemn moan in the tall pines. The shadows waved fantastically.

Wallahee, with its tangled woods, was encircled by the men and boys. They blew horns and shouted as they closed in toward the little swampy spot in the center.

Billy Raglan was the most eager one of all. He tried to be everywhere at the same time.

"I air jes' er achin' ter git er holt er that 'ar' boy," he kept saying, as he ran this way and that just inside of the line.

Many wild animals, mostly small things like hares, raccoons and opossums, were seen; but the Wild Boy did not show himself.

At last the little swamp was reached by the noisy and now closely-drawn cordon.

"There he is! Yander he goes! Look out, don't let 'im through!" suddenly a chorus of voices yelled out. "Grab 'im if he tries to. We'll git 'im now!"

Billy Raglan rushed forward and many declared they saw him in full chase of a wild, ragged, haggard, tangle-haired boy.

Plash! plash! plash! the feet of the pursuer and pursued flung up the water of the coffee-colored pools as they tore along.

The line pressed in with a surge and a tumultuous yelling that made the forest ring for miles.

Those who could distinguish them said that the Wild Boy was not as large as Billy Raglan; indeed he did not appear to be more than twelve years old, and that he ran like a deer and went straight for the central little hummock of the swamp. Billy was straining every muscle. Slowly but surely he gained until, as it was afterwards said, he could almost touch the long, yellow hair that streamed in half-curling locks from the bare head of the emaciated little fellow.



WILD BOY OF WALLAHEE.

Closer and closer, in the wavering moonlight, swept in the rapidly diminishing circle of crowding, vociferating, floundering people. The Wild Boy could never break through. Once, it was said, he turned his face back on Billy with a look of terror and despair. This was just as the two were entering the shadowy, moss-festooned clump of trees on the hummock.

The circle was now so narrow that a stone could have been tossed across.

Into the central clump, as the account goes, plunged the Wild Boy, and just one step behind him followed Billy Raglan.

A moment later an awful scream was heard and then came a dull, muffled sound, as of some heavy body falling to the bottom of a pit.

Instantly the voices of the cordon were hushed; even the dusky trees seemed to be hearkening. Everybody pressed on, scrambling over fallen trees and dashing knee-deep through the black muck and leaf-covered ooze.

"Whar' air ye, Billy?" called old Andy Davis. "Hev ye cotch 'im, Billy?"

There was no answer.

Andy's large yellow dog darted forward from his master's side and began sniffing at something beside a huge, half-decayed water-oak log.

"What ye got thar', Trumpet?" demanded the old man, as he cautiously approached the spot. "Hev ye foun' somethin'?"

The crowd now rushed up, and what they beheld almost curdled their blood. Billy Raglan lay in a shallow, grave-like pit, face upward, apparently dead, and by his side a skeleton of a small boy. The Wild Boy himself was nowhere to be seen.

When the first shock had passed they lifted Billy out and found that his heart still beat. He was ill for some weeks; but he recovered. The skeleton when examined proved to be old and bleached. Evidently it had lain there for many years undisturbed.

One thing about the story was alway and still is vexatious. Billy Raglan himself, although he is yet living, has never told any person a single particular of that strange adventure; perhaps there is nothing for him to tell. If you ask him to relate to you the real facts of it he only smiles and shakes his head with a shrug. But old Andy Davis, now in his nineties, is always glad to give you his account of the whole matter; but Andy has never been considered a very good or a very truthful man.

MAURICE THOMPSON.

TWO CELEBRATIONS.

Children's Birthday Parties—They Manage Them Themselves—Two Ways.



HERE is a charming custom growing among young school children in some places of celebrating one another's birthdays by little conerted gatherings and small gifts—a good custom so long as early hours, simple refreshments and inexpensive presents are kept the rule. The only formality needful to be insisted upon is that the young guests in knee pants and guimpes shall greet the parents of their schoolmate on arrival and departure as scrupulously as though they were grown people at a reception.

Gifts made at home are in better taste than those bought for the occasion. Even a little girl would much prefer to feel her schoolmates had been planning and working for her, than to receive a plush album or a box of perfumery or a pearl-handled knife, "bought at the store."

In a neighborhood of country houses, where good taste prevails, and there certainly is plenty of money for spending, the gifts at one of these small festivities were all of a charmingly rustic character. They were planned for a young girl whose "sweet tooth" was well known, and who was, moreover, a perfect little squirrel for nuts and barks.

Her schoolmates decided to celebrate these tastes. The sum of one dollar was collected and expended for a number of the familiar little round Japanese baskets and the gay-colored little Japanese straw boxes, with a variety of bright ribbons to decorate them, and a pretty tray. The teacher added a bit of silken Turkish embroidery for tray-cloth.

The dainties to fill the baskets were gathered from the woods and hillsides. One was full of glossy, three-cornered beech nuts; another of the tiny brown hazel nuts; another was packed with chestnuts; another with great butternut meats; (the nuts had been cracked by an expert and the meats selected, so that all were double and unbroken); another basket held hickory meats crystallized in sugar; another was full of sugared rose leaves; the contents of still another were checkerberry and wintergreen leaves, countless and fragrant; and still another was packed close with dainty slivers of birch bark and sassafras; another was filled with little hearts of maple sugar;



A SURPRISE PARTY.

and the smallest, shyest boy of all brought his basket full of tiny cubes of tender sweetflag root, cooked for days in a sugar syrup, then spread out to partially dry, then dipped in sugar grains—a delicacy of which he knew this particular schoolmate to be very fond. The laughing young hostess was sure, without words, that her schoolmates had been thinking of her through the year.

At another birthday party in the same circle of children—this time for a boy—the guests arrived in a body and came into the parlor, after much mysterious rustling of papers without, to greet and congratulate their young host, each bearing a pot of flowers, in bloom or in bud. These gifts, too, were inexpensive, and had been planned with a knowledge of their schoolfellow's tastes. They knew he delighted in flowers. There was a Chinese lily in full, fragrant bloom; a freesia, well budded; a pot of heliotrope; a winter morning-glory; a pair of hanging pots of oxalis, white and golden; pots of crocus, scillas, hyacinths, and a great rose geranium, and from a little girl, very much disappointed because they had not come into bloom, a long narrow tile window box of parrot tulips.

For weeks these children had been running about to one another's houses, watching and enjoying the growth of the various plants, started and calculated upon for this night's glory. And after "the party" the birthday gifts were a joy not only to Jack, but to everybody else in that fortunate house.

ELLA FREEMAN PRATT.

A POPULAR MISTAKE CORRECTED.

"Couldn't be hotter at the equator," is a common hot weather expression; a common way of giving the idea of intense heat.

That is a mistake that is ignorantly said. It "could be hotter" in New York city than in equatorial Africa, in the interior, and it often is.

The nights in the torrid zone frequently are cold. Travelers sleep, right over the equator, under a quilt and a pair of blankets. The author or "The Greatest Thing in the World" says that during his hottest month in central Africa the thermometer never registered above 96 degrees.

He gives the reason, and with one who knows physical geography there is no question about it.

The interior of equatorial Africa is not low land, not a steaming jungle as is commonly supposed; the land rises as you go in from the coast, plateau on plateau, until it is from three to five thousand feet above the sea level, and we all know that with every 300 feet of ascent the thermometer falls a degree.

FOR THE FAIR.

Sensible Treatment for Red Eyelids, Red Noses and Stoutness.

Thelka—"Please tell me how to cure red, weak looking eyelids and an overly sensitive lachrymal duct?" Ans.—It is out of the question to risk advice on such slight particulars. The age and temperament of the person, general condition, the use of the eyes, the duration of the trouble should all be considered. If it is a transient inflammation apply rosewater, with borax the size of a common pea dissolved in a half pint; keep the lids wet as often and as long as possible. An old remedy for inflamed lids is the pulp of a tender apple with rosewater; this is bound on the eyes with old linen. Another quaint method was to cut a thick paring of a juicy apple and bind the cut side on the lid. Red eyelids and watery eyes, from impurity of blood, call for alterative medicines and thorough treatment.

Lilith—She is not twenty-two, and is troubled with inflammation in the nose, showing itself in disagreeable little pimples in each corner and on the tip. Ans.—The pimply noses, when the rest of the face is perfectly clear, mean mischief, internal inflammation and depravity of blood. One does not feel like passing such things lightly after seeing women with the end of the nose eaten off by ulcers which began with a little pimple. Possibly I should not have taken this case seriously if I had not lately twice seen such instances in well-dressed, well-appearing, middle-aged women, going about with a bit of white rag on the nose, illy concealing the ravages of disease. The time to insure against such miseries is in early life, and Lilith is fortunate that the vexatious little pimple on her nose has called attention to a state of things which might develop in rodent ulcer or worse. She must begin at once to study health as she would English literatnre in one of the fiddleraddle clubs women adore, where they attend to every subject but the indispensible one of hygiene. They would find no subject so absorbing if once rightly entered upon. It is not possible to advise with mere mention of a single symptom. Probably the first thing needed is dosage with Epsom salts in hot water every morning for a week, the food to be cereals, coarse brown bread, fresh lean meats (not pork, which may account for the pimples alone), no salt meat or fish, and plenty of vegetables which contain sulphur, turnips, fresh cabbage (uncooked), crosses, cauliflower, with mustard and horseradish as relishes. Baths twice a week or oftener, hot fomentations to the regions of the hips, front and back, and warm dressing for the lower limbs, from the hips down, are indicated, to avoid congestions of the lower organs. It has lately come to light that much of the backache and inflammation which reflects upon the face among women is caused by nether garments which shrink, leaving a sensitive part of the back illy protected. Lumbago, spine trouble, chronic colds and a number of others are traced to this defect.

Daisy B.—She is too stout,' although she usually takes but two meals a day and does not eat very much then. She desires to know the best diet, and whether lean meat is fattening.

Ans.—Lymphatic persons, slow, pallid, unenergetic, tend to fatness whether they eat less or more, above starvation point. Lean meat and fish are the best food for them, as supplying the nervous stimulation they need. Leave out the cereals, rice and potatoes as regular articles of food, and take green vegetables, salads and fruits with the crust of bread. Coarse graham bread, from which no part of the wheat has been bolted or removed, is an indespensable corrective for stout people, but it should be hard-baked or toasted. Spiced food may be indulged in by such persons more freely than by others. Milk is forbidden, coffee and tea are allowed, but not cocoa or chocolate. All fermented liquors must be let alone strictly, and the bread for corpulents is better made with baking powder than yeast. Well-ventilated, sunny rooms with good fires and dry collars are very necessary to stoutish persons who fatten like Strasbourg geese in close, dull air and grow dropsical in damp houses. Sun and air oxidize tissue so that it is used up, instead of clogging the body. Hot ammonia baths—one teaspoonful of liquid ammonia to twelve quarts of water—cleanse and stimulate; and once in a month or six weeks an old-fashioned dose should be taken of cream of tartar and compound powder of jalap, which is much kinder to corpulence than the obesity waters, so much advertised.

SHIRLEY DARE.

Gains in State Populations.

From The Chattanorga Times.

The gain per cent in several representative southern and northwestern states, in the decade ended June 30, 1890, are worthy of careful study. Here are some of them:

STATES.	GAINS, PER CENT.
Louisiana	19.01
Tennessee	14.60
Kentucky	12.73
Georgia	19.14
North Carolina	15.59
South Carolina	15.63
Virginia	9.48
West Virginia	23.34
Arkansas	40.58
Iowa	17.43
Kansas	43.27
Texas	40.40
Mississippi	13.96
Alabama	19.84
Florida	45.24

It will be seen that, with the three exceptions of Kentucky, Mississippi and Virginia, Tennessee is behind. In a list of fifteen representative states she comes within three of bringing in the rear, being at the tail of the procession.

Georgia leads Tennessee by more than 4 per cent. South Carolina, North Carolina, West Virginia and Alabama all surpass this state in the gain of population. We were a small number ahead of Georgia in 1880, 145; Georgia now leads Tennessee 60,735. We have passed Virginia, gained on Kentucky and Mississippi, and run behind all the rest. Even mortgage burdened Kansas gets away ahead of us, and Alabama leads us in gain by neary 4 per cent.

We contend that this relative loss on the part of Tennessee, and her actual loss compared to Georgia and Alabama, must be abnormal. There is no reason for it in our soil, climate, natural resources. Something is "off," badly wrong, in our laws governing taxation and commercial matters, and also something lacking in enterprise, or this could not be thus.

The Cross Man.

From The New York Ledger.

The cross man goes thru life like a sore-headed dog, followed by flies.

He iz az sour az a fat pickle, and like a skein of silk, iz alwus reddy for a snarl.

He iz like an old hornet—mad all the way through, but about what, he kan't tell, tew save hiz life.

Everybody at home fears him, and everybody in the street despizes him.

He mistakes sullenness for bravery; and bekause he feels savage, everybody else must feel humble.

There iz no grater coward in the world than the cross man, nor none eazyer to kure.

He iz eazyer tew kure than the stummuk aks, for one good knok down will do so.

Nothing subdues a co'd or cough so quickly and pleasantly as Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

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ATLANTA, GA., February 14, 1892.

Senator Brown's Letter.

We print elsewhere in THE CONSTITUTION of today a letter from Senator Joseph E. Brown on the political situation which will be read with interest, not only throughout Georgia, but throughout the country. It is a clarifying document, representing the wisdom and ripe experience of a distinguished public man whose career has become a part of the political history of Georgia, and whose judgment and foresight have long ago passed into a political proverb.

In contributing his views to the public, Senator Brown has no personal prejudice or preference to subserve. He has practically withdrawn from the turmoil and strife, and is able to view the situation impartially and in the light of history. He is as friendly to Cleveland as to Hill, perhaps friendlier, so far as their personal acquaintance and relations are concerned. He has nothing to gain or to lose from the success or defeat of either in the democratic convention. In the retirement of his home, his personal ambition abundantly satisfied, he can have concern only for the success of the party.

Senator Brown's letter is clear, simple and direct. He deprecates anything like an angry division among democrats in regard to the personal merits and claims of their favorite candidates. What is the test of availability? The ability to carry New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana—the doubtful states where democratic success is essential to the election of a democratic president. These states will soon select their delegates to the national convention, and their preferences will then become known. We must have a candidate who can carry all the southern states and the doubtful states.

Senator Brown pays a high tribute to the usefulness of both Cleveland and Hill, and then goes to the root of the matter in discussing party precedent in the matter of renominations. He shows that neither of the great political parties has ever deemed it prudent or wise to nominate a candidate the third time. The position of Mr. Cleveland is analogous to that of Martin Van Buren. Van Buren was nominated and elected by the democrats. He was then renominated and defeated by General Harrison, the grandfather of the present president. This defeat was so mortifying to his friends that they determined to make him a candidate again. They went to the convention with a majority of the delegates in his favor, but the party, to prevent his nomination, adopted, by the vote of his friends, the two-thirds rule, and he was shut out, the convention nominating James K. Polk, who was elected. Neither party has ever paid to any statesman the tribute of a third nomination. All other considerations apart, can the democratic party afford to make such an experiment now?

It is a matter that cannot be too seriously considered. It involves the repudiation of a party custom that has come to have all the binding force of a written law, in that it appeals to that sense of propriety which gives form and shape to what is called party policy. The fact that Mr. Cleveland is unavailable as a democratic candidate at this time grows, as it were, out of the essence of democratic law and custom. There may arise reasons why this unwritten law should be temporarily repealed, but do these reasons exist now?

These are questions not only for the party, but for individual democrats to consider. We commend Senator Brown's letter to their attention.

The Income Tax Again.

Our brainy contemporary, The New York Sun, while agreeing with us that the internal revenue tax should be abolished, sees an apparent inconsistency in our advocacy of the removal of another war tax, the income tax.

The Sun quotes us as saying:

> The men with the large incomes, such men as our 31,000 millionaires and others who are rapidly becoming millionaires, get more protection than anybody else from the government, and they should be made to foot the expenses incurred by the government in extending that protection. Most of the work of our officials, congress, the legislature, the courts, the army, and other branches of the public service, deals with the protection of this class of citizens, and they should pay their pro rata for it.

Now, what sort of reply does our contemporary make to this fair proposition? It says:

> If the government of the United States is mainly devoted to the protection of 31,000 citizens, and they are to be taxed accordingly, they must not be taxed in excess of other citizens without being represented in excess of other citizens. If they are to be taxed as a ruling "class," they should be allowed to be a ruling class.

But it is superfluous to reduce to an absurdity a proposition absurd upon its face. The pursuit of wealth is not an industry which the United States can afford to discourage; nor is perjury an offense which the United States can afford to encourage. Yet these are the alternatives which lie between the collection and the evasion of an income tax, and experience shows that the tax is more often evaded than collected. Which is human nature.

A single paragraph, and a brief one, will answer these objections. If we tax "in excess" our millionaires as "a ruling class" it does not follow that they should be represented in excess of other citizes. Practically, they already enjoy that representation in excess through their influence and the methods adopted by the money power. The talk about discouraging the pursuit of wealth is idle pleasantry, but the point that an income tax would encourage perjury naturally provokes the reply that the people would be just as active in sending millionaire perjurers to the penitentiary as they are now in punishing perjurers of a less fortunate class.

An income tax, properly graduated, is a just and equitable tax. It removes an oppressive burden from unprofitable visible property, places it upon the shoulders of men able to bear it, and leaves no excuse for taxing the workingman's tin bucket and his wife's crockery. This is the way the people look at it, and they are generally in the right.

The Ethics of News Gathering.

Our esteemed contemporary, The Evening Herald, in giving us a lecture on the ethics of news gathering, makes the following remarks:

> THE CONSTITUTION is a great newspaper. The Herald endorses much of its work in the past, and views with pride the brilliant career ahead of this splendid chronicler of news. It has done more than any dozen papers that can be named in Georgia to add to the material growth of its state. More valuable to Atlanta than any other enterprise that can be named, is this splendid factor of development. We would be untrue to ourselves and untrue to Atlanta, did we not look with pride upon the work that THE CONSTITUTION has done in the matter of public upbuilding.

The Evening Herald here describes what ought to be the chief function of every newspaper enterprise, and we trust that our promising young contemporary, instead of falling into the fatal habit of carping at THE CONSTITUTION, will join us in a sincere effort to add to the glory of Atlanta and of Georgia. It is a bright and promising paper, and there is no sort of reason why, as soon as it begins to feel the thrill of success, it should begin to gnaw the same old file that has caused the gums of so many editors to bleed. The Herald can differ with THE CONSTITUTION on every question of public policy without carping, but there is no reason why it should place itself in an attitude of thick and thin opposition which will enable THE CONSTITUTION to practically dictate its policy and its position. It is a mighty bad idea for any newspaper to wait to see what some other paper is going to do before deciding upon its own course.

It is hardly necessary to reply to The Herald's remarks on the ethics of news gathering. THE CONSTITUTION uses the Associated Press merely as an adjunct to its news service. It does not permit either its own correspondents or those of the Associated Press to edit the paper. It reserves that right in all circumstances. The agents of the Associated Press are mere individuals, and they are as likely to be as biased as other people. On the most ordinary occasions all matter is edited and sifted in these columns, and we certainly do not propose to give space to ordinary matter on extraordinary occasions. We have special correspondents in whom we have confidence, and who have established their trustworthiness. That our report of the goldbug-mugwump-"ex"-democratic meeting was a fair one, we have no sort of doubt.

The Herald may be sure that whatever kind feelings it may have for THE CONSTITUTION are reciprocated here. We trust it will succeed and take its place as a coadjutor of THE CONSTITUTION in the upbuilding of this great city and state.

A Good Man's Wicked Tongue.

The bogus preacher, George J. Lindner, whose visit to Atlanta has not been forgotten, has enlisted sympathy in Nashville, where he is in jail charged with swindling.

Mr. Lindner frankly admitted to a reporter the other day that his ways were somewhat crooked, but he doubted whether they were criminal. He said: "I am a rarity. The Lord endowed me with a love for things divine. I am a Christian at heart and I love to preach. But the liar was born in me. I cannot help making people believe I am well off. I make presents and love high living, and the first thing I know I am beyond my depth in debt."

Some people will laugh at Lindner's way of putting it, but there are many just such flighty, good-hearted fellows with this man's failing. They readily yield to temptation, not because they desire to do wrong, but because they have no power of resistance. When they run against the law they think it very hard that they have to pay the penalty.

No man should feel sure that his heart is converted until he gets his tongue all right. Lindner's idea that a Christian may be a liar won't do.

Don't Be a Cottontot!

The report of the agricultural department at Washington, indicating that the cotton crop of 1891 is half a million bales less than the crop of 1890, may check the proposed reduction of acreage, and induce many farmers to increase their acreage.

It is to be hoped not. Our farmers have felt the evils of overproduction, and the uncertain prospect of a temporary profit should not encourage them to stick to all cotton cropping.

The fact that the present crop is shorter than the previous one does not promise much of an increase in price, if any.

Every farmer should plan and act for the future. Don't be a cottontot any longer!

Asphalt for Peachtree.

Atlanta is to be congratulated on the prospect of having its most beautiful thoroughfare paved with asphalt very soon.

The council has set aside $10,000 for the city's part of the improvement of the street. This, with the assessments on the property owners and the street car company, will pave the street for quite a distance, beginning at Ellis street where the belgian blocks stop.

There is no doubt but that for heavy wear and hard use Atlanta's belgian block streets are unexcelled anywhere. But the city lacks very much some comfortable, durable, and easy drive, and if it is to make one as it should, there is no street on which it could be placed to better advantage than Peachtree.

Asphalt is more costly than other paving, but the property owners of the street are decidedly in favor of it, and as they are the ones most interested, their wishes should be consulted in the matter. The great benefit to be derived from such improvement would be by no means confined to the residents of the street, which, if improved as it should be, would make a drive of which the whole city would be proud, and the pleasure of which would be shared by every resident.

It is to be hoped that the work will be undertaken as soon as possible. The citizens are ready for it, and there is no reason for unnecessary delay.

Atlanta Investments Are Good.

The attention of our readers is called to an interview with Mr. J. C. Hendrix, of this city, who makes some timely remarks on Atlanta investments. The interview is preceded by the statement of a few facts which throw strong light on the subject. One is that a part of the Equitable building, now being erected at a cost of $650,000, exclusive of the ground, has already been leased for enough to pay the fixed charges. Within a year Mr. Joel Hurt, who is the prime mover in this enterprise, expects to lease enough additional space to pay dividends on the stock of the East Atlanta Land Company.

The success of this great experiment is a matter of great importance to Atlanta. The Equitable building, built of iron, steel, stone and brick, and thoroughly fireproof, with all the most approved accessories of great office buildings, was thought to be an undertaking almost too large for Atlanta. Some of the most enterprising men of this, the most enterprising city in the south, shook their heads when they saw what the East Atlanta Land Company had undertaken. They gloried in the spirit, but had misgivings about the soundness of the judgment which staked that much on Atlanta, when nothing of equal importance had been attempted by any southern city. The experimental stage of the enterprise has been passed and the company has an assured profit. This means, of course, that other enterprises with something of the same magnitude will follow, encouraged by the success of this.

The important fact to which we call attention is the one Mr. Hendrix dwells upon at length, that Atlanta investments are safe. The loan companies have had no losses here and a great insurance company has loaned $500,000 on Atlanta realty at 4½ per cent. There are many reasons for this, and one of the strongest is the one Mr. Hendrix points out, the broad variety of industries upon which Atlanta's prosperity rests.

No Comment Needed.

In New York, last Monday morning, a pale, delicate man who was at work removing the dead bodies in the Hotel Royal, suddenly fainted. When he regained consciousness he gave up his ghastly job and went home.

Tuesday morning the man came back and begged for work, saying that his family was starving to death. The foreman gave him another chance, but in a few minutes the poor fellow found a mangled body and fainted again. When he opened his eyes he walked away without a word.

Now, says The New York Telegram, crowds stood around expressing their pity for the dead. They appeared to have tender hearts. But they thought only of the dead. Not one cared to relieve the misery of the living—of this feebie, hungry toiler, who had begged for a horrible task beyond his strength to keep his family from starving.

Tears for the dead; nothing for the living!

What the Movement Means.

Looking around over the country and perceiving a phenomenal stir in behalf of David B. Hill, Editor Watterson lifts up his voice to remark that "the line is picketed and well picketed." "There is not a state capital at this moment," he declares, "which has not a detail of the Hill videttes. The great cities feel their presence." "The organization of this intrepid and astute party leader is making a cordon around the democratic party, and, if there are those who expect to beat it, they had better be getting up earlier in the morning and staying up later o' nights. That is all there is to it." Editor Watterson goes on to say: "Nothing else in the political situation is absolutely certain; and we give this word of warning now, when there is yet time for the rank and file of the party to decide what they really want, and to organize to secure it."

It is natural for Editor Watterson, as an old and a tolerably astute politician, to suspect that there is a good deal of underground work going on. From his standpoint recent developments are not otherwise explainable. And yet, he is woefully mistaken about the pickets and the videttes, and the cordon, and other things of that nature. Take, for instance, the state of Georgia. The country districts fairly swarm with men who are in favor of the nomination of Hill. The farmers are for him; the common people are for him. There never was, in the history of politics in this state, a more spontaneous movement in behalf of any president. In Georgia, the Hill pickets and videttes are the people themselves.

We have already shown in these columns how spontaneously and overwhelmingly the drift of democratic sentiment is setting towards Hill. It is a movement that has grown out of the very nature of things; it has progressed and is still progressing in spite of the fact that a majority of the newspapers of the state are unfriendly to the intrepid and astute New York leader and in favor of the nomination of Cleveland. The people think for themselves and form their own conclusions. They see in David B. Hill a promise of genuine democratic success—not the mere success of a candidate, which goes no further than an inaugural address—but the success of the party and the principles of the party. They believe that a man who has won success over such a combination as that presented by the republican party of New York state can carry the democrats to success on a larger field. Thus, while the editors have been belittling the achievements of Mr. Hill, and echoing republican abuse of him, the people have been studying his record, and they have discovered that the source of every charge and every slander that has been urged against him is his relentless pursuit of republican rascals and corruptionists.

There is no secret at all as to the origin of this movement in favor of Hill. It was set in motion when Mr. Cleveland refused to turn the republican rascals out, and it was given a tremendous impetus when he wrote his anti-silver letters, taking his stand with the goldbugs and the money sharks. It began as an anti-Cleveland movement, and it was attracted to David B. Hill by his statesman-like management of party affairs in New York. It is a progressive movement. It will grow every day until Hill, in response to the demands of the people, is nominated at Chicago.

Editor Watterson has already prepared himself to fall into line, and it would be well if other democratic editors would arrange their affairs so as to follow his example.

A Timely Tribute.

The immigration of large numbers of Russian Jews has naturally drawn public attention in this country to the remarkable qualities of this splendid race.

In this land of the free there is abundant room for these moral, law-abiding, industrious and brainy people. As a writer in The New York Herald truthfully says, the Jews are the purest people in the world. It was no idle boast when Disraeli said in the English commons in reply to the charge that he was a Jew: "Yes, I am a Jew! When the ancestors of the honorable gentlemen were brutal savages in an unknown island, mine were priests in the temple!"

Their aristocracy of birth is matched by their aristocracy of talent. Neander, the great church historian, Napoleon's marshals, Sault and Massena, the brilliant Heine, Spinoza, Rossini, Meyerbeer, Mendelssohn, Rachel—all these were Jews, to say nothing of a host of others. What philanthropist was more loved than Montefiore? In statesmanship look at Disraeli who made Victoria empress of India, and at our own Judah P. Benjamin, of the confederate cabinet!

The Russian Jews will find a ready welcome in America. Their people have outlived many oppressors, dynasties and nations. Their literature gives Christians their only history of Christ, and through their race came Christ. No Christian nation can denounce and persecute this historic people.

But the Gentile imagination has made Shylock a Jew, and has painted the Jewish trader as a trickster. The intelligent reader who will take time for a moment's thought will see what unjust nonsense all this is. He will remember Americans of every religious faith and denomination who grind the poor and cheat in trade, and he will readily admit that he would as soon trust himself to the mercies of a Jew as to his average neighbor, perhaps a member of his own church.

Here in the south, where the Jews have always been a respected, influential and prosperous element of our population, this line of thought is not new, but in some localities, where a senseless prejudice operates against the Russian Jews, The Herald writer's tribute is a timely one, and will, it is to be hoped, have its effect upon public opinion.

RAUM HAS not resigned. Mr. Harrison seems to regard him as a mascot.

HAVING MET and adjourned, what do the mugwump money sharks intend to do next?

THE REPUBLICAN deficit is a great deal harder to manage than the democratic surplus was.

UNCLE JOSEPH PULITZER, of The World, is making a severe effort to hold himself out at arm's length by the seat of the breeches. We are afraid that Uncle Pulitzer will finally rip the roof off his pantaloons.

SOME DEMOCRATIC newspapers are mad because Senator Hill didn't stay in his seat and help a republican office holder to retain his place.

THE ANYTHING-TO-BEAT-HILL democrats are making a great mess of party doctrine.

IT IS to be hoped that there is no more coldness between Ben and Jim. Jim's recent letter was intended to warm up things some; but Ben is a mighty cold-blooded man.

MR. HARRISON draws a bigger salary than Mr. Blaine.

KENTUCKY WANTS a foreign market for mules. With a foreign market for mules and a good home market for whisky, what would Kentucky want with Mr. Blaine's reciprocity?

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

IT IS estimated that more than eleven million five hundred thousand men will have the right to vote in the next presidential election. Put down 6,500,000 of them for Hill.

THE RICHMOND STATE thinks that "the province of a public journal is to educate the public in right opinions." That was in the past. A newspaper's province now is to give the news so that an intelligent public can form its own opinions.

MR. E. W. CARMACK has resigned the editorship of The Nashville American to become editor-in-chief of The Memphis Commercial. He is a bright and popular journalist, and his friends in west Tennessee want to make him governor.

FIFTEEN SOUTHERN states received in 1890 about seventeen thousand foreign immigrants, while the north andwest received over four hundred thousand such settlers. Immigration has built up the west, and the lack of it has kept the south back. The west works to secure immigrants and the south does nothing. It remains to be seen which policy will pan out best in the long run.

WEATHER PROPHET FOSTER says that a big storm will cross the country between now and Tuesday.

ANDREW CARNEGIE has given away about four million dollars to public libraries recently. He seems to have been in earnest when he said: "The man who dies worth millions which he had an opportunity to administer and did not, dies disgraced."

THE NORFOLK SOUTHERN PROGRESS advocates a national holiday commemorating the close of the civil war and the reunion of the brothers of one great family. Sentimentally, this is all right, but practically we must have fewer holidays and more working days to save the brothers of one great family from being driven into cannibalism.

SPEAKING OF the Carlyle W. Harris case in New York, a contemporary suggests that reading the newspapers caused the jury to convict an innocent man. This is doubtful, but it is very likely that the failure to read newspapers sometime leads to the acquittal of the guilty.

A SUNDAY SYMPHONY.

A Valentine Song.

What, sweet mistress, should there be
'Twixt thy heart and mine this day?
There no barrier I see
That Love may not kiss away.
Do thou waft one smile to me—
Love will kiss his way to thee!

If a rose should bar his path—
Thorny, with a jealous frown,
Love such winning favor hath
He would quickly kiss it down;
Kiss it down and tenderly
Bear it on his breast to thee!

Love will come, his own to greet,
Though no light his day adorns,
Through a world of roses, Sweet,
Through a desert sharp with thorns.
Do thou waft one smile to me—
Love will kiss his way to thee!

—FRANK L. STANTON.

MRS. MARY E. BRYAN has returned from Indian river, and has resumed her work on The Old Homestead. This magazine now has as fine a list of regular contributors as ever graced the pages of any periodical, among whom are Mrs. Bryan Orelia K. Bell, General Henry R. Jackson, Maude Andrews, Frank L. Stanton, Olive Harper, Colonel I. W. Avery, Belle K. Abbott, Leonora Beck, Bill Arp, Mel R. Colquitt, Pearl Bryan Byrd, and others. Besides these, the management is now in active correspondence with several of the noted writers of the north, with the view to securing their services on the magazine. The Old Homestead is entitled to the hearty support of the public, and we confidently predict its unqualified success.

The Ringgold New South.

Trox Bankston and The Ringgold New South! They go together quite naturally and both have a state-wide reputation. Here is Trox's picture—just like him, radiant and rare. Under his enterprising management The New South has prospered and is spreading out wonderfully. It has many bright and interesting features, and so popular has it made its youthful editor that he has been mentioned as a candidate for the state senate, and his friends predict that he will have a walkover—unless he has a free pass. Ringgold is proud of The New South, and justly so.



TROX BANKSTON.

HAD HIM CORNERED.

Preacher (whispering)—Deacon,—I think the editor is going around taking up a collection.

Deacon—It's all right. The door's locked, the windows barred, and I've got six of the brethren keeping guard on the roof. Go on with your sermon.

The Billville Banner.

We write these paragraphs from Chicago, where we arrived three days ago, in company with a valise, one shirt and a pair of suspenders. We walked everything else clean off of us.

We write this from a building thirteen stories high. This shows how a man can rise in the world by industry and perseverance.

The citizens of Billville tarred and feathered us the night before we left, and now we're making $3 a week in a dime museum as the living wild man from the south.

We called on the mayor yesterday. He gave us a chair, $10 and thirty days. That made us feel at home.

A private telegram from Billville informs us that our wife has the sheriff on the run. If he knows her as well as we do he'll keep three miles ahead of her.

The jail here is well furnished. Three meals a day and prayer meetin' on Sunday.

We met our old friend, Colonel Jones, of Billville, yesterday. He, too, is in the dime museum business. He goes on duty every night as the only colonel in Chicago.

We don't expect to be home before next fall, as we've contracted to grade a new railroad for a free pass.

The first issue of Dixie, under its new management will appear on the 15th instant. Advance proofs show that it will be a notable one. The editorial department, conducted by John Temple Graves, is a specially interesting feature: though the all various departments of the magazine are filled to overflowing with bright and timely articles.

ETCHED AND SKETCHED.

"Brick" Pomeroy, journalist, lecturer, capitalist, spent a few hours in Atlanta yesterday. He came from New York, where he makes his home now, and left at 4:10 o'clock p. m., for Lithia Springs, where he will spend a few days. He is accompanied by Mrs. Pomeroy.

"Brick" Pomeroy was for years one of the most active, fearless and in many respects most notable figures in this country. As the editor of Pomeroy's Democrat, he was read from ocean to ocean and from lakes to gulf.

After the war Pomeroy came south lecturing. He is always entertaining and his lectures drew large audiences. An incident which occurred at Columbus, Ga., will illustrate his ready wit. While he was speaking, a large black Newfoundland dog walked out leisurely on the stage and up to the lecturer. Patting the animal on the head, Brick said:

"You look intelligent enough to be sent to congress."

At that the dog sniffed and jumped over the footlights.

"The suggestion of having to associate with the present congress disgusts even the dogs," exclaimed Pomeroy and the audience shouted.

Proceeding, he declared in a dramatic way that if he were president of the United States he would go to Fortress Monroe, demand the keys, unlock the doors and say to the ex-president of the confederacy, who was then held there a prisoner: "Mr. Davis, walk forth free and go back to the people who love you."

The audience rose and even the ladies stood up on the seats waving their handkerchiefs and cheering.

Mr. Pomeroy is now running a newspaper, a silver mine and a tunnel through the Rocky mountains. He keeps in touch with public sentiment and has his weather eye on the political situation.

"How do you regard the Hill and Cleveland movements as they are today in the north?" I asked.

"One is as a grand jubilee march and the other is like a funeral procession," was the epigrammatic reply. "Hill has the call. The democracy is enthusiastic for him. Mr. Cleveland's following is really small in New York. Hill has the workers, the men who manage a party's politics and those who vote. Mr. Cleveland's kid-gloved champions do not do much political work except with their mouths. Hill has never broken a promise in his entire political record. When he says that he will give a man a place, that man gets it. If he cannot appoint an applicant he says so. Hill is a very big man. He will go to Chicago with a great showing of strength and is almost sure to be nominated. Hill's nomination will mean his election.

"He is charged with being ambitious. Hill is not more ambitious than the sentiment of the democratic party is. The party wants a president and it wants him."

"What will be the influence of the mugwump meeting in New York Thursday night?"

"That will not amount to shucks. Those people would have done all that Hill has and more if they had controlled the state executive committee. Didn't the Cleveland democrats in Philadelphia hold a snap meeting and elect delegates before the state convention was called? That Cooper institute meeting was the expiring groan of some of Mr. Cleveland's injudicious friends."

Mr. Pomeroy believes that the free coinage of silver will figure in the coming national campaign. "The country needs more money," said he.

Mr. Pomeroy is looking well and prosperous. He will be in Atlanta on Tuesday on a business mission.

* * *

Our oceans, though regarded as wild wastes of waters, are not trackless.

The Atlantic and Pacific are highways of commerce and communication as well. Cables are safely hid in their bosoms and the news of the old world and of the young giant of the new world is flashed from one to the other in a moment.

The seas have their postoffices, too, or the equivalent. About ten days since the United States steamer Thetis, surveying off the coast of Lower California, having reports for the United States government and mail for the states, steamed out from her station a few miles and laying to for only an hour or two, met a mail steamer bound for San Francisco, exchanged mail and went back to her work. Among these letters was the one presented in another column from our correspondent, Mr. George W. Crusselle. So the white-winged, puffing friends of the waters meet in mid-ocean, hurriedly exchange greetings and civilities and go on their courses—and THE CONSTITUTION is with them even there.

Hill Echoes from All Around.

From The Meridian News, Dem.

Hill clubs everywhere.

From The Greenesboro Daily Record, Dem.

Hill and Gray—that's the ticket to win with.

From The Ohio Democrat, Dem.

We would hail the nomination of ex-Governors Hill of New York and Gray of Indiana as an exhibition of sound wisdom on the part of the convention.

From The Topeka, Kan., Democrat, Dem.

There are strong manifestations of Hill sentiment in Mississippi. The Vicksburg Commercial-Herald says: "Unless our judgement is greatly at fault, Hill will have a solid delegation from this state. A majority of the state press is now advocating, or favorable, to the great New York senator." And this statement is corroborated by The Yazoo Herald, The Granada Sentinel and other Mississippi papers.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

The Movement on Hand for Its Proper Celebration.

COMMITTEES CONFERRING UPON DETAILS

Which Will Probably Be Completed Tonight—Some of the Proposed Features.

St. Patrick's day will be observed in Atlanta.

All the Irish associations will join hands in doing honor to the patron saint.

And the ceremonies promise to be the most interesting, entertaining and elaborate ever known in the city.

There will be high mass, a big street parade, orations and a banquet.

Every Irishman in Atlanta who reveres the memory of the great and good name—and all do—will take part in the exercises.

The indications are that Irishmen from all parts of the state will be here, too, to join in the holy work.

The Atlanta Hibernians, the Ancient Hibernians, the Catholic Knights and the Emmett Club will be the nucleus of the day's work. For some time these four orders have been working for the day. From each organization a committee has been appointed to consider the work and to prepare for the exercises of the day. These committees have come together in joint session, and have outlined a programme for the day, but the details have not been arranged. Tonight the four bodies will assemble in the hall and hear the joint report of the committees. That report will be freely discussed, and then the committees will be instructed to proceed with substituting every detail for the day.

It is a general desire of the Irishmen to have two orators on that day. One has already been settled upon and telegrams and letters asking him to accept have been sent.

Judge Emory Speer has many warm friends in Atlanta Irish ranks and they are anxious to hear him on that day.

The other orator suggested is that great speaker, Bourke Cochran. Members of all the associations are extremely desirous to see and hear him, and efforts are being made to induce him to come.

But so far nothing definite is known as to the probable result.

Those in charge of the arrangements will secure one of the opera houses for the day. Early in the morning the members of the four organizations with the visitors will assemble at the opera house. In a body they will march to the Church of the Immaculate Conception, where high mass will be celebrated. After mass the leaders will return to the opera house, where the orations will be delivered.

In the afternoon the visitors will be entertained by the Atlanta Irishmen and the shamrock and the green will be seen one very corner.

At night a most elaborate banquet will be prepared at Concordia hall, over three hundred covers being provided.

Atlanta has more than five hundred Irishmen and nearly every one of them will render his mite that day.

The Hibernian Association, which is the oldest organization of the four, dates from the early 60s, and has 125 members. Mr. John Flynn was its first president, and was succeeded by Mr. Timothy Burke. Both of these gentlemen are now dead. Mr. J. J. Daly followed Mr. Burke, and in turn was succeeded by Mr. C. P. Johnson, who is now president.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians was organized something over a year ago, and has a membership of over one hundred. Mr. M. M. Blount is president.

The Catholic Knights is an old organization and under the skillful presidency of Hon. J. J. Falvey has grown steadily. It now presents a roll of over one hundred and twenty-five. It has paid over forty thousand dollars death dues since its organization.

The Emmetts, with Mr. Steve Grady as president, is old, too, and has a fine membership.

"HILL IS THE MAN."

The Georgia Press Is Falling Nobly Into Line and Speaks Out.

From The Dalton, Ga., Argus.

The time has come for bold expression, and Georgia is for the choice of New York. Around the Hill standard her vote can be marshaled to its wonted solidity. The circumstances which surround Grover Cleveland and his political career attach to him a prestige of sentimental admiration that is entitled by his great merits. David B. Hill, in the midst of action, has been measured his full equal in every respect. By the strongest arbitration which can determine political capacity, he has proven his superiority. Side by side with Cleveland, Hill's greater popularity in New York has been demonstrated. A man who has never been defeated best proves his prowess.

From The Cedartown, Ga., Standard.

A few anti-alliance, anti-free silver democrats in Atlanta are trying to force Cleveland on the country as the party's choice for president. If he is nominated by the national convention, the party might just as well hang up and let the republicans run their oppressive policy four years longer. The people want a man in harmony with their views on finance, and Mr. Cleveland has already delivered himself over to the money power of the east. The friends of Hill have sought to advance his interests by presenting his record as a successful democratic standard bearer, and any mention of Mr. Cleveland has been respectful and any criticism of him dignified, while Cleveland's friends have been violent and virulent in their denunciations of Hill as a "peanut statesman," a "machine politician" and all that is bad politically.

From The Cherokee, Ga., Advance.

Personally we admire Grover Cleveland, his honesty, backbone, courage, ability, and all that, but party success and the people's interest up place above all, and so believing we are of the opinion Hill is the man to lead the democratic party to victory.

From The Fort Valley, Ga., Leader.

A few citizens of Atlanta have isolated themselves from the balance of the state by forming a Cleveland club. A majority of the voters of the country failed to endorse Grover Cleveland's administration at the polls. What has occurred since then to strengthen his chances for election?

From The Newnan, Ga., Advance.

Suppose Mr. Cleveland, during his term as governor of New York, had passed through Atlanta what kind of a reception would he have received, compared with that tendered Governor Hill? When Hill shall have served four years as president of the United States, the ovations then given him south will surpass anything yet witnessed in this republic. Give every man his dues.

From The Rome, Ga., Tribune.

We have no abuse for Cleveland. We admire him and love him, as we do any honest democrat in the land, but we must have a leader to win, and because we believe Hill is that man, we are for him as the democratic nominee.

From The Americus, Ga., Times-Recorder.

Speaker Crisp owed nothing whatever of his success to the friends of Mr. Cleveland, all of whom were to a man working for Mr. Mills; while Mr. Hill and his friends contributed very materially to Judge Crisp's success. The people of Georgia are not likely to forget these facts. Cleveland's success in Georgia cannot be promoted by unjust and ungenerous attacks on Mr. Hill and Speaker Crisp.

From The Sparta, Ga., Ishmaelite.

The primaries for the selection of delegates to the New York convention are being held. As far as heard from the state is almost solid for Hill. There is no question of the fact that Cleveland will not get one of New York's seventy-two votes in the national convention.

From The Savannah, Ga., Press.

There is a growing sentiment in Savannah in favor of David B. Hill as the candidate of the democratic party for the presidency. That cannot be denied. The sentiment extends to all classes of people.

A Deserved Tribute.

From The LaGrange Reporter.

This writer attended the Methodist church, last Sunday, and heard a very able sermon from Rev. W. D. Anderson. He is a man of splendid intellect, original, earnest, practical, and produces a profound impression.

JOSEPH E. BROWN

Declares That Cleveland Cannot, Consistent with Party Usage,

ENTER THE CONTEST THE THIRD TIME.

He Writes an Eloquent Letter on the Situation, and Says the Voice of the Doubtful States Must Be Heeded.

ATLANTA, GA., February 13, 1892—Editor Constitution: I regret to see the unfortunate division among democrats which seems to be springing up in reference to the choice to be made by the national democratic convention of a candidate for president. The disagreement, which seems in some cases to be a little bitter, has sprung up between the friends of President Cleveland and Senator Hill, of New York, as rival candidates for the nomination. I am a personal friend of both the gentlemen named, and no democrat has a higher appreciation of the valuable services rendered by each to his country and the democratic party than I have. Entertaining this opinion of the contestants, anything like an angry division in the democratic party in reference to their relative merits and claims, seems to me to be most unfortunate.

The democratic party has victory within its grasp in the next election if it makes no unpardonable mistake; but to make victory certain it is necessary that we have a united democracy. The two wings of the party should be ready to make concessions each to the other if the general good of the party and the country requires it.

It seems to me that one of the essential rules to be adopted by democracy should be to select candidates who are able and worthy, who have the confidence of the people, and who are democrats whose records are faultless as far as party fealty is concerned; but as success is very important another very essential thing is to have reference to availability.

While we hope for democratic gains in several of the northwestern states and possibly in one or two of the New England states I fear we cannot count with much certainty on carrying any of these republican states. To make certain of election it will be necessary therefore, for us to nominate a candidate who can carry all the southern democratic states and who can carry New York, Connecticutt, New Jersey and Indiana. This makes victory certain. Without it we have uncertainty.

Now it seems to me that one of the first things to be carefully looked after when the name of a candidate is proposed is, can he carry the doubtful states just mentioned. President Cleveland carried them in 1884 and was elected. He lost them in 1888 and was defeated. Now, entertaining these views, it seems to me that we should take the earliest steps possible to ascertain what is the sentiment of the states just mentioned. If there is more certainty that Mr. Cleveland can carry them than that Senator Hill can carry them then he should receive the nomination. If on the other hand developments have shown or may show that Senaton Hill will be certain to carry those states then the party should not hesitate to make him the standard bearer.

Entertaing this view, I do not deem it essential that the party make a selection of a candidate for president at present; but I would wait until we hear from New York and the other states necessary to our success, and as both the candidates above named for the nomination are men of great ability either can safely be trusted with the power if he be the most available, and when we find who is likely to be the most available then is the time for the democracy to make the selection. In the discussion between democratic friends as to the availability, all the points in favor of each of the candidates can with propriety be brought out and laid before the public so as to enable the mass of democracy when they meet by their representatives in convention to make a wise selection.

The splendid achievements of Senator Hill and the invaluable services rendered by him to the democratic party have been so often laid before your readers that I do not pretend to discuss them at present. The merits, great ability and administrative capacity of President Cleveland are also being laid before the public daily, and I will not enter into that discussion; but will take it for granted that both the candidates are worthy and personally well qualified.

Other things being about equal it may be safe, in examining the claims of President Cleveland, to inquire what has been the usage of the democratic party on this subject: What was the precedent?

It has been the common practice, with the exceptions of Polk, Pierce and Buchanan, that when a democratic candidate has been elected president and has made a fair administration for the party to give him a second nomination as an endorsement of his course, and to make a strong effort to elect him; but I recollect no instance where a third nomination has been given to a democratic president or to any democratic candidate, nor do I at present remember any case where either of the political parties of the United States has nominated as the cadidate of the party a man who has served a second term in the presidential chair, or who has served one term and been nominated for re-election and defeated by the popular vote. It seems to be a sort of unwritten law that each person elected president who makes a satisfactory administration shall have an opportunity to get the popular endorsement if the populace are with him. If he fails he is not expected to have another nomination. You or some of your readers may remember a case that does not occur to me at present; but I do not remember one where the same person has been nominated by either of the great political parties to run three consecutive times for the office of president, whether successful or unsuccessful in the second election.

If this has been the democratic usage then the usage is unfavorable to the claims of President Cleveland. He has been elected president and served one term. He has been nominated by the democratic party for a second term, and with all the machinery, patronage and power of the administration in his hands has been defeated for a second term. I say, according to usage this seems to dispose of his claims. It may be the will of the democratic party to make an exception in his case to all general rule of both political parties; but such an action on the part of the democratic convention would be very hazardous and unwise—so much so that neither of the great parties in the past has ever dared to venture upon the experiment.

When General Grant was serving out his second term, with the prestige of his magnificent record as a union general and of having been twice elected president, and never defeated by his party for anything, the republican party flushed with power and popular favor, did not, even for the gratification of General Grant and his host of enenthusiastic republican supporters, dare risk the experiment of attempting a third nomination, even in case of a candidate who had been successful in both of his previous races and who at that time was the most popular living American. Whether such an exception if made by the democrats will be a wise one when the question is submitted to a popular vote is yet to be determined: I suppose it has been taken for granted by both parties in the past that it was not safe as a party movement or was not good politics to try a man a second time if he has been once defeated while in office.

Let me state what was the democratic practice in a very noted case. In 1828 General Andrew Jackson was nominated by the democratic convention and elected president of the United States, and John C. Calhoun who had been vice-president for the previous term under the administration of the younger Adams was elected vice-president again on the ticket with Jackson. During the term Jackson and Calhoun differed, and Jackson threw Calhoun overboard, if I may use the expression, and threw all of his patronage to Martin Van Buren as Calhoun's successor as vice-president. In 1832 the democratic ticket was Jackson for president and Van Buren for vice-president, and the ticket was elected over Henry Clay, the whig candidate. In 1836 Martin Van Buren was nominated and elected by the democracy as the regular democratic candidate and Richard M. Johnson was elected vice-president. William Henry Harrison, Daniel Webster and Hugh L. White were voted for in opposition to Van Buren. In 1849 true to usage the democratic convention nominated Van Buren for a second term. The whigs put in nomination William Henry Harrison for president and John Tyler for vice-president, and after a very heated and extraordinary campaign Harrison was elected, and Van Buren, the democratic incumbent, was defeated.

The friends of Van Buren, including General Jackson, were very much mortified at this result, and it was determined that Van Buren should have another chance, and in 1844, when the democratic convention met, it was ascertained that Van Buren had a majority of the members of the convention favorable to his nomination. Van Buren at that time was not in favor with the southern democracy, as he was not thought to be sound upon the slavery question, just as Grover Cleveland is now somewhat unpopular, with some of the democracy on account of his position on the silver question.

After mature consultation the members of the convention thought it unwise and that it would probably prove unsuccessful to nominate Van Buren after he had been defeated by the popular vote, and in conformity to the usage of the party they determined not to do so. To avoid that result, as Van Buren had a majority of the convention they adopted the two-thirds rule, and under the two-thirds rule they took up James K. Polk, made him the nominee, and he was elected over Henry Clay the great leader of the whig party.

Here was a case exactly in point. Van Buren was the popular nominee in 1836 and was elected democratic president. In 1840, the democratic party in conformity to usage, again made him its leader and nominated him for a second term. He was defeated as Mr. Cleveland was in the last election. He and his friends, as is the case with Mr. Cleveland and his friends, were not content with the result, and determined to do all they could to give him another chance to serve a second term. After mature reflection, however, it was thought by a majority of the party that it was unwise to violate usage and make such a nomination, and he was disposed of by the two-thirds rule, and James K. Polk was nominated in his place and elected.

If democratic usage amounts to anything or democratic precedent is to be considered, then this inevitably disposes of Mr. Cleveland for another term, and it would be more in conformity with the usage of the democratic party to nominate Senator Hill or some other good man as the democratic candidate. And let it be remembered that the government of the United States is now one hundred years old, and that this usage of both great political parties not to nominate the same man three successive times for president, whether elected the second time or not, has been uniform and without exception.

When we take into consideration the long and valuable services of Senator Hill as governor of New York to the democracy, and the recent fact that by a master stroke of policy he secured a democratic majority in the legislature of New York and redeemed the state from the rule of the republican party, and has placed it within the control of the democratic party for many years to come, it would seem that no other democrat has done more for his party or has more richly merited its honors and emoluments. Grover Cleveland being out of the way as a candidate for the nomination by the unbroken usage of the democratic party, Senator Hill, by his wisdom in council and his ability in execution, looms up head and shoulders above any other aspirant. His nomination by the democratic convention will be followed by success at the ballot box, which will cause all the branches of the federal government to pass again under the control of the democratic party.

At this juncture of our affairs let me remark that the division attempted to be gotten up in the democratic party by the formation of a third party is most unfortunate, and if persisted in and is successful will be most disastrous to the democratic party and most unfortunate for the southern people, and especially the white people of the south, who understand very well the supreme importance of holding together and acting together. I cannot think that the patriotic citizens of the southern section of the union can afford to tolerate a division in the face of the disasters which would necessarily result. If we stand back as heretofore and present a solid south, and the democratic party in convention nominates a candidate who can carry what have been usually known as the doubtful states already mentioned, we have a glorious triumph in reserve for us. Let us hope that no unwise step will be taken, no unfortunate division tolerated, but that every democrat will be ready to make any and all sacrifices which are necessary for the success of his party and to defend the great public interest involved.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

UNCLE SAM'S WAGON.

The Driver of It, Andrew Gordon, in the Hands of the Police Again.

A United States mail wagon was held up yesterday morning by Patrolman Branan.

The officer arrested the driver, Andrew Gordon, and the wagon went its way.

It was the second time in a week that Gordon has been brought to the station house. On last Monday Patrolman Whitely arrested him for fast driving over crossings, after a dozen warnings. The driver was fined $1 and costs, but it didn't seem to do any good. Patrolman Branan cautioned him all the week about his violation of the city ordinance. Yesterday morning Gordon committed the offense once more too often and the officer gave him a copy of charges.

He appeared before Recorder Calhoun and pleaded the necessity of fast driving to deliver the mail at the depot in time.

"There isn't any doubt about your being guilty?" said the recorder, "but General Lewis has spoken to me and I inferred from what he said that your arrest is regarded as spite work on the part of the officers. They are doing their duty, but to satisfy the United States people, I am going to let you go."

The driver was about to leave, when he was checked by Judge Calhoun.

"Hold on a minute," said he, "I want to tell you something. If you are brought before me again for fast driving over crossings, I'll not fine you—I'll send you to the stockade for thirty days. I'll do it sure and I put you on notice now."

It remains to be seen how long it will be before that penalty will be imposed.

GEORGE ROBINSON BACK.

He Returns to Atlanta, But His Case Will No Doubt Be Dismissed.

George W. Robinson was yesterday morning brought back to Atlanta by Patrolman Jordan.

Several days ago Robinson's case in the superior court, in which he was charged with assault with intent to murder, was called, and he failed to appear.

His bondsman, J. J. Hoffman, Robinson's former employer, located the defendant in Ocala, Fla., and had him detained there until an officer could come for him. Robinson was found employed at the Ocala house, and he readily accompanied the patrolman.

The case will undoubtedly be dismissed. The woman who made the charge has decided not to prosecute the young man, and every assurance has been given that Robinson will soon be free again. He is now in splendid circumstances in Ocala, and doing well at his new home.

SPECIAL SERVICES.

Rev. A. H. Mitchell at the North Atlanta Mission This Morning.

Rev. A. H. Mitchell, by special invitation, will preach this morning, at 11 o'clock, at the north Atlanta mission of the Third Baptist church.

This is a new and flourishing mission, established the first of this year at the corner of Emmett and Tumlin streets.

Mr. W. R. Harris, superintendent of the mission, has a fine corps of teachers and a flourishing Sunday school. The audience will doubtless be large, and Mr. Mitchell's visit will be highly appreciated.

A musical service will be given at the mission next Friday night by Miss Alice King's class of the Third Baptist church. This is one of the finest Sunday school classes in the city, and their singing will be a delightful entertainment.

Weekly Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, February 13.—The following is the statement of the associated banks for the week ending today:

Reserve, increase	$ 212,400
Loans, increase	5,637,700
Specie, increase	943,200
Legal tenders, increase	317,400
Deposits, increase	8,195,200
Circulation, increase	16,400

Banks now hold $33,633,825 in excess of the legal requirements of the 25 per cent rule.

SOME VALENTINES

That Have Been Perpetrated by the Comic Artists,

UPON A COMMUNITY OF INNOCENTS.

St. Valentine's Day, and Some of the Funny Poetical and Artistic Reminders Thereof.

Americans observe all days that it is an established custom to observe, and the young men and the young maidens all over the country observed St. Valentine's day, as did their grandmothers and grandfathers.

For two or three days the show windows of the various stationery stores in the city have been adorned with many-colored cartoons set off with a verse of what was intended to be humorous poetry.

These highly colored pictures, with their poetical remarks, are about the same this year as last.

The old maid, the shopkeeper, the bartender, the old toper, the policeman, the dude and every other class of human beings are attended to by the brilliant geniuses who get out the comic valentines.

The traveling salesman—that delightful innocent whose natural timidity has made him the lawful prey of the avaricious and evil-minded—is tendered this magnificent combination of poetry and art:



TRAVELING SALESMAN.

You brazen pup, you travel to and fro,
Charging expenses that you never pay;
Talk folks to death, too, whereso'er you go,
Till all who know you tremble with dismay;
Such mighty powers of jaw should not be lost,
Go in some business that you really know;
Sell stinking fish or clams along the street,
Or sing the wonders of some traveling show!

Here's one of the old timers. Everybody has seen it. As long as human nature remains the same it will be appreciated.



A PROMISING YOUTH.

You're dancing and prancing and glancing about,
And think you're a mighty sport;
And you talk of horse-pools with other fools,
And low companions court.
But you're only a rough and lazy tough,
With an empty head and pocket,
With no more sense and no more pence
Than will go in a small eye socket.



A statement of your mental resources:

	BB.	OZ.
Total Amount of brain	0	0¼
Amount devoted to subject of dress	0	0½
Balance available for other purposes	0	0

The above of your mind is a truthful account,
Explicit in details, exact in amount
And from it the cause may be easily noted
Why so much below par you're invariably quoted.

Even the cop is not free from the merciless assaults of the artist fiend who draws pictures for comic valentines. Here is what is perpetrated on the policeman:



A DISHONEST POLICEMAN.

You're the biggest beat in the "finest," and, with your club in your hand,
You frighten all the Italians and rob every peanut stand.
You sample the gin on the corners till your nose is as red as a beat,
And if they come down with the dollars, you'll wink at the rascals who cheat.
You are after all the Biddies, like any love-sick Mick,
And when there's a burglary doing you scamper mighty quick.

There are a thousand different kinds of these comic valentines—plenty to suit all your friends.

Here are some stray verses from the valentine poet, who evidently uses his poetical license freely:

SCHOOL TEACHER.

You scrawny old tyrant of small boys,
What is it that prompts you to be
So savage and fierce with the urchins
That are sent to be taught at your knee?
Perhaps the motive that moves you
Is revenge on the whole of the sex—
Because none of them ever did take you
You wish you had all by the necks.

BOARDING HOUSE SNEAK.

You sneak! you're ever on the fly,
And dodge about from place to place;
The landladies you always cheat
And try to run your brazen face.
I'd like to see your carcass stript
And fifty widows armed with whips
To lay them on your beastly back
And make you howl between the clips.

FRENCH NURSE (FROM IRELAND).

Your cap is quite pretty, and so are your clothes,
But I can't say the same of your mouth and your nose;
As for your feet, my wonder is great
You can travel at all and drag 'round such a weight.
But nothing I say can upset your conceit,
For you think that you mash every man that you meet.

An Atlanta Valentine.

Miss Daisy E. Jordan, a thirteen-year-old school girl, writes the following verses apropos to St. Valentine's Day:

Oh, dear old Valentine,
As I read thee o'er and o'er,
'Round my heart thou dost twine
A love as sweet as e'er before.

Such sweet memories round thee cling,
Memories of the sweetest days of life.
And clearly to my mind thou dost bring
The day I was made his happy wife.

But the shadows are gath'ring 'round me now,
The golden days of life passed o'er,
While a crown of silver adorns my brow,
And my feet now rest on the river's shore.

PAT'S VALENTINE.

Oi prezint me application,
Tho' Oive no recommendation,
For the loovly situation,
Phat Oi'm towld ye'll fill th' day.
Faith, Oi'll drame swate drames th' noit, mum,
And the nixt not others loike them,
And me shtep will be so lightsome,
Till ye's answer reaches me.

Oi'm a likely chap, they tell me,
Tho' the language phat befell me,
Whin quite small, must sure compel me,
To be asey wid me toong;
But me looks is quite desavin'
And ye'll find it hard belavin'
That there's wan objection aven,
When the ladies Oi'm amoong.

Shure, and then Oi'm mighty handy,
And convaynient also, and the
Very mon phat can defend ye
From the hardships of the worruld.
So, Sint Val. Oi've sint me prayers to,
Th' swate angels Oi've sint theirs to,
And young Cupid, faith, he shares, too,
In me prayers for a girrul.

—G. S. W.

Brunswick, Ga., February 14th.

Important to W. C. T. U.

Rev. W. H. Swartz, the noted evangelist who has been conducting the revival meetings at Marietta street Methodist Episcopal church, has consented to hold a special meeting for all W. C. T. U.'s of Atlanta in that church next Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Church of Our Father.—Rev. Mr. Cole, the pastor of the Church of Our Father, will preach in Chattanooga today, and Rev. Mr. Chaney will preach in the Unitarian church of Atlanta, both morning and evening. In the evening—by special request—he will speak of the views of the Bible recently expressed by such orthodox teachers as Dr. Briggs, of New York; Drs. Thayer and Toy, of Cambridge; Professor Ladd, of Yale college; Heber Newton and Lyman Abbott. The great interest excited in the religious world by the recent utterances of these leaders, makes the proposed presentation and discussion of these views most timely.

MISS EMMA BRUICE would be glad to see her many friends in her new home at D. H. Dougherty & Co.'s, where she will be able to show a beautiful line of goods.

A GAME OF BALL

Promises to Enliven Atlanta This Summer.

A SOUTHERN LEAGUE ABOUT ASSURED.

Letters Come from the Leading Ball Towns of the South Endorsing It—Work to Begin at Once.

A Southern League now seems a certainty.

But whether it will be composed of eight or ten cities is yet an uncertainty.

The league will probably be organized in Atlanta on the 20th of this month with representatives from Memphis, Nashville, Knoxville, Chattanooga, New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, Macon, Charleston and Columbus in attendance.

The composition of the league will then be definitely ascertained.

Since the meeting of the Atlanta devotees of the national game in Mr. Hoppie's office several weeks ago, Mr. Al Marshall, of the old Atlanta team, has been corresponding with the leaders of the game throughout the south, and replies have been received from each of the cities named, and from Birmingham, too.

New Orleans people say they are anxious for the game again.

Mobile expresses herself as hungry for another chance to guy an umpire.

Nashville and Memphis recall the old happy days of the Southern League and declare emphatically for baseball.

Charlestonians say that they are in the service, too, while Savannah is eager for an opportunity to even up with the Atlanta team of '86 and '87.

Columbus says that another drawing team can secure good money, while Macon has actually begun to scan the field for players.

Birmingham is the only town which expresses any apprehension, but Chattanooga is just the reverse.

The letters have all been carefully considered by the Atlanta ball people, and answers sent carrying positive assurance of Atlanta's great anxiety for another season of ball playing.

Mr. Hoppie and Mr. Marshall have been busy discussing the disclosures made by the correspondence with those interested in the Atlanta team, and have decided to leave the city to work up the League. On account of his many other pressing business engagements, Mr. Hoppie will not be able to make a complete tour of the cities, but on Tuesday or Wednesday will accompany Mr. Marshall to Chattanooga. There they will be met by representatives from Nashville, Memphis and Knoxville, with whom they will confer. The four cities will then outline a circuit and from Nashville Mr. Marshall, with a representative of one of the Tennessee towns, will take in all the other cities, except New Orleans, which is considered as sure and safe as Atlanta.

Mr. Marshall will complete his trip and be home again before the 20th, when the representatives from the other towns will be here ready to take a hand in the actual formation of the League. Both Mr. Hopple and Mr. Marshall are more sanguine of success today than they have been since the organization was contemplated.

"Every letter received by us so far," they said yesterday, "indicates a great enthusiasm; all the towns are warm for the game and want a chance once more. If we can make a circuit without too long jumps and can keep the salary limit low enough, we can start just as good a league of clubs as the south has ever known."

BARGAINS AT HAVERTY'S

FOR THIS WEEK.

The following goods will be sold regardless of cost: 50 Parlor Suits, 25 Folding Beds, 30 Bedroom Suits, 25 Dining Room Suits, 50 Hat Racks, 1,000 Chairs, 50 Lounges, 25 Wardrobes, 500 Bedsteads and all kinds of Library and Office Furniture, Ladies' Combination Book Cases, Pictures, Easels, Down and Feather Pillows, Hair and Cotton Mattresses, Spring Beds, Extension and Center Tables, Sideboards, also

FURNITURE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

Will be included in this sale. 50 double and single Baby Carriages en route from factories will arrive this week, $1,000 worth of Reed and Rattan Furniture of styles on hand. These goods must be sold to make room for the mammoth stock of spring and summer Furniture that is coming. Call early to avoid the rush, and make your selections, as this is the last week of bargains. Don't forget the place.

M. HAVERTY,

The Cheapest Furniture Man South,

77 Whitehall and 64 S. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

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WE WILL CONTINUE

Our Stupendous Sale of

FINE GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE,

Which Has Been an Enormous Success for the Last Two Weeks.

Over two hundred complete suits sold during that time.

EIGHT HUNDRED

Still on our floors. Some of the finest pieces ever shown in the Gate City. Hundreds of Sideboards, Hatracks, Bookcases, Glass Door Wardrobes, Fancy and Office Desks, Mantel and Pier Glasses, Couches, Lounges, Turkish Chairs, Rockers.

300 Solid Oak Suits from $16 upward—the cheapest suits in America, with 200 magnificent Parlor and Drawing Room Suits in the finest and most expensive carvings.

THESE GOODS MUST BE SOLD.

The handsomest gold room in the south filled with a dazzling assortment of White and Gold Furniture in all colors and netural tints.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS! This week.

P. H. SNOOK & SON.

Douglass, Thomas & Davison.

Only New Goods are advertised here.

SPECIALS

FOR MONDAY!

Spring-weight Suitings

All-wool 36-inch Chevrons, new shades, $3.50 per suit.

Camel's-Hair overshot effects, light and medium shades, all new, all wool, 50c yard.

Scotch Cheviots.

54 inches wide, checks and stripes, 54 inches wide, Chevrons, 54 inches wide, $4.00 per SUIT.

200 pattern suits in the choicest designs, each unlike the other.

Your individuality of dress we preserve.

She (alter ego) will not meet you on the street with a scowl or smile, and "Here comes my dress."

Silks.

Indias, Chinas, Pongees, black, medium and light grounds, every piece new, in exquisite designs, 75c, 85c, $1.

Iridescent Indias, twilled, delicate rainbow colorings.

Cleopatra Crepes Crinkled,

Value $1 here and elsewhere; special 75c. The colors are:

Lavenders, creams, pinks, blues, greys, greens, canarys, also black and white.

Reefers.

Jackets.

Blazers.

Early spring-weights and shades, new cuts, received yesterday, $3 to $12.50.

Fits the feminine fancy, for this trying win and weather.

Henrietta Shawls.

Reds, blues, tans, creams, $1.10, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75; below value.

Curtains and Scrims.

New Irish Points, $4.50.
New Nottinghams, 85c.
Pretty drawn-work Scrim, 8c.
Chudah-striped Scrim, colors, 10c.

Percales and Ginghams.

300 pieces, new patterns.

Laces.

The new Guipure de Gene. All novelties to be had of us.

New attractions daily. Call often.

Douglass, Thomas & Davison.

A NORTHERN OUTRAGE.

The Grandnephew of Senator Hoar Shoots a Black Head from Its Shoulders.

Washington Correspondence of The Boston Globe.

There is another southern outrage for Senator Hoar to try to make party capital out of.

It is an outrage for which a member of the Hoar family is responsible.

Will the senator have the courage to expose it?

In his mail this morning, Representative Sherman Hoar found the following letter:

My Dear Papa—I shot my black doll's head off with my popgun.

It was great fun.

(Signed) ROGER.

The letter was in printed letters, such as small boys first learning to write generally use.

But because the outrage had been committed by his five-year-old son, Sherman Hoar was not to be deterred from doing his duty.

With Spartan-like heroism he placed the following endorsement on the letter, and calling a page directed him to take it to his venerable uncle at the other end of the capitol:

This was Mr. Hoar's endorsement:

Respectfully referred to Hon. George F. Hoar, United States senator, with the recommendation that the within communication seems to be a matter which should be properly investigated by the senate committee on privileges and elections, as it is evident there was a discrimination made against this doll on account of its color.

Mr. Hoar, the representative, not the senator said later:

"This shows the effects of early training. Sons of clergymen generally make up for their fathers' excessive piety by being extremely rapid, and I am afraid that Roger has commenced to commit these southern outrages thus early in his career simply because the senator has made so many 'outrage speeches.'

"It is too bad, but I consider it my duty to refer the matter to the senator for his action."

If out of order use Beecham's Pills.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Restaurant and Cafe.

Mr. B. Vignaux has done for the people of Atlanta what has long been desired, furnishing a first-class restaurant and ladies' cafe. His place at 16 Whitehall street is one of the neatest and best appointed to be found in the city. Every convenience is provided for the comfort of his guests. As to the fare, it is simply splendid. Here you will find everything you can think of to tempt the appetite, and prepared in a delicious manner.

The ladies' cafe is an ideal place in which to spend a short while about dinner and supper time, or for that matter any time from 6 o'clock in the morning to 12 o'clock at night. All kinds of refreshments are served, and those who desire to have polite attention and something good to eat may have the assurance of finding it in the restaurant and ladies' cafe at 16 Whitehall street.

Mr. Vignaux is a go-ahead man, and has established the merchants' restaurant and lunchroom at 27 South Pryor. At this place the merchants and for that matter everybody can find just what they want at a reasonable price. Go try him.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething rests the child and comforts the mother

Valentines! Valentines!

At John M. Miller's, opera house block, Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga. feb11—1m

WANTED—Agents.

WANTED—Active agents all over the south to sell the Monroe Ink Eraser. Positively takes out all trace of ink from paper, leaving paper or other goods untarnished. Takes ink and fruit stains out of delicate goods. Every housekeeper, bookkeeper, teacher and schoolboy or girl needs one. Samples sent by mail on receipt of 35 cents. A profitable and nice business for any lady, boy or girl. For information address E. H. Macon, 80½ Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

AGENTS WANTED to control each southern state on "West's Patent" Coffee Percolators; the greatest invention of the nineteenth century; $2 postal note will get samples. Manufacturers' Agents, P. O. Box 435, Montgomery, Ala.

AGENTS WANTED—For the best novelty out. Sells at sight. $10 a day easily made. Address with stamp, Cincinnati Distilling Company, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED AGENTS—We offer solicitors, painters and paper hangers preferred, big money, without any expense to them. By our new plan many are making $8 a day. P. O. Box 316, Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS WANTED in every town and county in the south for the "Life of Robert Toombs," by Pleasant A. Stovall. This is a book that people have been anxiously waiting for, and agents are reaping a rich harvest in the sale of it. One agent reports 18 orders their first day; another reports 5 orders in their first two hours. If you want to make money, this is your chance. Strike while the iron is hot. Complete outfit only 60 cents. For terms and territory, address D. E. Luther, Southern Manager, Cassell Publishing Company, 65 and 63 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga jan 26 d30t

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—To buy second-hand ten-pin balls and pins for bowling alley. Address M., Montgomery Brewing Company. sat sun mon

WANTED—March 1st, 2 couples without children, to occupy 2 beautiful front rooms, furnished or not, with private family, best neighborhood, with or without board. Address J. M., Constitution office.

CASH PAID for second-hand furniture, office furniture, carpets, stoves, feathers and household goods. L. M. Ives, 87 and 89 Peachtree street.

WANTED—To buy a good work horse. Address A., Constitution office.

WANTED—To buy second-hand letter press Apply Moncrief, Dowman & Co., 39½ South Broad street.

WANTED—A good second-hand letter press. Address Press, Constitution.

WANTED—50,000 second-hand brick. Call on Perry Chisholm, room 21, custom house.

WANTED—To rent or buy a wall soda water apparatus; second-hand. Address Lock Box 134, LaGrange, Ga.

WANTED—Wanted to make estimates for all persons desiring perfection sliding window screens doors, etc. Also the best sliding and venetian blinds to be had in the market. Call on or address C. R Snyder, successor to the late J. C. Kimball, No. 41 North Broad street. feb 7, d2t th su

WANTED—Money.

$3000—WANTED—To borrow $3,000 for three years. Will pay 8 per cent and give mortgage on $15,000 worth gilt-edge city property. Address Mc., 211 Williams street, city.

WANTED—$2,000 TO EXTEND BUSINESS of corporate company. Party may have active interest or not as desired. Money well secured and liberal pay for same. Secretary, care Constitution.

WANTED—Room, Houses Etc.

WANTED—Couple of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for light housekeeping. "G. E. C.," care Constitution.

WANTED—A furnished room within five minutes' walk of the new Equitable building. Address J. H. Allen, care Dixie Publishing Co., giving all particulars.

WANTED—Two connecting unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping. C. E. W. No. 40 Piedmont avenue.

INSTRUCTION

SOUTHERN SHORTHAND AND BUSINESS COLlege. Only college having an expert typist.

SOUTHERN SHORTHAND AND BUSINESS COLlege. The exemplar of business colleges.

SOUTHERN SHORTHAND AND BUSINESS COLlege. Now is the time to enter.

SOUTHERN SHORTHAND AND BUSINESS COLlege. Great demand for our graduates.

LOST.

LOST—Saturday morning, an essay on "Contracts," about six pages of legal cap paper. Please return to E. R. Austin, care N. J. & T. A. Hammond, Atlanta, Ga.

STRAYED—Jersey calf, heifer, about twelve months old. Return to W. L. Reeder, No. 26 Broyles street, and get reward. fri sat sun

LOST—A lady's gold breast pin, bearing lady's name, with medal of S. M. F. college attached. Lost between Inman Park and East Atlanta. Return to Josiah Carter and get $5 reward.

AUCTION SALES,

AUCTION—Monday 10 a. m. at 19 Marietta street. You can buy household goods of all kinds at your own prices. Money advanced on consignments. Old books and antique furniture bought. J. H. Gavan.

FOR SALE—Horses, Carriages, Etc.

FOR SALE—A nice lady's side saddle (3 horns) cheap. Apply 12 East Alabama street.

THREE SECOND-HAND LANDAUS for sale; one in fine order for $450, one at $200 and one at $175. Apply to H. L. Atwater, rooms 1, 2 and 3 Gould building.

FOUND.

FOUND—Pocketbook with small sum of money in it. Call on W. H. Fellows, with Budden & Son.

FOUND—Furniture can be bought new or second hand at Osler's at your own price. 63 South Broad.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONTRACTOR, FOREMEN AND PAINTERS get McNeal's prices on ready-mixed paints, oils, leads and varnishes. 114 and 116 Whitehall street.

WANTED—Boarders.

WANTED—Board in a small, pleasant family by a widower, elderly gentleman, with first-class references. Address "Boarder," box 481, Atlanta, Ga. feb9 d3t tu fri su

WANTED BOARDERS—First-class board in West End within a minute's walk of both electric lines. Apply 97 Lee street.

MRS. OWEN, of Philadelphia, has just opened a boarding house, corner Spring and Cain streets. Her long experience in business in Philadelphia and Florida enables her to cater to both the northern and southern trade. Those desiring a pleasant and comfortable boarding house will please call at 131 Spring street.

ELEGANT ROOMS with board, at 21 Powers. New management; reference required.

DESIRABLE ROOM with board at 20 Church st one block from Peachtree.

BOARDERS WANTED—One desirable front room, with board; also day board; reasonable rates, best locality, 73 East Mitchell street, next door Girls' High school.

THE HANDY TERRACE, 103 to 113 Spring street; a first-class family and transient hotel, handsome rooms, good table and attendance.

BOARDING—Delightful room to let, also day boarders wanted; meals sent out to order; central location. 81 South Pryor, new number.

WATSON HOUSE—Nice rooms; newly furnished; table first-class in every particular. Rates reasonable. 18½ West Mitchell street.

TWO GENTLEMEN can find nice room with board at 53 West Cain street in private family.

WANTED BOARDERS—Nicely furnished front room, with board. Suitable for couple or two young gentlemen; also, first-class table board. Apply 55 North Forsyth st.

WANTED BOARDERS—Three or four gentlemen can get first-class room and board at 123 East Fair street, between Washington and Loyd, also would take day boarders at $3 a week.

TWO YOUNG MEN can be accommodated with board at 56 Houston st. Front room downstairs. W. G. Robison.

WANTED—A FEW DINNER BOARDERS at 62 Houston street.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN can get board in private family at 59 Woodward avenue.

LARGE nicely furnished front room, vacant, will take two ladies or gentleman and wife. Pleasant company, splendid table and best attention. Will also accommodate a few day boarders. Only select boarders wanted. Call at Austell residence, 92 Marietta St.

WANTED, BOARDERS—Newly furnished rooms to rent, with board (New) No. 160 Washington street.

WANTED—Young man can have choice room and boarding; also table boarders wanted. 80 Walton st.

ROOMS AND BOARD in a refined private family, splendid location and good neighborhood, on Courtland car line. Call. 74 East Baker.

BOARDERS WANTED—A most desirable double room with first-class board in private family. Terms reasonable, four blocks south of union depot. 167 Loyd street.

WANTED—Board.

WANTED—By a gentleman, board and lodging would prefer same on south side of city. References exchanged. Address J. R. B., Constitution office. sun d 3t

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—The Brunswick hotel, at Norcross, Ga The passenger depot right at the hotel; house and kitchen furnished throughout; splendid run of custom; has 18 bedrooms, parlor, office, dining room, kitchen, pantry, pool and sample room, 2-room cottage, servants' room; good, large stable and carriage house; three fine wells of water and four acres of land; finest climate and water in upper Georgia. This hotel is just twenty miles above Atlanta, on the Richmond and Danville railroad; can be made one of the finest summer resorts in Georgia; will sell on easy terms; one-third cash, balance one to five years, if desired; or will exchange for Atlanta property. If not sold will lease to responsible party for five years. The water and climate unsurpassed. For further particulars apply to J. M. Holbrook, Norcross, Ga.

FINANCIAL—An experienced business man will invest $15,000, more or less, with his services, in a strictly legitimate business in which there is an equal amount or more capital invested. Do not want a scheme or a dream, but the business must bear the closest investigation, and if already established, be a demonstrated success. Your answer will be treated as a confidential business communication, but to receive consideration must contain particulars and a direct proposition subject to withdrawal or confirmation after a personal interview. Address Bank References, care Constitution.

WANTED—Partner $200. Paying and growing business. X., care Constitution.

FOR SALE—Meat market and grocery, either or both cheap for cash; best location and established business. Business No. 3, care Constitution.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—One-half cash, the remainder in monthly payments. A bargain. Small stock. Cash trade. Apply at No. 724 Marietta street, city.

WANTED—To trade one-fifth interest for $8,000 in big business in Atlanta. If you want to move to Atlanta write us, for we want a party that will take charge of the business at good salary. Will trade for good real estate, for the one-fifth intesest. We want a partner, as it does not suit us to run the business. If you have anything to trade, write fully to lock box 112, West Point, Ga.

FOR SALE—A well-selected stock of drugs in West End, Ga. Only drug store in the city, owned by L. M. Gillam, deceased; must be sold; a good bargain. Address Mrs. M. E. Gillam, West End, Ga. sun tu

FOR SALE—Lumber business, with lease on one of the best located lumber yards in Atlanta. Address W. E. D., care Constitution. sat sun

FOR SALE—The stock of drugs and store fixtures lately owned by Dr. W. C. Russell, deceased, at Americus, Ga. The storehouse is one of the most desirable in the city, and can be secured by purchasers. Apply to S. T. and C. R. Smith, administrators, Macon, Ga., or Clarke & Hooper, Americus, Ga. feb10-d1m.

FOR SALE—Interest in desirable brick manufacturing plant, or will exchange for nicely located residence. Good opportunity for right person. Box 19 Atlanta, Ga. jan31 17t

A PHYSICIAN'S HOME and lucrative country practice of twenty years, with that of two cotton factories combined, semi-monthly settlements. A good offer for any energetic practitioner. Terms reasonable. Apply to J. A. Beasley, M. D., River View, Ala. feb2-14t.

MONEY TO LOAN.

I HAVE $1,000 TO $3,000 to lend on city improved property. Address with full description, K. B., care Constitution.

$7,500 TO BUY PURCHASE MONEY NOTES. Address L. M., care Constitution.

MONEY TO LOAN—6 per cent. James T. White, 11 Marietta street, will loan time money on Atlanta property without delay. Money on hand.

SHORT TIME LOANS in small sums on approved security. Short time notes shaved. G. W. Hull, 2 S. Broad street.

MONEY TO LOAN—Loans on improved property in Atlanta promptly negotiated by Francis Fontaine, 48½ Marietta street.

A CLIENT OF OURS has a large amount of money to lend at reasonable rates on Atlanta real estate, centrally located and improved. Ellis & Gray, attorneys. jan28 d2m thur sun

MONEY TO LOAN—Eb T. Williams, Atlanta, Ga., has $50,000 to loan for a client on Atlanta real estate, 26 Gould building. jan24-sun wed 8t

AGENTS WANTED—For best novelty out; sells at sight; $10 a day easily made. Address, with stamp, Cincinnati Distilling Co., Cincinnati, O. feb14 d1t

MONEY TO LEND on improved real estate in or near Atlanta. S. Barnett, 6½ N. Broad street oct8-d6m

MONEY TO LOAN—On improved city property, at 7 per cent; no delay; purchase money paper negotiated. Rosser & Carter, 12½ East Alabama street

BARKER & HOLLEMAN negotiate real estate loan at low rates. Room 32, Traders' bank building.

$10000 TO LOAN in one sum or amounts to suit for five years on city real estate. Apply to J. C. Dayton at State Savings Bank, 34 Alabama st. jan20 1y

7 PER CENT—Money to lend on city property Welch & Turman, No. 6 Wall st., Kimball house. jan 19--30t

FURNITURE

FOR SALE—We have still left one hundred thousand feet of flooring at ten dollars per thousand, and two hundred thousand feet of molding at reduced prices. We also offer five thousand doors and windows at cost. Willingham & Co., 64 Elliott street, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—2 bedroom suits, also 1 piano. Apply at No. 22 Kimball st. feb11t thu su tu we

DESKS, ROLL TOPS, flat tops and bookkeepers' desks at cost; to close. Don't buy till you see my prices. Osler, 63 South Broad.

DESKS—Office desks very cheap. Bedroom suits and household goods very low for cash. L. M. Ives, 87 and 89 Peachtree street.

STOVES AT COST; desks at your price; oak suits and other suits $12 up. Osler's, 63 South Broad street.

BARGAIN—On account of sickness, all the furniture in a ten-room house near business center of city will be sold at a bargain if taken at once. Address G. W., P. O. Box 154, city.

DESKS of all kinds, office furniture of all kinds made to order, and cabinet work. Osler, 63 South Broad.

FURNITURE—Bedroom suits $10 and up, wardrobes, sideboards, hall racks, extension tables, mattresses and springs, etc., all cheap for cash. L. M. Ives, 87 and 89 Peachtree street.

OAK SUITS, 16th century, only $18; other suits, new, $12, 7 pieces. Osler, 63 South Broad.

CHEAP—$150 satin parlor suit for $35; $50 sideboard only $15; $50 dining-table $25; $40 marble table $15. Used short while; great bargains. P. H. Snook & Son. feb14 2t

LOUNGES at lowest prices; elegant cook stoves at cost; suits, 7 pieces, new, $12. Osler, 63 South Broad.

I WILL HAVE 100 oak suits the coming week that you can buy at your price. Come and see other suits, $12. Osler, 63 South Broad.

FINANCIAL.

LIFE ENDOWMENT AND TONTINE INSURANCE policies purchased at highest cash prices; loans on same negotiated. Charles W. Seidell, 3½ Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. sun wed

HELP WANTED—Male

TRAVELING SALESMAN to sell baking powder to the retail grocery trade. Men acquainted with different sections of the country. A good side line, also good opportunity for clerks or any live men who want to go on the road; experience not absolutely necessary. We mean business. To the right men liberal contracts will be made and steady work given; we pay not less than $75 month salary and expenses or 20 per cent commission. Address, with stamp, U. S. Chemical Works, 840 and 842 Van Buren street, Chicago, Ill.

BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS, teachers, and salesmen desiring situations in Texas, are invited to address Bureau of Information, Box 582, Dallas, Tex.

WANTED—Men who are already traveling salesmen to sell a full line of paints, white leads, colors and painters' supplies on commission. F. Hammar Paint Co., St. Louis, Mo. feb 14, 21, mar 13, apr 3.

BAKER WANTED—Second hand, white, on bread and cakes, day work. Address Chas. J. Brede, Spartanburg, S. C.

SALESMEN TO SELL by sample our Money Order System to retail merchants. $200 a month in it for live salesmen. Experience not necessary. Address Merchants' Money Order Company, Cincinnati, O. jan 14-d4t

WANTED—A RELIABLE PERSON to represent us in every city, town and community. To such persons good wages will be paid. Address, with reference, Business, 102 and 104 Greensferry avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—A team to haul lumber three months; good pay. Address Sawmill, Hendrick, Ga.

SALESMEN EVERYWHERE for our superior white enameled letters and door plates; samples absolutely free; send stamp. Bellefontaine M'f'g Co., Cincinnati.

WANTED—One wood turner, 10 salesmen on salary, and will get all others employment who will apply at 80½ Peachtree st., Room 9.

WANTED—Managers for offices in this and other states, $60 a month salary; $150 cash security necessary. Room 18, Fitten building, City.

WANTED—If you desire employment apply 44½ E. Alabama st.

WANTED—500 first-class colored help. For positions, men 50 and women 25 cents. 44½ E. Alabama st.

WANTED—Intelligent white boy willing to clean up and make himself generally useful in real estate office. Give age and references and salary expected. "Real estate office," care Constitution.

WANTED—Salesman for line of cigars, $75 per month and expenses. Address, with stamp, Sumatra Cigar Company, Chicago, Ill. feb14 d5t

WANTED—Salesman calling on the grocers, shoe stores and retailers generally to carry our specialty as side line; light sample; sells quick; $5 to $10 daily for hour's work. References required. The Blackburn Co., 325 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Three traveling salesmen with $300 to $500; liberal salary. Address, at once, Box 59, Waco, Tex. feb13 d1w

B—WANTED—Salesmen on salary or commission to handle the new patent chemical ink erasing pencil; the greatest selling novelty ever produced; erases ink thoroughly in two seconds; no abrasion of paper; 200 to 400 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days, another $32 in two hours. We want one general agent in each state and territory. For terms and full particulars address the Monroe Eraser Mfg Co., La Crosse, Wis. X 16. 1v

HELP WANTED—Female.

WANTED—An intelligent working widow, dependent on herself, who desires a good opportunity and a home. Address N., 556½ Marietta street.

WANTED—30 experienced basque hands, skirt-makers, finishers and assistant to dress making business. Good salary. Apply Monday and Tuesday. J. M. High & Co.

WANTED—A good, reliable white female cook and housekeeper in small family. Address P. O. Box 117, Waycross, Ga.

LADIES CAN EARN money writing for me. Send addressed stamped envelope for information to Francis L. Hale, South Bend, Ind.

WANTED—First-class woman cook. Inquire today, 80 Walton st.

WANTED—A first-class, competent servant, white or colored. Good wages given. Must stay in the house. Apply, with references, Mrs. Dr. R. F. Mounish, No. 3 Church street.

WANTED—A cook; only first-class one with recommendations need apply. Call at 375 Courtland avenue.

WANTED—A good chambermaid. Apply 60 Garnett street.

LADIES—I will pay ladies a salary of $10 per week to work for me in their locality at home; light work; good pay for part time; write, with stamp, Mrs. H. B. Farrington, Box 702, Chicago, Ill. feb 7-11t sat sun

ATTENTION LADIES—"Emma" Bust Developer will enlarge your bust five inches. Guaranteed. Sealed instructions 2c, or 24-page illustrated catalogue 6c by mail. Emma Toilet Bazar, Boston, Mass. jan31d13t sun

WANTED—A thoroughly reliable lady canvasser in each city and town in the state for the best cartoon ever published in book form. Interests everybody. Sells on sight. Liberal commissions. Address F. W. Edwardy, Forsyth, Ga. feb10-d5t.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

TO PUBLISHERS—A competent, reliable, sober printer desires a situation in a country or city office. Address, stating wages, Printer, Inman, Ga. feb13-1t sun.

WANTED—SITUATION—A situation of any kind by an honest and sober white man. Best of references. N, care of Constitution.

WANTED—Position as a watchman, night or day; can give the best of references. Address Fidelity, this office.

WANTED—Position in some wholesale house, have had five years' experience in hardware; best of references. W. J. Todd, 161 Whitehall street, city.

IN WHOLESALE OR RETAIL drug store, by a licensed druggist. Ten years' experience in manufacturing. Best references given. J. P. B., 74 East Baker street, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—A strictly legitimate and reliable beneficial organization (ten year endowment insurance) desires a good business man as organizer and manager for this state; an excellent chance for the right party to establish a permanent and big paying business. Address, stating age, references and further particulars, box 358, Richmond, Va. feb9 3t tues sun mon

AN EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER has some spare time in which he can do the correspondence for another firm. Address "S," care Constitution. sun d—3t

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED in the care of children and invalids, and in the management of household affairs, desires a position of responsibility and trust. References. R. Q., Constitution.

WANTED—Position by lady, as stenographer and typewriter. Experience of several months; good references. Address Miss L. D., 678 South Pryor street, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—A position as stenographer and typewriter by young lady. First-class references. Address Box 152, city.

WANTED—First-class white and colored help free; 200 placed last week. Want Exchange, 44½ E. Alabama st.

SHORT-HAND SCHOOLS,

GOLDSMITH & SULLIVAN'S Business College—A live, wide-awake business school, modern in every sense of the word, fully up to the times and endorsed by business men and bookkeepers of this city Handsome catalogue and specimen of penmanship. free.

SOUTHERN SHORTHAND AND BUSINESS COLlege. Newly furnished, well ventilated.

CRICHTON'S, 49 WHITEHALL, IS A LIVE,

WIDE-AWAKE, PROGRESSIVE SCHOOL,

WHERE THE ENTIRE ATTENTION OF

THE PRINCIPAL AND COMPETENT

ASSISTANTS IS GIVEN TO TEACHING

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING.

COULD YOU ASK MORE?

LESSONS BY MAIL A SPECIALTY.

OUR LARGE, ELEGANT, ILLUSTRATED

CATALOGUE FREE.

SOUTHERN SHORTHAND AND BUSINESS COLlege. Over 300 graduates in Atlanta.

SOUTHERN SHORTHAND AND BUSINESS COLlege. Pupils from every state in the union.

SOUTHERN SHORTHAND AND BUSINESS COLlege, 57 S. Broad street. Large catalogue free.

SOUTHERN SHORTHAND AND BUSINESS COLlege, bookkeeping taught practically. Call on us.

SOUTHERN SHORTHAND AND BUSINESS COLlege. Shortest system of shorthand in existence by 28 per cent.

SOUTHERN SHORTHAND AND BUSINESS COLlege, Atlanta, Ga. Best in the south. Catalogue free.

SOUTHERN SHORTHAND AND BUSINESS COLlege. Complete department of telegraphy.

WANTED—Real Estate.

WANTED TO BUY small farm, within six miles or carshed; must be on prominent wagon road or railroad. Address, with lowest cash price, X. Y. Z., care Mail Carrier No. 2. feb9 tues thur sun

WANTED—To exchange some valuable, well shaded, unimproved lots in Edgewood for a small house and lot in Atlanta; near in. Address J. R. M., 95 Spring st.

WANTED—A lot 50 feet front, not less than 120 feet to an alley or corner lot close in at a bargain. No commission. State price and exact location. J. H. G., 37 Poplar street.

WANTED—To buy five or six-room cottage in desirable neighborhood and near cars. Address giving price, terms and location, Lenox, care Constitution.

WESTERN FARM LAND—Will exchange one of best farms, Nebraska, incumbered, for couple clear ots in east. W. W. Miller, Kelton, Utah. sun mon.

FOR SALE—Real Estate.

R. H. Randall, 40 Marietta Street.

$8000—CHOICE HOME close in on the north side, neat 7-room cottage, water, gas. Fine corner lot ½ cash bal. 4 years.

SPLENDID BARGAIN in close-in South Side home, 9 rooms. Lot 100x200. The lot if vacant would be worth $7,000. Can sell for $5,500, ½ cash balance 1 and 2 years.

$2250—GOOD NEW 6-room house in Washington Heights near Pryor street dummy line, ½ cash, bal 1 and 2 years.

$750—2-R H, FOWLER street.
$800—3-r h, Berean avenue; dummy line.
$850—3-r h near electric line, $200 cash bal $20 monthly.
$1,400—4-r h, corner lot Stonewall street.
$550—Nice 3-r h, Gate City street, cheap.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS cash and $20 monthly, will buy good 5-r h, on nice large corner lot near E. T. shops. Price $2,150.

$1350 EACH, FINE VACANT LOTS Grant street and Woodward avenue.
$1,250. Beautiful Crew street lot 50x190. Easy terms.
$850. Very fine level lot 50x144 Emmett street.
$750. Beautiful large elevated level lot Bellwood ave.
$900 Cash, very fine lot Rhodes street.
$350. 40x100 Pope street near Washington.
$250. Nice vacant lot Spencer street. Easy terms.
$1,000. Splendid grove lot 52x150. Fortress avenue.
$650. 56x98 corner Tumlin and West Fourth streets.
$950. Choice grove lot 50x190, West End.

WANTED—SMALL STOREHOUSE and dwelling combined not over $1,500, Also good cottage home on South Side not more than $2,500. Also several nice homes on North Side from $3,000 to $7,500. R. H. Randall, 40 Marietta st.

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

FOR RENT—Two new houses, every convenience, 6 and 7 rooms each. Apply No. 9 Clifford street.

FOR RENT—The "Wren Cottage," furnished, 583 Peachtree st.; very desirable location. Inquire 583 Peachtree st.

FOR RENT—NICE 8-ROOM, two-story residence on Crew street; $32.50. Welch & Turman, 8 Kimball House, Wall street.

FOR RENT—New 7-room house. Apply 185 Forest ave. or to E. Williams, 3 S. Broad st.

FOR RENT—No. 103 Walton street, 11 rooms, gas and water. Apply at No. 2 Pulliam, cor. E. Fair.

FOR RENT—A desirable 10-room residence, No. 25 Baltimore Block, furnished or unfurnished. Ketner & Fox, 14 E. Alabama street.

FOR RENT—New 8-room residence, three blocks from Kimball house. $50 per month. W. C. Harwell, agent, 11 Marietta street.

FOR RENT—Cottage, 215 Ivy street; cor. Harris, 5 rooms including bathroom; basement with servants rooms; gas, water, sanitary plumbing, good well. Apply to John M. Graham, Capitol, or 189 Ivy.

FOR RENT—Two 4-room houses on Kelly street, near Fair street school. Apply 84 Kely street.

A 25-ROOM BOARDING HOUSE, partly furnished, choice location, doing good business, to rent to some person able to buy the furniture and pay rent for property. Do not apply unless you can do this. Address A. B. C., care Constitution.

FOR RENT—That nice, new, eight-room, brick house on Piedmont avenue and Jenkins street; with gas, electric bells and water. Call or address J. S. Yarbrough, 67 Piedmont avenue.

FOR RENT—Half a house, or three rooms, for light housekeeping, with use of furnished parlor. Address "Close in," Constitution office.

FOR RENT—8-room house, No. 207 Ivy street; close in........$25 00
4-room house, new, 425 Woodward avenue........15 00
4-room house, new, 423 Woodward avenue........15 00
5-room house, Formwalt st........12 00
4-room house, Carlton avenue........11 00
4-room house, Kelly st........14 00
4-room house, Kelly st........15 00
4-room house, Buena Vista avenue........10 00
R. A. Johnson & Co., No. 6 South Pryor st.

MONEY TO LOAN on improved city property; also purchase money notes for city property wanted by R. A. Johnson & Co., No. 6 South Pryor st.

FOR RENT—A very desirable cottage; possession given at once. Apply on premises, 95 North avenue, or 309 Peachtree.

FOR RENT—A 5-room cottage on car line, corner of Luckie and Thurman streets, almost opposite the Third Presbyterian church and parsonage; hall, back and front verandas, gas, well on back veranda, with best of water; $18. Apply Mrs. H. L. Burson, 54 Walton street. feb13 d4t

Rooms.

FOR RENT—One or two rooms to gentlemen or parties without children. 267 Peachtree street.

FOR RENT—Three nice connecting rooms, suitable for light housekeeping. Apply Mrs. Blanche Raughton, 98 Hill street.

RENT ROOMS—2 rooms for rent No. 66 Crumley street.

FOR RENT—A front room suitable for a gentleman and wife or two gents. Apply to 59 S. Pryor.

ROOM MOULDING of the latest design cheap at McNeal's, 114 Whitehall street. Phone 453.

Furnished Rooms.

FOR RENT—Furnished room with dressing room, or whole house. 83 Spring street.

FOR RENT—One or two furnished rooms suitable for light housekeeping or a couple of gentlemen Gas and water; 97 Spring street.

ONE FURNISHED ROOM for rent. 110 Luckie st.

FOR RENT—A nicely furnished room at 88 Ivy street.

FOR RENT—A furnished front room to rent at 37 Luckie street, convenient to center of city.

FOR RENT—One furnished front room, 82 Piedmont avenue, near Edgewood avenue. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS—One nicely furnished single room for rent, suitable for one or two gentlemen; very central. 62 N. Forsyth street.

ROOMS—Furnished or Unfurnished.

FOR RENT—Two very desirable rooms, either together or single, furnished or unfurnished, at 15 Georgia avenue, first house west of Pryor.

ROOMS FOR RENT at 62 Houston street, furnished or unfurnished.

FOR RENT—Large unfurnished room. Also one furnished room. Gas, bath and attendance. 85 Loyd street, (old number 83.)

FOR RENT—Unfurnished rooms on second floor at No. 94 North Forsyth street.

FOR RENT—With or Without Board.

FOR RENT—One small room, with board or without board. Apply at 123 East Fair street, between Washington and Loyd streets.

FOR RENT—Miscellaneous,

FOR RENT—A 15-room boarding house, furnished. New, nice and very desirable. Several boarders already in the house. Apply 133 Spring street.

FOR RENT—Two stores on the corner of Decatur and Daniel. Excellent for business purposes. Apply to John Stephens, 147 Jackson street, city.

FOR RENT—Two new storerooms, Nos. 115 and 117 West Mitchell street. Inquire of B. M. White, or of May Mantel Company, Atlanta, Ga. feb5 1m fri sun wed

FOR RENT—Lot with 170 feet of railroad frontage near in, on business street, suitable for wood and coal or lumber yard. Address D. W., care Constitution. sat sun

For Rent by Smith & Billings, No. 12 West Alabama Street, Hillyer Building. Telephone 225.

7-Room house, new and in good condition, near Forest avenue........$22 50
5-r h, just finished, Walker st........18 00
6-r h S. Forsyth st........30 00
10-r h E. Cain st........25 00
4-r h near Ira street school........12 00
4-r h and store, Mangum st........30 00
3-r h and store, W. Peters st........15 00
4-r and new brick store, W. Peters st........50 00
1 store, Decatur st........9 00
1 brick store, W. Peters st........15 00

BUILDING MATERIAL.

OAK SUITS at prices never quoted before in Atlanta; suits, seven pieces, for $12, imitation walnut. Osler, 63 South Broad.

EVERY ONE SHOULD CALL on Southern Paint and Glass Co., 39 South Broad street, and get free of charge a copy of the Georgia mechanics' lien law.

LARGE LOT OF CHERRY, Rosewood, oak, mahogany and walnut stains, cheap at McNeal's, 114 Whitehall street. Phone 453.

BUILDING MATERIAL—We are making better mantels and selling them at lower prices than ever before; largest stock in the city. May Mantel Co., 115-117 West Mitchell street.

FLOOR PAINTS OF ALL COLORS ready for use, cheap at McNeal's Paint and Glass Store, 114 Whitehall.

THE SOUTHERN PAINT AND GLASS CO., 39 South Broad street, have published the Georgia mechanics' lien law in full and are giving them away. Call for one.

WINDOW GLASS CHEAP at McNeal's Paint and Glass Stores, 114 and 116 Whitehall street. Phone 453.

THE SOUTHERN PAINT AND GLASS CO., 39 South Broad street, will present you with a printed copy of the Georgia mechanics' lien law if you will call for it.

BUSINESS COLLEGES.

SOUTHERN SHORTHAND AND BUSINESS COLlege. 47 placed in 60 days.

SOUTHERN SHORTHAND AND BUSINESS COLlege. Largest quarters in the south.

SOUTHERN SHORTHAND AND BUSINESS COLlege. More teachers than any other.

THE MOORE COLLEGE, 116 and 118 Peachtree street, 24th year. The leading school in this section for the training of young men and women in the duties of an active practical life. A miniature business world. Students daily on change. Over 400 students and graduates in business. Thorough instruction in bookkeeping, banking, penmanship, arithmetic, correspondence, practical grammar, spelling, shorthand, typewriting, etc. Terms short. Terms reasonable. Success guaranteed. Circulars free.

FOR SALE—Real Estate.

PEACHTREE HOME FOR SALE—We have for sale an elegant 9-room dwelling on the west side of Peachtree street, near Forest avenue. It is a new and modern home in every respect. The owner has instructed us to sell at the low figure of $8,750. Terms, one-half cash, balance on long time. This is an opportunity that you won't have again soon. Call and let us show it to you. Harris & Nutting, 10 Wall street, Kimball house. feb14 d2t.

FOR SALE—One thousand acres of the finest coal land in the south, in Overton county, Tennessee, on Laurel creek; a well-defined vein from five to eight feet in thickness, etc. Pratt's analysis shows the coal to be the finest. Correspondence solicited. Address W. W. Wisdom, Corinth, Ga.

FOR SALE—House and lot of seven acres of land in a village five miles from railroad. Daily mails and phone to railroad. A desirable country home. Terms easy. Address John Wilkinson, Corinth, Ga.

FOR SALE—A bargain. A nice new house of 7 rooms, lot 52x200, well improved with fruits, garden, etc., including furniture, cow and calf, chickens, etc., etc., at a sacrifice, because going away. Apply Room 11, 2d floor, 66½ Whitehall.

FOR SALE—Two beautiful lots near public school and electric cars, facing two streets. Good neighborhood. $375, $25 cash, balance to suit. Fitzhugh Knox, 20½ E. Alabama street.

FOR SALE—My residence on Peachtree street, near in, a choice home; elevation of lot, and location unsurpassed; lot running through to Cedar street. Address J. L. Winter; 368 Peachtree street.

FOR SALE—1,000 acres good land in Lowndes county, 12 miles from Valdosta, 4½ miles from Lake Park and 2½ miles from Ocean Pond. About 550 acres of open land and the balance in timber. Being one of the best plantations in southwest Georgia, known as the "Reid" place, adjoining lands of Mosely, Bevill, Walton and Jones. F. W. Holt, care of J. M. High & Co.

FOR SALE—Those three new houses, corner Forest and Summit avenues. Each house has seven rooms, double floors and sheathed bathroom and large dressing room, necessary closets, butler's pantry, etc., boiler, etc., in kitchen ready to have your range connected, hot and cold water throughout, elegant cabinet mantels, glazed tiles and clubhouse grates in each room, every room handsomely papered in latest designs, electric bells, fine gas fixtures, and, in fact, every modern convenience. The houses were built by day labor and only the best of workmen and finest material used; woodhouses and all necessary outbuildings. The lots are nicely graded and sodded, fine cement walks, etc. I do not say that I am selling them at a sacrifice, but I claim that, the places considered, they are offered cheaper and on better terms than any other first-class property in the city. Go look at them and be convinced. E. P. McBurney, 47 North Broad street.

8 LOTS IN CHATTANOOGA for sale or trade; big bargain. Apply Osler, 63 South Broad.

4 SPLENDID LOTS, corner of Grove and Exposition streets; cheap; one block electric line. Osler, 63 South Broad.

2 LOTS ON GROVE STREET, 50x100. Also one lot Scott street, 40x150; cheap. Apply Osler, 63 South Broad.

ACREAGE PROPERTY inside city limits at $1,200 per acre. This is undoubtedly the cheapest property in the city. Sciple Sons, 6 Loyd street. feb 14-sun,tues, fri.

FOR SALE—Lot in Decatur, Ga., fronting 118 feet on Georgia railroad in beautiful grove. Easy terms, long time. S. P. Moncrief, 39½ S. Broad street, Atlanta.

A LONG LIST of improved and vacant property in all parts of the city for sale. Among them we have houses and lots to sell on installments. Call and see us. R. A. Johnson & Co., No. 6 South Pryor.

ON EASY TERMS—One of the prettiest homes in city. Centrally located and on electric line, for $7,000. Terms: $500 cash; balance $50 a month, (it will rent for this), or will accept suburban property as part payment and installment on balanbe. Adddress H, Constitution office.

A BARGAIN—The prettiest vacant lot, of central location, electric cars and paved street, two blocks from Peachtree, $3,000; terms, ⅓ in monthly installments through Building and Loan Association, ⅓ two years, balance 4 years. Address G., Constitution office.

For Sale by Smith & Billings, No. 21 West Alabama Street, Hillyer Building, Telephone 225.

$1000 AN ACRE will buy 12 acres very near city limits on electric car line. This entire property lies well, and can be subdivided and sold in lots this spring at a good profit. Money in this.

$1200 AN ACRE buys 8 acres of beautiful ground with long front on paved street and railroad, and close to electric cars.

$5000 ON VERY EASY TERMS secures the cheapest place on the south side, very near the best part of Whitehall st. This lot is 50x200, and has on it a beautiful 6-room cottage with all conveniences. Money in this.

$35 PER ACRE for 23 acres near Decatur. This is cheap.

$1000 WILL BUY a beautiful Crew street lot 48x200.

$300 ON EASY TERMS buys a good Greens ferry avenue corner lot.

$4500 BUYS A SPLENDID 6-room home, all conveniences, lot 50x200, very near governor's mansion.

$1200 WILL BUY a beautiful Woodward ave lot 50x145.

$2500 BUYS A NICE cottage home, with large lot, near Fair street school.

$600 CASH WILL BUY the cheapest corner lot on Windsor st.—100x110.

BRING IN YOUR PROPERTY, and we will find you a customer.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

TYPEWRITERS—Headquarters for the world, all makes, don't pay manufacturers' exorbitant prices; we ship anywhere giving thorough examination before accepting; absolutely first-class condition guaranteed; positively all makes at about or less than half price; exchanging a specialty; instruments rented anywhere; largest stock in the world; two entire floors devoted exclusively to typewriters; see commercial rating for our responsibility; illustrated catalogue and specimens free. Typewriter Headquarters, 31 Broadway, New York; 296 Wabash ave., Chicago. feb 13-4t sun

FERTILIZE YOUR LAND and make big crops by using droppings from cattle fed exclusively on cotton seed meal and hulls. This is the best for all crops. Six dollars cash per ton f. o. b. cars Atlanta. Send in orders quick. W. W. Boyd, Box 482, Atlanta, Ga. feb14 3t.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Five porcelian lined bath tubs. Apply at No. 53 Decatur street. feb 14, 2t

GOLD BRONZES READY for use, cheap at McNeal's Wallpaper and Paint Store, 114 Whitehall street.

DESKS AT COST; elegant oak suits furniture $18; nothing like it anywhere for the price. Come and see me before buying. Osler, 63 South Broad.

$1650—4 rooms and hall, cottage new and pretty, Rankin, near Boulevard; easy terms.

$1100—3-room house, lot 50x93, Martin street, half block from Georgia avenue; easy terms.

$5000—7 rooms and hall, servant's house, lovely residence, all conveniences, superior finish. S. Pryor.

$2600—5 rooms, 2 halls, nice cottage, good neighborhood, corner lot 55x205, North ave., near Marietta.

$1500—If taken at one, 6 rooms and hall, neat cottage, 50x150, Rock st. Everett Randolph, 112 S. Forsyth. fri sat su

PERSONAL.

TO REDUCE A VERY LARGE stock we will give all customers the benefit of manufacturers' and wholesale dealers' discounts for thirty days. May Mantel Co., 115-117 West Mitchell street.

THE CONSTANT COUGHING during the service is annoying for minister and congregation. Alpine Lozenges will stop it. You will find them with all druggists.

WANTED—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. James Donohue to know that he is very sick at the home of his stepson, W. P. Ware, No. 19 Pulliam street.

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING AT BENNETT'S, 21 S. Broad. Life is too short to go into particulars. Get the best.

WANTED—Correspondence with young ladies not over 25 years of age; object—fun, improvement, and possibly matrimony, by a young Virginia gentleman. Address E. G. F., care W. J. T., lock box 33, City.

HAVE M'NEAL PAPER AND PAINT your houses. 114 Whitehall street. Phone 453.

SOUTHERN PAINT AND GLASS CO., 39 S. Broad street, have published the Georgia mechanics' lien law in full and will mail a copy to any one upon receipt of a 1-cent stamp.

LEARN A WELL-PAYING PROF.—Philadelphia School of Scientific Massage and Sweedish Movements. Certificates given. Ref. from a physician required. Address Prof. Kurre W. Ostrom, 1523 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa. feb12 d7t

ATTENTION LADIES!—"Emma" Bust Developer will enlarge your bust 5 inches. Guaranteed Sealed instructions 2 cents, or 24-page illustrated catalogue 6 cents, by mail. Emma Toilet Bazar, Boston Mass. nov-8-13t-sun

PERSONAL—Your destiny foretold, with pen picture of future husband or wife, according to astrology. Send date of birth and 20c to L. Box 117, Kansas City, Mo. feb 7-4t sun

M. J. WALKER, STENOGRAPHER, 49½ Whitehall street. Special attention given to copying. Phone 587. jan 31 3m sun tu fri

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I shall apply at the next meeting of council for a license to retail liquors at 155 Peters st. I. J. Cook. feb10 4t

NOTICE—That I will apply to the mayor and councilmen of the city of Atlanta at their next regular meeting for retail beer license at No. 143 Wheat st. A. J. Harp. feb11 5t

LADIES' COLUMN.

JUST RECEIVED—A large lot of wallpaper which will be sold cheap at McNeal's. Call and get prices. 114 and 116 Whitehall street. Phone 453.

FINE LOT OF PICTURE Moulding and machine for sale at cost at McNeal's, 114 Whitehall street.

GASOLENE, HEADLIGHT and Kerosene Oils cheap at McNeal's Paint and Glass Stores, 114 and 116 Whitehall street.

ARE YOU GOING TO GET MARRIED? Then have your invitations gotten out in the latest style in copper-plate type by The Constitution job office. Elegant work and appropriate stationery. nov29 d1m wim

W. M. Scott & Co., Real Estate Agents, No. 14 South Pryor Street, Kimball House Entrance.

WEST END—Lovely situated 5-room cottage just off from Oak street, near to two electric car lines; choice neighborhood; lot 50x200 feet on alley; flowers, choice roses, etc. House very conveniently arranged. Only $3,150; one-third cash. W. M. Scott & Co.

FORSYTH STREET—2-story, 7-room residence; gas and water; close to Whitehall; elevated lot; owner non-resident; we are ordered to sell. Come and see us. W. M. Scott & Co.

EAST ATLANTA—12 beautiful vacant lots in a high and commanding situation; 600 feet from dummy line, 500 yards from Georgia railroad. No prettier lots are to be found anywhere. We will sell them $20 cash, $10 monthly. These lots are well worth $500 each, and will bring that sum within a year. Titles perfect. W. M. Scott & Co.

113 GEORGIA AVENUE—New, beautifully finished, 7-room cottage; built by owner for a home; no better built house in Atlanta; lot 50x150 to an alley. We are instructed to sell. You know what that means; $2,000 cash; balance long time. W. M. Scott & Co.

NEAR PIANO FACTORY—On dummy line, 6-room cottage on good lot and in good neighborhood for $2,200; $150 cash, balance $20 per month. A splendid opportunity to get a home and pay for it as rent. W. M. Scott & Co.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—Two of the choicest lots on the property at a bargain. W. M. Scott & Co.

WEST END—Several choice vacant lots, 50x190, within 200 feet of Gordon street and the electric car line, brick sidewalks and curbing laid in front of the lot. Only $750 each; ¼ cash, balance 5 years. How is this for a speculation?

SOUTH SIDE—A new and handsome 6-room cottage finished in natural wood and located on a beautiful grove, lot 100x200, we can sell very cheap. The vacant lot can be sold off for almost one-half of the price we ask for whole. The street is improving rapidly, and there is now a margin of 33 1-3 per cent on investment. Call early. W. M. Scott & Co.

SOUTH SIDE—4-room cottage, nicely finished, with bay windows and verandas, on lot 48x190, for $1,750; $750 cash; balance $25 monthly. W. M. Scott & Co.

HOUSTON STREET—7-room house fronting Houston street; 3-room house fronting side street. Lot 46x153. 7-room house is finished in pine with hard oil finish; only $5,500; $1,000 cash; balance $50 monthly. W. M. Scott & Co.

PEACHTREE—Two of the most desirbale lots on the street at low figures.

FOREST AVENUE—One of the nicest homes on that street; a gem. Cheap. For particulars see us. W. M. Scott & Co.

TWO AND ONE-HALF ACRES on Simpson street for $2,500. This proprey fronts 200 feet on Simpson street (now laid with belgian block to old city limits and being opened up to the Mason and Turner's ferry road), making one of the longest and most important streets in the northwestern portion of the city. The electric car line is now laid on Simpson street to Lambert street, and will probably be extended beyond this property to Ashby street, while the other electric line is laid only a short distance north of the property. Both will be in operation within two months. Price $2,500—$625 cash, balance 6, 12 and 18 months. W. M. Scott & Co.

EAST FAIR STREET—6-room cottage, 3 rooms papered; gas, water, bathroom, etc. Lot 49x150, $4,000. A very desirable little home. W. M. Scott & Co.

SOUTH SIDE—Six-room cottage with gas and water, on lot 50x190, convenient to cars and in good neighborhood, only $3,500. W. M. Scott & Co.

NEAR WALLACE STREET SCHOOL—Six-room cottage on double lot, 100x100; good site, good neighborhood, for $2,500; $500 cash, balance $20 monthly. W. M. Scott & Co.

17-ACRE TRACT for $147.50 per acre, the cheapest piece of acreage property about Atlanta, lying between United States barracks and West End; high and beautiful property, lying well for subdivision. This property will bring $500 per acre within two years; adjoining property now selling at $400 per acre. Only $625 cash required; balance 6, 12 and 18 months. W. M. Scott & Co.

LUCKIE STREET—7-room house on very pretty lot, 50x120, for $3,000: $500 cash, balance easy. W. M. Scott & Co.

NICE 3-ROOM COTTAGE renting for $10 per month. Will sell for $900 cash. W. M. Scott & Co.

SOUTH SIDE—4-room cottage nicely furnished, with boy windows and verandas, lot 48x190, for $1,750; $750 cash, balance $25 monthly. W. M. Scott & Co.

NEAR GEORGIA AVENUE—3 vacant lots one short block from dummy line, on good streets, all for $2,900; $666 cash, balance 1 and 2 years. These lots sold separately will readily bring $3,000. W. M. Scott & Co.

George J. Dallas, 19 South Broad Street Real Estate.

6-R H, Loyd st., house new........$3,7[illegible]
3-r h, Plum st........1,1[illegible]
Vacant lot, Randolph st........[illegible]
7-r h, South Crew st........3,0[illegible]
2-r h, Fowler st., very nice........[illegible]
14¾ acres, a good house, on the railroad, long railroad front, just 6 miles from carshed........2,[illegible]
2½ acres close to Gordon st., with 350 feet of electric car line, if taken in a week, for........1,5[illegible]
3 dwelling houses and 1 store, on Decatur street, rent for $55 per month, 105x150, corner lot, call and see me, cheap at........[illegible]
4-r h, Orme st., rent for $10........7[illegible]
3-r h, Larkin st., very cheap........7[illegible]
Vacant lot, Gordon st., 75x330........1,[illegible]
Vacant lot, Ashby st........1,[illegible]
4-r h, East Cain, close to Peachtree........1,[illegible]

D. Morrison, 47 East Hunter Street.

CHOICE CORNER LOT, 105x140, on the highest and best part of Pryor street. Has an east front and a very good 5-room house, and some shade trees. I offer you this bargain for a few days at $85 per front foot. Call.

6-R. H., NICE HIGH LOT, 50x190, on Windsor street, east front. Has gas, water, sewer and belgian blocks down and paid for. This fine home you can now buy at a bargain and on very easy terms, viz. $1,250 cash, balance $400 per year; cheap at $3,250.

PRYOR STREET, CORNER Rawson street, lot 113x150. This is near in and I can offer it to you for the next ten days at less than $47 per front foot. Do not miss this; it is the chance of a lifetime at $5,300.

ELEGANT NEW 6-ROOM HOUSE on the corner of Loyd and Glenn streets. This certainly is a rare opportunity to get a fine home for less money than it would cost you to buy a lot and build such a home. Only $3,850.

FRUIT FARM OF 55 ACRES being only ¼-mile from railroad station, Hampton, Ga. There are more than 5,000 bearing vines of choice grapes, besides peaches, pears and apples. They made 900 gallons of excellant wine last year and you can make at least 1,000 gallons this year, for the vines are all young and increasing yearly. There is a good 5-r h, barn, stables and also 2-r tenant house. Terms $300 cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years, and very cheap at $2,800.

200 FEET FRONT on the Boulevard, commencing at Fair street thence to McDonald street, thus making 2 corner and 3 inside lots. This property will make you big money in the next few months. If you build small houses here they will rent easy and will pay you good interest, or if the reader only wants one lot call and I will sell you a bargain, as the owner has moved away and needs money. It is well worth $3,500, but will sell it at once on easy terms for $2,600.

HELLO!—Yes, this is Telephone 754. Yes, I am the man that is selling homes on easy payments. You pay a small amount cash, balance monthly, just like a rent. Why I should think it was easy, you will soon own a home of your own instead of rent receipts. All right, call soon, my office is 47 E. Hunter street, near the courthouse.

FOR RENT.

6-R H 118 FORMWALT SREET........$30 00
4-r h Kelly street........14 00
4-r h 342 Rawson street........13 00
5-r h 25 Rigdow street (stable)........12 00
16-r h 81 Loyd street........60 00
8-r h 16 Loyd street (new and modern)........35 00
4-r h 439 Loyd street (new and modern)........25 00
3-r h Jonesboro road........7 00
2-r h 30 Corleys street........5 50
4-r h 148 E. Baker street (col.)........12 00
2 fine offices upstairs, 47½ E. Hunter street........20 00
Call and see our list. D. Morrison, Real Estate and Renting Agent, No. 47 E. Hunter street.

Roberts & Lampkin, 14 S. Broad Street, Next to Corner Alabama Street.

$1900—New, 2-story house; large lot; easy terms; bargain.
$850—3-r house, Mills street.
$1,600—4-r house, Alexander street; beautiful.
$3,000—7-r house, large lot, near Whitehall street.
$3,500—6-r house; new, nice, large lot; Cain street.
$4,500—Modern Highland avenue home.
$7,500—Elegant north side residence, 2 story.
$7,000—Elegant south side residence, 2 story.
$800—50x120; vacant; Fort street.
$900—50x150, Kimball street; beautiful.
$1,450—45x190, Merritts ave.
$35 front foot for Jackson street and Boulevard lots bargain, if taken at once.
$1,200—50x190, elevated lot near Boulevard.
43 acres 3 miles north of city at $35 per acre; dirt cheap.
400 acres 20 miles from Atlanta on railroad for $2,750, with good improvements; cheap.
Fine residences on Peachtree, Washington and Forest avenue.

Welch & Turman, No. 8 Wall Street, Kimball House.

$3000 WILL BUY 5-ROOM HOUSE, large lot on Rawson street, easy terms.

$3500—SPLENDID 5-ROOM COTTAGE, well located; south side; one-third or one-half cash; balance long time.

$3000—BARGAIN in a north side home.

$2200—CHOICE CAPITOL avenue lot, 50x200; one-third cash; balance one and two years.

LONG TIME PURCHASE MONEY notes wanted.

$900—CHEAPEST LOT on Washington street.

$500—BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE LOT, only half block from Washington street; easy payments.

$3500—CHOICE WHITEHALL street lot.

$900—CREW STREET VACANT LOT, 50x190

7 PER CENT MONEY to lend on Atlanta improved property. Welch & Turman, 8 Wall street, Kimball house.

BALLENAS BAY.

Sights on Shore By a Party from the Thetis.

GOOD DUCK SHOOTING, PELICAN FISHING,

A Stranded Whaling Boat—Fishing for Sharks and Jewfish—Tarantulas, Jack Rabbits and Horned Toads.



UNITED STATES STEAMER THETIS, January 28, latitude 26 degrees 27 minutes N., longitude 113 degrees, 47 minutes W.—Monday, January 11th, the United States Steamer Thetis set sail from San Diego, Cal., en route to the west coast of Lower California, on a coast survey. The passage down was of the pleasantest kind, with a truly "pacific ocean." Gentle warm breezes, which contrasted greatly with the harsh cold winds of the Behring sea, which we had faced for several months previous, made every one feel buoyant and jolly, as the salty zephyrs seemed to permeate their frozen exterior and melt life into their veins.

In the afternoon of January 14th, anchor was dropped in Ballenas bay, off Abreojos point, and preparation was made for work. Before commencing the survey, signal towers had to be constructed along the beach on the most prominent points, which occupied several days, during which time some of us devoted the idle moments to fishing and hunting. A party of us, six in number, went ashore, and this is what we saw and did.

One of the party was seized with a mania to collect as many curious vermin as possible, to preserve in alcohol, such as centipedes, vinegar rhones, tarantulas and horned toads. Some one told him that rattlesnakes were very plentiful too, and a look of horror overspread his face.

"How do you kill the things?"

"Oh, that's very easy. Just catch them by the head, and snap their tails off as you would crack a whip," and I truly think he believed it.

He was pure innocence out on a junketing tour, carrying a gun merely for the fashion, though he did use it very effectively before the day ended.

Another of the party was a proper Nimrod, with a gang of proteges in tow, leading us to the place where game was as plentiful as shells on the beach, mostly in imagination, however. The others were out for what fun and exercise could be had.

We landed in the surf, going aground fully fifty feet from the edge where the rollers stopped, and waded ashore as graciously as possible. Wet to the knees was a sad plight to enter on the long sandy tramp, but we struck out through the dreary looking sage-brush desert. Every one was on the alert for some of the numerous snakes and other dreaded pests, jumping aside at all uuusual noises. Every bush has a thorn and every insect a sting in these dreary wastes that seems to say:

"Go away and letus alone; be satisfied with a blessed country and remain out of this, or we will stick you."

Rocks, sand and scrubby, scrawny bushes are the chief products, and always will be. The sand was covered with tracks of coyotes, wolves, antelopes and birds, but not a thing was in sight. We tramped all the forenoon with no success at all, barring one poor unfortunate jack rabbit. Every one began to show some signs of fatigue, and decided marks of disgust by noon, and as we squatted around eating lunch there was a generally mutinous mumble on every one's lips. Just as the meal closed we sighted a bunch of antelope scampering across the plains, about two miles distant. Life seized all hands, and every one was ready for a chase at once. The party divided, two going for the antelopes, and the others still searching for the mythical hunting grounds.

Those two, poor fellows, struck out manfully, pulling through the hot sand with a burning sun over head, willing to undergo anything for one of those shining fellows ahead. With much scheming, crawling from bush to bush, or hurrying up some protecting gulley, they would manage to get within 2,000 to 1,800 yards of them only to see them skin away a mile further in less time than it would take to look at them. This operation was repeated several times, and finally the hunters realized that nothing was being accomplished, more than the immense distance that must be retraced. This conviction struck them about seven miles from where they landed, and straightway they turned their faces to the beach, like the town dog Mark Twain described chasing a coyote.

The other four of the party kept on their original course in the hope of finding the place marked on the chart as abounding in game, but becoming discouraged also turned to the beach, and struck it several miles below the landing place. The beach furnished all the gunning desired, and a large number of plover, snipe, and ducks were carried aboard as a result of the last half of the day. During the afternoon several antelopes were started, but none within gunshot, and a great many coyotes were chased from their bushy lairs. We surprised a bunch of six coyotes feasting on the carcass of a hawk. They were not more than one hundred yards from us and we peppered them with bird shot that had quite a stinging effect at that range, sending them howling through the bushes.

While ranging over the hills a long distance inland we found a great many shell beds several hundred feet above sea level, and the shells were in a very good state of preservation. The beach was lined with large quantities of various kinds of shells, and clams were as thick as they could stick. We have feasted on clam chowder, "clam juice," roast clams, raw clams, and every other conceivable kind, until I am ashamed to look squarely at a clam, in fact it has made me rather of a clamorous nature—I beg pardon.

The beach is of the hardest packed sand and slopes gradually down into the water, equalling the beach at Atlantic City for bathing purposes. Bathing is strictly prohibited, however, on account of the numerous sharks around. One may stand on the beach and looking into the wall of the incoming swell see the enormous black fish—a species of whale—and sharks swiming right in the edge of the surf. It is like watching "gold fish" swiming in a globe or like seeing them through very thick glass,

We found on the beach the skeleton of a whale washed up by the tides. Its backbone measured sixteen inches in diameter and its ribs were fully six feet long. A part of the skull was there also and would fill an ordinary dump cart easily. The part uncovered was about twenty feet in length and was as large in diameter at one end as the other, showing that it must have been fully three times that length originally.

The whaling vessels that frequent the Arctic regions generally spend the winter off these coasts, making expenses by catching sperm whale and black fish for the oil in them, returning to the Arctic in the summer.

The most touching and impressive thing we saw was an empty whale boat lying on the beach. It was equipped with masts and sails, oars, paddles, harpoons and an empty water beaker. There was certainly no doubt of the kind of boat, whalers had occupied it beyond a question, but how came it there? Had they made fast to a whale and been towed away from their ship only to land on a beach where starvation stared them in the face, which it surely must, as there is not a known habitation within two hundred miles, nor a stream of fresh water? Possibly, now their bones may be bleaching somewhere on this desert?

An open boat at sea or stranded on the beach is a touching sight to a sailor's eye. He knows that at some time it has been the property of a ship and used as a last resort in some frightful accident or horrible wreck. Could it but speak what heartrending tales of suffering, hunger and thirst might be poured forth? As I stood watching the find, my mind conjured up a motley crew of half starved



THE JEW FISH.

men with wan, anxious countenances scanning the horrizon for miles in search of some kind of vessel to rescue them from a slow and certain death, the contemplation of which would unbalance the strongest mind, as through the long hot days the eyes would be strained unceasingly for the succor that never arrives. Or as the solemn gloom of night sets in and leaves the poor unfortunates to the bitterness of their meditations, in an inky blackness that seems to never end. A sailor feels for his shipmate in distress as a brother, and for a fellow seaman not a shipmate as a person would for his own countryman in a land of strangers. It is needless to add that a searching party scoured the beach for miles in hopes of finding the inmates of the stranded boat, but without success.

The hunt was continued on up the beach with any amount of sport in the way of curlew, snipe, and variousother kinds of birds. Great crowds of gulls, cranes and pelicans swarm the beach from morning until night. It is amusing to watch the pelicans fishing. They subsist principally on the "pilot fish," a small fish that lives around sharks.

The pelicans fly along some distance above the water, apparently unconcerned, but watching sharply nevertheless. As soon as they sight their prey they make a very awkward but rapid fall into the water, striking it with their breast and wings wide open, dipping only their heads to catch the fish and leaving the water again as quickly as possible. Should they immerse the body or remain many minutes on the water, a shark would be sure to have them, which fact they fully appreciate.

When several them are flying together they form into a straight line and always mimic the actions of the leader. If the leader flaps his wings they all flap, when he sails they all sail and when the curve is changed they all fly up to the same point the leader changed



BALLENAS BAY.

direction and then turn, just as a line of soldiers would march "column right" or "column left." Their entire performance is very soldier-like.

When we reached the place where we landed in the morning the boat and the other two of the party were waiting, and the entire crowd looked considerably worse for wear, but well pleased.

Some of the amusements going on board are interesting. There is a very large fish caught here, called jew fish, that furnishes sport for all hands. When one is hung the fun commences. After making a few unsuccessful yanks at the line it becomes frightened and darts through the water at a rapid rate, cutting the most peculiar antics which can be followed by watching the movements of the line. As it swims away line is paid out until it stops and then it is hauled in as the fish yields to the pulling. This paying out and hauling in is kept up until through sheer exhaustion the fish surrenders and is brought to the surface. Sometimes a great scuffle takes place when he reaches the surface, but more often he lays like a log, conquered. A boat is lowered and bowline slipped around it and hoisted on board by means of a tackle or several men hauling on the line. The smallest one we landed of this kind weighed 235 pounds.

The scales from these fish are perfectly transparent and with very little trouble take a high polish. They are used for adorning picture frames, sewing on slippers like beads, and indeed all kinds of fancy of fancy work. The under skin of the fish is a black intermingled with pea-green and purple, which shining through the silvery transparent scales gives it a glossy appearance like a bird of rich plumage. It reminded me of a clog dancer's tights silvered with tins and glistening in the foot lights.

Speaking strictly in ichthyological terms, this fish belongs to the Serranidæ. It is closely akin to the black sea bass, the stone bass; the wide mouthed flounder, and the Florida tarpon or elopine. It sometimes attains the enormous weight of 700 pounds.

Another large catch are the sharks. At first they broke every line thrown over the side until the ship's blacksmith made a large hook and fastened it to a large copper wire that was long enough to keep the shark from reaching the line. It was temptingly baited and had scarcely touched the bottom before Mr. Shark nailed hold and started off, but no doubt to his great surprise, did not get very far away. The frolic that followed was immense, but after a considerable time he was hauled on board and killed. Several have been caught since, and nearly every one has a shark's backbone made into a walking cane (which are beautiful, by-the-way, when finished), or a tobacco pouch made from his hide; or the jawbones, with his shining rows of saw-teeth, nicely polished, or some other curio that is quite as desirable.

Any quantity of edible fish are swarming the water, and can be had for as little trouble as drawing a bucket of water from over the side, indeed, they are so easily gotten that the finest fish are quite common, and all turn up their noses at what he would gladly pay dearly for elsewhere.

Since we are here several parties have gone hunting, and brought back great quantities of game, and our bill of fare has been what a sportsman would pronounce grand.

Work commences in dead earnest tomorrow, and this vacation of fun will end. The work is so interesting, I will tell you of it, too, sometime.

GEORGE W. CRUSSELLE.

THE MILITARY ENCAMPMENT.

Rumor That Warm Springs Is the Favorite—The Board Meets Wednesday.

The military advisory board meets here Wednesday to definitely determine the encampment question. The plum lies between Griffin and Warm Springs.

There was a rumor on the streets yesterday—where it came from no one knows—that the board had practically decided to select Warm Springs for the permanent encampment site.

A general interest is felt in the location of the encampment. Both places claim that they have won the encampment.

Wednesday will determine.

A TALE OF CRIME.

The Remarkable Story Told by an Eleven-Year-Old Boy.

THEFTS AND ROBBERIES GALORE.

All Efforts to Teach Him Better Seem to Have Failed—His Career as He Tells It.

What is to be done with Gib South?

That is a question that is perplexing the detectives.

He is a boy of eleven, a mere child in appearance. For the past week he has been at the police station, charged with the robbery of the Wallace street school. Yesterday morning he was taken into Captain Crim's office and questioned about the matter.

The boy told a story that proved a startling revelation. He showed himself to be a most remarkable and hardened youthful criminal. He first acknowledged the schoolhouse burglary, and then proceeded to tell of a very large number of robberies that he has committed, of which no one ever suspected him. He confessed to having robbed a clock and gun store on Whitehall street, a furnishing store on Peachtree, a dry goods store on Decatur and numerous other places.

Some of His Escapades.

Some of these were mysterious burglaries that were never solved and upon which the detectives had long been working. The boy says he has now some of the goods which he has taken, and he is ready to turn it all over to the police.

The boy has either had a remarkable career or he is a romancer of unusual proficiency.

In the course of his childish talk with Captain Crim, the boy ran back over the past three years, which cover his criminal record. He told how he started. In 1888 he passed a fruit stand and, awaiting his opportunity, stole an apple. He was encouraged by his success, and the next day took an orange. These thefts continued until one day he found a way to steal coal from cars. He sold it to an Italian on Marietta street, and for awhile made it very profitable work.

His desire to take what belonged to others grew upon him, and he says he stole article after article from stores and stands.

Then came the escapades in which the boy figured as a youthful horsethief. A few months ago he stole a calf and sold it, and he has, from his own story, been committing one robbery after another ever since.

Seated opposite Captain Crim, the boy told a story full of interest in a way that suggested that he was

Proud of His Career.

As the child of eleven added each crime to the long list, it forced a smile from the detective. The boy had been arrested for but four of them, and his slick method of robbery and his ability to escape detection would have done credit to the most hardened and experienced criminal.

The boy's mother stood outside waiting to hear what disposition would be made of the case. She looked careworn and worried and when Captain Crim opened the door the woman burst into tears and cried bitterly.

The boy began to do the same thing and the scene was a most pathetic one.

"I have done what I could for Gib," she sobbed. "I've punished him and remonstrated with him, but it's done no good. It isn't my fault," and the mother wept all the more.

"No, it wan't your fault, mamma," came from the youthful innocent, as he shrieked in his fright.

Try to Make a Man of Him.

Captain Crim was puzzled. He saw that it wouldn't do to prosecute the little offender, much as he deserved it. He spoke to the mother awhile, and then locked the boy up again.

"I am going to make a man of him yet," said the detective. "He's a sharp, bright boy, and he'll come around all right."

The parents of Gib are willing and even anxious for him to be sent to a reformatory. They have not the means for that, however, and there is no one to defray the expense. The boy will either be sent to a training school or released.

If he is let go every possible care will be taken with him and parents and officers will take every precaution to keep the boy straight.

It seems to be a decidedly difficult and doubtful undertaking, however.

WEIGHING THE MAILS

Will Begin Next Tuesday—Proceedings of the United States Court.

The regular quadriennial mail weighing for the southern states will commence on February 17th and continue thirty days.

This is done to fix the basis of compensation to railroads for handling the United States mail. All the mails in the south will be weighed daily for thirty days, and upon the aggregated weight of thirty days' mail handled by each railroad will be based the compensations for carrying the mails for the next four years, whether it increases or decreases within that time.

There is a prevailing impression among the public that there is some form of a contract or agreement entered into between the railroad companies and the postoffice department for the transmission of mails over the roads, but this is not the case. The postal law says that the postmaster general shall direct, at his pleasure, any railroad company operating trains to place in charge of competent and trustworthy servants, and transmit the United States mail according to directions, and if deemed necessary upon such trains as may be designated by said postmaster general.

The compensation for this service shall be fixed according to the aggregate weight of thirty days' mail, to be reported at the regular quadrennial mail weighings. There is no contract or agreement, but when ordered to establish a mail route over its line a railroad company has no pleasure in the matter whatever, but is compelled to take charge of and transmit mail as directed by the postmaster general.

The railway mail service is divided into four districts—east, west, north and south—and in one of these the mail is weighed each year, making a quadrennial weighing for each district. This is the year for the southern district, which includes all the states south of Mason and Dixon's line.

The improvement in the United States mail service since the first official report was made in 1796 to the present is interesting.

The first official report of the mail service as conducted by the United States government was made in 1796, which was signed by Benjamin Franklin as commissioner of the United States mail department, or, practically, postmaster general, and addressed to George Washington, president. It was neatly printed on one small sheet of paper. Postmaster General Wanamaker's report for 1891 contains over four thousand pages.

One of the provisions of the law under which Mr. Franklin conducted the mail service was that any planter or settler, into whose hands a letter should fall, was compelled to entrust it to a reliable servant who was to deliver to the settler, or occupant of the next adjoining farm in the direction the letter was to go, and he should repeat the action, and so on, until it reached its destination.

The original copy of the first report of the United States mail service is in the possession of the postoffice department, and will be on exhibition in the National museum, which is being established by the department at Washington.

The Criminal Calendar.

The following cases have been placed on the criminal calendar of the United States court for the spring term, commencing Monday, the 15th instant:

A. A. Manning, conspiracy, two cases; A. A. Manning, et al., conspiracy; W. P. Clark, et al., intimidation; John C. Morris, Carroll county; Riley Dangler, Lumpkin county; Ed Turner, Carroll county; G. B. Dutton, Fulton county; Alex Eberhart and others, Elbert county; John Lassiter, Catoosa county; Ebeneezer McWhorter, Carroll county; Charles A. Carter, Heard county; M. V. Sanford, Paulding county; William Berry, Habersham county; W. P. Clark and others, Elbert county; John Nix and others, Union county; Will Moss and others, Franklin county; W. H. Paul, Rockdale county; William J. Merrill, Heard county; William Graham and others, Elbert county; Benjamin Taylor, Heard county; P. B. Lowry, Heard county; E. B. Stanley, Fulton county: T. Ramey and W. J. Ferguson, Towns county; Jack Peyton and others, Habersham county; Handy McFarlan and Wilber Church, Coweta county; J. D. Brooks and others, Elbert county; J. M. Nix, White county; B. W. Gray, Butts county; N. N. Hammond, Henry county; J. N. Brooks and C. B. Bostwick, Spalding county.

Appointed Special Master.

Albert Howell, Jr., was yesterday appointed special master by Judge Newman to take testimony in the cases of Waters vs. the Western and Atlantic Railroad Company.

Wants More Territory.

P. W. Lewis is suing the Fidelity Life Insurance Company in the United States court for $30,000 damages. He alleges that he is entitled, by contract with said company, to all the territory in Georgia, and that it has been denied him.

Two Damage Suits.

Yesterday Mrs. M. A. Bryant filed suit against the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company for the killing of her son near Oxanna, Ala., in October, 1890, while employed as a locomotive fireman by said company.

John A. Stinson has brought suit against the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad Company for $15,000 for personal injuries sustained in a wreck near Dalton.

EVERYTHING NEARLY COMPLETE.

The Rehearsals for the Opera Most Successful—It Will Be a Big Event.

Members of the Atlanta Opera Club will take notice that there will be no rehearsal Monday night, as announced at the last meeting, but on Tuesday night instead. This rehearsal will be held at Concordia hall. The orchestra will be present, and a full attendance of the club will be necessary.

This will be almost the last rehearsal before the performances, which will occur on Wednesday and Thursday of the following week. There will be one more at the opera house as late as possible.

The club is about ready for the presentations of "The Pirates of Penzance." The scenery is on its way to Atlanta, and a force of tailors is busy in Cincinnati getting up the costumes. A letter received from the costuming house yesterday states that they will be entirely new and first-class in every particular. The policemen's uniforms have been kindly offered by Chief of Police Connally, and they are precisely what is needed, as the Atlanta police force is dressed exactly as that of London.

The ladies' costumes will be dreams of loveliness. All the colors and materials have been selected with special reference to harmony and beauty of the general effect, and they will be made in a most tasteful manner. Kutz, the milliner, has offered all the hats, and they will be gotten up in splendid style.

"The Pirates" will be the sensation of the season. The opera will be produced in a manner which will cast all other local musical events into the shade. It is doubtful if the opera house will contain the immense crowds who will go to see the performances.

SIMON & FROHSIN.

43 WHITEHALL STREET.

Offer this week the following

SPECIALS.

Ladies' fast black Hose, 5c a pair.

Men's extra heavy British half Hose, 12 1-2c, worth 25c.

Men's seamless Hose, warranted fast colors, 13c, worth 25c.

Children's Derby ribbed seamless Hose, fast colors, 10c, worth 20c.

Ladies' sleeveless ribbed Vests, 8c.

Ladies' French woven Corsets, 47c.

Many novelties in Kid Gloves just opened, reds, yellows and grays, besides a great variety in staple colors.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

Evening Gloves in all colors, 18-button length, black, $1.99; colors, $2.19.

24-button length, black, $2.29; colors, $2.79, reduced from $3 and $4.

15 dozen infants' and children's fine silk Caps, a manufacturer's sample line at half their value.

SIMON & FROHSIN.

EDGEWOOD AVE. THEATER.

7TH—LAST WEEK!—7TH!

CLARKE COMEDY CO.

Change of Bill at Each Performance.

Monday—Heir at Law.
Tuesday—Everybody's Friend.
Wednesday Matinee—The Violin Maker and Toodles.
Wednesday Night—She Stoops to Conquer.
Thursday—Violin Maker and Runaway Match. (Testimonial Benefit of Manager Kleinhacker.)
Friday—Paul Pry and Rough Diamond.
Saturday Matinee—Runaway Match.
Saturday Night—My Boy and Pillicoddy.
Prices, 15c, 35c, 50c and 75c. No higher.
Seats on sale at Beermann & Silverman's and Bolles & Bruckner's Book Store.

Jacobs' Pharmacy, Atlanta, Ga.

HOW WE DO IT.

Everything retailed at wholesale prices. No limitation offered to quantity. Goods delivered ree to all parts of the city. No charge for packing goods and delivering to express office.

We carry in stock thousands of articles covering the whole drug business that cannot be found outside of a few stores in the larger cities.

Having our own connection at 23 Liberty St., New York city, we are in a position to order any rare or new article at a moment's notice. We give a sample of prices of seasonable goods and random articles:

SPECIMEN PRICES.

Lubin's Violet	
Lubin's Rose Infant Powder	10c
Lubin's Genuine Extracts, Jockey Club, White Rose, Violet, Musk, Stephanotis	55c, regular price 75c
Lubin's Frangipanni, Magnolia, Jesamine	50c
Lubin's Soap, all odors	33c
Colgate's Cashmere Bouquet Soap	21c
Colgate's Cashmere Bouquet Ean	12c, 50c and 75c
Colgate's Violet Water	33c for 50c size
Colgate's Violet Water	71c for $1 size
Lundborg's White Musk, Swiss Lilac, Edenia, Goya Lily, Alpine Violet	50c, reg. price 75c
Coudray's Lettuce Juice Soap	25c; reg. price 40c
Pear's Soap	19c
Pear's Otto Rose Soap	55c; reg. price 75c
Castoria	25c
Lemon Elixir	35c
Syrup of Figs	35c
Cook's Pills	10c
Hall's Hair Renewer	67c
Domestic Ammonia, double strength	15c
Delectalave	35c
Warner's Safe Cure	85c
S. S. S.	(large) 94c
S. S. S.	(small) 59c
B. B. B.	67c
P. P. P.	68c
Simmons' Liver Medicine	10c
Hunnicutt's Rheumatic Cure	66c
Radway's Relief	35c
Pond's Extract	34c
Tutt's Hair Dye	68c
St. Jacob's Oil	35c
Darby's Fluid	35c
Dr. J. A. McGill's Orange Blossoms	73c
Bradyerotine	33c
Antimigrane	31c
Horseford's Acid Phosphate	34c
Powers & Weightman's Morphine	40c
Powers & Weightman's Morphine	$2.50 per oz.
Hagan's Magnolia Balm	50c
Sage's Catarrh Cure	35c
Ess-ay-a Cream Balm	34c
Brown's Essence of Ginger	34c
Mellin's Food	37 and 59c
Ayer's Hair Vigor	65c
Sozodont	50c
Vin Marianna	99c
Bradfield's Female Regulator	68c
Holme's Liniment or Mother's Friend	99c
Viola Cream	33c
Pozzoni Powder	34c
Saunder's Face Powder	25c
Hunyadi Water	25c

SEASONABLE GOODS.

Fellow's Compound Syrup of Hypophosites	99c
Terraline	75c
Scott's Emulsion Cod Liver Oil	65c
Wampole's Tasteless Cod Liver Oil	68c
Moeller's Cod Liver Oil	60c
Stone's Cod Liver Oil	77c
Brewer's Lung Restorer	65c
Boschee's German Syrup	50c
King's New Discovery	34c & 75c
Sweet Gum and Mullein	15, 38 & 75c
Fischer's Cough Bitters	17 & 75c
Bull's Cough Syrup	19, 38 & 75c
Piso's Consumption Cure	19c
Lemon Hot Drops	19c
Juniper Tar	18c
Acker's English Remedy	18, 38 & 50c
Cheney's Expectorant	15 & 35c
Jayne's Expectorant	68c
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral	69c
Allen's Lung Balsam	18, 38 & 75c
Ceussen's Honey of Tar	19 & 38c
Hall's Lung Balsam	18, 38 & 75c
Hunnicutt's Throat and Lung Cure	15 & 75c
Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar	18, 36 & 68c
Stafford's Olive Tar	38c
Rosanko's Cough Syrup	35 & 75c
Wistar's Wild Cherry Balsam	40 & 80c
Marsden's Pectoral Balm	38 & 75c
Globe Flower Cough Syrup	75c
Tutt's Expectorant	18 & 75c
Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup	75c
Taft's White Pine Syrup	38 & 80c
Shiloh's Consumption Cure	10, 35 & 75c
Harter's Lung Balm	15 & 40c
Crook's Wine of Tar	75c
McLean's Tar Wine Balm	18c
Ranson's Hive Syrup	38c

BRANDIES.

	Per Quart Bottle.
Otard, Dupuy & Co	$2 50
Jules Robin & Co	2 00
James Hennessey	2 00
Martel 1 star	1 50
Martel 2 star	1 75
Martel 3 star	2 00
Sazerac	2 00
Sayer	2 00
Cognac	1 50
Very fine Cognac Bottard	1 75
Alex. Matignon 1 star	1 75
Alex. Matignon 2 star	2 00
Alex. Matignon 3 star	2 25
Peach	75c and 1 00
Apple	75c and 1 00
Blackberry, very fine	1 00
California	1 25
California, superior	1 50

Brandy is also made from peaches, apples, etc., but the above grades are considered the best.

QUININE AND ITS COMBINATIONS.

Powers & Weightman's Quinine, ounce	50c
In pills, capsules or powders, per bottle, 15, 25, 40 &	50c
Grain, 5c dozen; 2 grain, 7c dozen, 3 grain 10c dozen; 5 grain, 15c.	
Dovers Powders, doz	15c
Phenacetine, 5 grain, per doz	25c
Antifebrin, doz	10, 15 & 25c

FOR A DIME OR SO.

Palmer's Electric Plasters	10c
(This is considered to be the best plaster yet discovered.)	
Allcock's Porous Plasters	10c
Benson's Capsine Plasters	15c
Belladonna Plasters	12c, 2 for 25c
Cuticura Pain Plasters	17c, 3 for 50c
Mutton Suet	5c
Vaseline	5, 8, 15, 20 and 33c
Vaseline in handsome jars, one pound each,	25c
Glycerine	10c bottle
Glycerine	35c pint
Smith Bros. Cough Drops	5c
Brown Bros. Cough Drops	5c
The sales of these drops have been immense; very large and satisfactory.	
Carter's Little Liver Pills	2 for 25c
Tutt's Pills	13c
Palmer's Little Black Pills	15c
Compound Cathartic Pills	5 & 10c
May Apple Pills	10c
Scudder's Licorice Lozengers	5c
Sugar Coated Licorice Lozengers	5c
Eucalyptus Lozengers	25c
Haarlem Oil	10c
Vaseline Camphor Ice	10c
Vaseline Cold Cream	10c

A FEW ODDS AND ENDS.

Peruna	75c
Shakers Extract Roots	47c
Angier's Petroleum Emulsion	75c
Codman & Shurtleff's No. 356 Vaseline Atomizer	99c
Asafeotida Pills	per doz. 10c

MOSS ROSE WHISKY.

From Analysis of Professor McCandless:

The alcoholic strength of the above whisky is good, and as will be observed, the per cent of "fusil oil" is insignificant. The presence of a small amount of fusil oil is really indicative of the genuineness of a whisky, contrary to a general belief. Most new whiskies contain considerable amounts of "fusil oil," but age and keeping oxidize it into ethers which imparts a pleasant bouquet to the liquor. I find no copper or other poisonous metals present, and believe this to be a genuine whisky. Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. MCCANDLESS, Chemist.

The "Moss Rose" whisky, recommended by physicians as a typical whisky for medicinal purposes. As a beverage there is none superior.

PURE WHISKIES.

	Per Quart Bottle.
Pure Old Bourbon	$0 89
Pure Old Rye	0 99
Superb Old Rye	1 29
Moss Rose	1 50
McBrayer	1 25
8 Year Old	1 75
Hermitage	1 33
Duffy's Malt	0 90
Jacobs' Malt	0 83
Recommended for Bronchial and Pulmonary Complaints; for a Stimulant Tonic there is nothing better.	
Pfeiffer's XXXX	1 33
Optimus Rye	1 25
Old Crow	1 33
Rye and Rock Candy	($3 00 doz.) 0 75
Wise Irish	1 35
John Jameson Sons' Irish	1 50
Thorn & Cameron Scotch	1 00
James Watson & Co. Scotch Glenlivet	1 50
Old Georgia Corn, No. 1	1 00
Old Georgia Corn, No. 2	0 75
Old Georgia Corn, No. 3	0 50

JACOBS'

RYE WHISKY AND PURE ROCK CANDY WITH TOLU.

A pleasant and efficacious remedy for Throat and Lung Affections, as Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, etc., and in cases of Consumption or Debility it will be found a valuable Tonic and Stimulant.

We guarantee this article to be made from the very best Copper Distilled Rye Whisky and Clean, Pure, Brown Rock Candy and Pure Tolu.

DIRECTIONS.—Adults. For coughs, colds, etc. take from a teaspoonful to a tablesponful every two hours.

As a Tonic or Stimulant—A wineglassful three or four times a day, and on retiring.

Large bottles, 75 cents. Per dozen, $8.

Purify Your Blood

"The blood and the stomach is the life. The derangement of either is productive of disease.

The blood is the fountain stream from which emanates health or disease. Keep it pure and the stomach in order and you will be well.

A STANDARD REMEDY,

offered to the public. It has no middleman's profit on it, but we put it up in large bottles at the price of a small bottle.

TO GIVE AWAY.

We give away with every bottle a corkscrew and also a medicine tumbler graduator for different doses—a handy thing to have in the house.

And a first-class spring tonic is Dr. Palmer's Blood Purifier. It is compounded from Honduras Sarsaparilla so combined with other remedial agents that it increases the appetite, builds up the system and gives tone and power to the whole man or woman.

WHAT IT CURES.

It cures without fail rheumatism, catarrh, old sores, eruptions, skin diseases, and all diseases arising from impure or corrupt blood. It is not a watery mixture, but it is a highly concentrated compound. The bottles are large, and the dose small, and it is by far the cheapest medicine ever

TO KEEP WELL.

Keep your blood pure. Dr. Palmer's Blood Purifier is the best. Price $1 per bottle. Taken as a tonic it never disappoints, and it never fails to build up health and strength. For beautifying the complexion ladies will find it very valuable.

NOTE WELL.

Our bottles are large, our medicine concentrated, the dose is small and the price low. Call and get it at

JACOBS' PHARMACY,

COR. PEACHTREE & MARIETTA STS.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

HAVE -:- YOU -:- HEARD -:- IT?

D. H. Dougherty & Co. Has Removed to 46-48-50 Whitehall St.

THEY INVITE ALL THEIR FORMER CUSTOMERS

And Everybody Who Is Interested in a Choice Lot of Goods at Bargain Prices to

Call This Week and Take Advantage of the First Bargain Sale At Our New Stores!

We only have time to give you a few of our New York January Cullings. Our Stores are full of Choice New Goods.

100 boxes of 25 and 30c Hose, in black and colors, at 15c. One table full of Sateen Remnants at 3½c. 50 pieces best 12½c Ginghams at 5c. 7,500 yards Amenia Dress Goods, 42 inches wide, in short lengths, at 7½c; worth 20c. Grand Bargains in Lace Curtains and White Spreads. 50 dozen Spool Thread, this week, at 2½c a spool. 500 Outing Shirts at 25 and 35c. You must see our Bargains in White Goods, Laces and Embroideries. Do you want a Silk Dress cheap? READ: 75 pieces beautiful Faille Silk, at 87c; regular value $1.50. 92 pieces $1.25 Surah Silk at 74c. 49 pieces $1 Surah Silk at 63c. 51 pieces 85c Surah Silk at 43c. 61 pieces fine $1 Satin at 50c. 70 pieces fine 75c Satin at 35c. 39 pieces fine 60c Satin at 25c. Magnificent Bargains in Black Silks and Black Woolen Dress Goods.

75c Black Henrietta at 39c. 85c Black Henrietta at 47c. 90c Black Henrietta at 57c. 100 dozen beautiful Linen Towels, good value at 25c, they go this week at 15c. 150 dozen splendid 15 and 25c Towels at 10c. 200 dozen the best grade 35 and 40c Towels at 25c.

Don't miss us on Table Linen and Napkins. 10-4 Sheetings and Domestics. We are headquarters on Gloves, Corsets and Ribbons. You ought to see how cheap we have marked them.

REMEMBER that all Woolen Goods, such as Flannels, Ladies', Children's and Gents' Knit Underwear, Dress Goods, Blankets, Comforts and Woolen Hosiery will be sold regardless of what they cost; we don't want to pack them.

25 pieces Half-wool Plaid Dress Goods, that we have been selling at 15c, will go at 5c. 18 pieces 38-inch Dress Goods cut from 27½c to 15c. $1.25 Dress Flannels, 54 inches wide, cut to $1.26. All Dress Trimmings at half price. 1,000 boxes of 10c Hair Pins at 3c. Don't forget our 2 spools Thread for 5c. The biggest Bargains in Handkerchiefs we ever had will be offered this week.

WE ARE GOING TO GIVE THE PEOPLE BARGAINS.

One case 85c White Spreads for 59c. A big lot of fine Spreads very cheap. We have about 6,000 yards of high-colored striped Outing Flannels that are worth 18 and 20c, this lot will be sold at 7½c. Seeing is believing Come and see the greatest array of Bargains you ever put your eyes upon.

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO., 46-48-50 WHITEHALL.

ELK HORN BATTLE,

In Which McCullough and McIntosh Were Killed.

A STORY OF INTEREST TO GEORGIANS.

The Tragic Death of Two Gallant Confederate Generals in One of the Early Fights of the War.

In all the articles that have been written since the war between the states descriptive of the battles fought between the federals and confederates, of the mention of the heroism, bravery and gallantry displayed by the different generals and leaders on both sides, I have noticed the conspicuous absence of the names of Generals Ben McCullough and Chilly McIntosh, and a failure to mention the heroic and noble part they took, though short and brief it was, as both fell on the same bloody battlefield, only a short space of time intervening between their deaths, in the early part of 1862; literally pouring their life's blood out on the altar of liberty, and willingly courted death for that which they conceived and believed to be right. That I may induce some more facile pen, who was better acquainted with these dead heroes, to write of them, and that I may leave some slight record by which the future historian may be guided, and, therefore, save these gallant knights' names from obscurity and oblivion, is in part my purpose for this rambling, imperfect sketch.

It was about the first days of March, 1862. McCullough's and McIntosh's troops had been in winter quarters since about the middle of December, 1861. We had selected for our quarters a broad, level plateau, directly overlooking the Arkansas river, in the northern portion of the state of Arkansas.

Here we had been for two and one half months, with only a little guard duty to perform, consequently we had a very enjoyable time. General McCullough had about the last of February returned from a visit to the secretary of war at Richmond, and looked more genteel, and presented a neater appearance than we had ever seen him. He was dressed in a suit of gray corduroy—the confederate gray costume had not then made its appearance; his coat was cut after the sacque pattern; he wore a soft brown slouch hat; the only evidence of the military was three stars on his rolling coat collar and a heavy pair of brass spurs. He always rode as fine and spirited horse as could be had, and a more graceful rider was hard to find. His horse was a deep sorrel, and carried himself with that grace and style as conscious of the value of the burden he bore.

Generals McCullough and McIntosh were both officers in the old United States army when the war began, had known no other home but the camp, having been on the frontier service for years; they were disciplinarians, but not rigid nor over-exacting, and every one of their men truly loved them, and yielded implicit obedience to their authority. Shortly after General McCullough's return from Richmond we were surprised one afternoon, just before dark, by receiving an order to cook up three days' rations, and be ready to move at a moment's warning. This was McCullough's style—a minute man—he did not know what it was to be caught unawares, and had an indomitable will and untiring energy, and his tactics were similar to the lamented Stonewall, here today, but where in the morning; always surprising the enemy; striking them when they least expected, and coming from a quarter they thought it unnecessary to guard.

As we rode away on that blustering March morning from our encampment, where we had spent two and a half months so pleasantly, with the light streaming out through the open doors of our cabins, from the blazing logs heaped up in the fireplaces, how truly did the adage appear "that blessings brighten as they take their flight." Soon we were strung out on the road, with our heads pointing north, but where we were going only the higher officers knew.

It was about that time of the year when the trees were beginning to shed their coats of russet brown and brightest yellow, preparatory to taking on their bright new suits of liveried green, for it was on the morning of the 7th of March, 1862, that two contending bodies of men, numbering some 9,000 on one side and 15,000 on the other, met.

At the spot where these contending forces had met was quite an elevated plateau, and was known and called Pea Ridge. Directly over and across this ridge meandered a broad public road, and upon the very highest point of the ridge stood a large, old building, in the center of which were a pair of large doors, and directly over these doors were nailed a pair of large elk horns, and, by reason of these, the building was known and called Elk Horn tavern. This building had once been a hostelry, and the overland stage, in the early days before the building of railroads, in making its trip out and to the great plains, would stop to feed the passengers and change horses.

Here the battle of the 7th, 8th and 9th of March, 1862, was fought, and is, therefore, known and called by two names, as most all of the important battles have.

If a federal soldier who was engaged in this fight should speak of it, he would mention it as the Pea Ridge fight; should a confederate allude to it, he would talk of the Elk Horn tavern fight.

It must have been about 10 o'clock on the morning of the 7th of March, 1862, that we of McCullough's brigade were startled, as we were pursuing our march along this old military road, by the firing of cannon some distance ahead of us, and on the other side of the ridge. Soon we were halted, deployed into battallons and filed into the woods that lay on both sides of the road. It was the work of a few moments for the pickets to be thrown out, Then forward, and reconnoitering began.

It was only a short while afterwards when we heard the rapid discharge of cannon and the rattle of musketry, which was evident that the fight was on, and what we had been looking for, and expecting for the last three day had happened—we had encountered the federals. As we turned out of the main road into the woods General McIntosh dismounted his command (he was in command of the cavalry, we had been dismounted for the fight, and our horses sent back to winter quarters on account of the scarcity of forage), and had caused them to open ranks, and between the two lines of men and horses we filed into the woods. The last time I saw General McIntosh, he stood at the head of his command, with his bridle rein thrown loosely over one arm, and as we passed down between his lines he raised his hat in salute to us, a broad, pleasant smile illumined his fine features, and with some word of cheer he waved us on. It was only a short while thereafter, and at the commencement of the fight, that he was instantly killed at the head of his command leading a charge; as General McCullough, he never said go, but it was always come, never ordering his men to do that he was not willing and ready to do himself. He was also a trained soldier, had seen long and hard service in the old army on the frontier, sacrificed all for his native land and the principles he firmly believed to be right. He was a lineal descendant and close relative of the celebrated Indian chief, General William McIntosh, who is buried in an adjoining county. General Chilly McIntosh claimed to be a Cherokee, and was born, I believe, in Cherokee, Ga. He had that beautiful olive complexion, an eye that sparkled with animation, had great endurance and knew no fear. Sans peur et sans reproache.

Not long after the beginning of hostilities we could, at intervals, hear the roaring of cannon and the rattle of musketry, some distance from and ahead of us. We knew that General Sterling Price was engaged with some of the federal forces on the other side of the ridge, and we were trying to interest those on ours, the south side of the ridge. It was clearly to be seen that the federals had split us in twain, as they intervened between McCullough on the south side, and Price on the north side. There were two federal commanders, Generals Curtis and Franz Siegle, in command of their respective brigades.

An occasional volley of musketry, and spurts of cannonading, marching and countermarching were kept up byboth sides until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when General McCullough marshaled every man he had, and ordered a charge. With all the efforts at our command we started in a gentle trot, until, with a whoop and yell, we carried all before us, and the ifederals sullenly began a general retreat. This gave us renewed courage, and with one more extra effort, and a keynote higher to our yell, we drove them back, and occupied the field as victors.

It was about this time that General McCullough, who was always up near the front, and where danger lurked the most, wished to obtain some valuable information, which required the person obtaining such to ride out considerably in advance of our troops, and between the two lines, which were keeping up a continuous firing, and made the undertaking extra hazardous. Instead of ordering a courier forward, or a member of his staff, he rode boldly to make the reconnoitre, and while thus engaged received his severe and mortal wound. Although shot in the breast he kept up his tour of observation until from the loss of blood he began to grow so weak that he wavered in the saddle, and one of his staff, who was close behind, seeing his strange and unnatural actions rode swiftly forward just in time to catch him in his arms and saved him from falling from his horse to the ground. Gently he laid him down, and, calling for help, started to bear him to the rear and out of danger. Soon quite a number had collected and seeing that it was General McCullough every one was eager to lend a helping hand. The federals being attracted by the attention given the wounded man, judged that it must be one of high rank, and soon they directed their shots at this clump, and anfly a perfect hailstorm of bullets our beloved commander was borne to the rear and out of the range of the bullets.

As soon as it could be done the chief surgeon was summoned to make the proper examination, that it might be known the extent of the wound. It could be seen that his life was ebbing fast, and from the palor depicted on his face that his sufferings were great. It did not take long for the practiced eye of the surgeon to see that it was a fatal shot, and as he placed his delicate touch on the enfeebling pulse, it told also that life was fast flitting, and that soon the body that held his noble soul would be still and cold in death. It was in whispered and sorrowful words that those around him and who loved and honored him, spoke of this sad occurrence. And as the deathly palor spread more and more livid over his rugged but noble face, and which denoted the nearer approach of the reaper, death, with questioning glances they stared in each other's face, and asked, in this solemn, mute way, if it were really true that this was our great chieftain who lay there with a mortal wound. They tried to reason with themselves that it would not prove fatal; that he would yet live, and again lead them through many more dangerous places, as he had done so gallantly in the past; but it was too true. He, like all the rest of us, must yield to the inevitable, and shortly after nightfall the noble and heroic spirit took its flight to join that innumerable throng in the silent halls of death.

It was thought expedient to keep his troops from the knowledge of this sad and deplorable fact, as it was feared it would have a very injurious effect. Owing to the secrecy thrown around his death, it was not generally known for several days thereafter.

What seemed to be a victory at the time of General McCullough's death proved afterwards to be a complete rout, and we were forced to leave there hurriedly and without order. Thus in the wilds of northern Arkansas on the eve of that 7th of March, 1862, was a noble, generous and heroic spirit called to yield up his life in the defense of those principles which he conceived to be right. By reason of his death the loss to the confederacy was incalculable, as he was to the trans-Mississippi department what Forrest, Ashby and Stewart were to the east side.

It is said that republics are ungrateful. As to the general truth of that assertion I cannot say. I do know that we of the south have been slow and dilatory in perpetuating the memory of our dead heroes. There should be a statue erected somewhere in our beloved southland to the memory of every one of our dead leaders, the land for which this hero and numbers of others surrendered the fruits of years of hard labor, the ambition of a lifetime (for a great many of them, like General McCullough, were officers in the old army), and finally yielded up their life's blood. Think of it, in the beautiful cemetery at Memphis, Tenn., where there are numbers of finely executed and magnificent monuments, lies the dust of that prince of good fellows, and as gallant a knight as ever drew saber, Bedford Forrest, and unless you are directed by some one familiar with the locality, you will have difficulty in finding it, for in a lone, obscure and neglected spot is the mound under which we are told his bones and dust lay. The last time I was near it, it was overgrown, and nearly hid from close view by bushes, brambles and briars.

For the few remaining years that these battle-scarred veterans are to remain in your midst, give them the proper attention and consideration, and show to them that their past services to their country have not been forgotten; place in their reach the means by which they cannot only support themselves, but their loved ones, who are entirely dependent upon them.

FRANK T. RYAN.

REPUBLICANS HOLD A MEETING.

The District Executive Committee Met Yesterday.

The republican district executive committee met in Atlanta yesterday for the purpose of selecting a time and place for holding a convention to select delegates to the national republican convention, to be held in Minneapolis in June.

The meeting was well attended, every member of the committee being present.

The principal business action of the committee was the selection of March 5th as the date and Atlanta as the place for holding the convention.

There was a lengthy and stormy discussion over the rumor of the ruling out of negro delegates by the president. Of course the white contingent denied the report and pointed to the telegram from Mr. Shiel, published in yesterday's CONSTITUTION. This was not altogether satisfactory to the brothers in black. They insinuated that the telegram of Mr. Shiel's was quite "fishy" and seemed to think the original report pretty straight. They gave notice of their intention to fight the matter to the end and send negro delegates at any cost.

LEMON ELIXIR.

A Pleasant Lemon Tonic.

For Biliousness, Constipation, Malaria, Colds and the Grip.

For Indigestion, Sick and Nervous Headaches.

For Sleeplessness, Nervousness and Heart diseases take Lemon Elixir.

Ladies, for natural and thorough organic regulation, take Lemon Elixir.

Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir is prepared from the fresh juice of Lemons, combined with other vegetable liver tonics and cathartics. 50c. and $1 bottles at druggists.

Prepared only by Dr. H. Mozley, Atlanta, Ga.

A Card.

For nervous and sick headaches, indigestion, biliousness and constipation (of which I have been a great sufferer) I have never found a medicine that would give such pleasant, prompt and permanent relief as Dr. H. Mozley's Lemon Elixir. J. P. SAWTELL, Griffin, Ga.

Publisher Daily Sun.

Gratitude.

DR. H. MOZLEY—Dear Sir: Since using your Lemon Elixir I have never had another attack of those fearful sick headaches, and thank God that I have at last found a medicine that will cure those awful spells.

MRS. ETTA W. JONES, Parkersburg, West Va.

Lemon Elixir absolutely cures and prevents the Grip. thur sun

Many Persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. **Brown's Iron Bitters** Rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

THE MAP QUESTION SETTLED.

The County Commission in Special Session. The County Assessors.

The county commissioners slept last night with the county map off their minds.

It has been the source of many troubles to them, and they were glad to get rid of it.

The commissioners held a special meeting yesterday to dispose of the matter.

Captain Clayton's report, recommending that Mr. C. E. Baylor, who had been at work on the map, be employed to finish the work was before the meeting.

There was a great deal of discussion as to what was best to do about the matter.

A proposition for the completion of the work by Henry T. McDaniel, Mr. E. B. Latham and Mr. C. E. Baylor was laid before the commissioners.

As usual there was a great variety of opinion over the best plan to pursue, but it was finally decided to let the contract to Messrs. McDaniel, Latham and Baylor. They are to be paid $350 for the work.

These gentlemen, all of whom are splendid civil engineers, will take charge of the work at once and push it to completion as soon as possible.

County Assessors.

The new board of county assessors was sworn in.

The board is composed of the following gentlemen, who were elected by the commissioners at their last meeting:

J. S. Gilbert, East Point; C. A. Howell, Bolton; N. P. Johnson, Buckhead; William L. House, Adamsville; J. A. Chapman, Hapeville.

The board of assessors held a meeting in the tax collector's office at once, and organized and prepared for work.

The grand jury committee appointed to act jointly with the commissioners in regard to the new courthouse and jail, was present at the meeting of the commissioners. A long conference ensued between the commissioners and the grand jury committee.

Since the committee was appointed the members of it have been looking out for an eligible site for a courthouse and jail. Nothing definite was done and the committee will meet with the commissioners again.

Don't Be Deceived,

especially when your health may be at stake. If any one offers you Johann Hoff's Malt Extract and JOHANN HOFF'S signature is not on the neck of the bottle, do not take it under any circumstances.



Stop scratching and use Tetterine. It's much more effective, not mentioning the propriety of he thing. All druggists, 50 cents.

Valentines! Valentines!

At John M. Miller's, opera house block, Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga. feb11—1m

Rubber combs, hairpins and thimbles at the closing out sale of the Rubber Store, 20 Decatur street. feb 12,13,14

Bill Arp

Bill Arp's new book, 350 pp., striking illustrations, elegant binding, gilt lettering. All his best writings are in this book. Have you subscribed? You want to. Price $1.50, postpaid. Send the amount to The Constitution. dec30-tf

SENT FREE Samples Wall Paper, with prices and book on how to apply it. M. M MAUCK, Atlanta, Ga.

Biggest bargains ever offered in rubber goods at the closing out sale at the Rubber Store, 20 Decatur street. feb 12,13,14

DR. STEINER DEAD.

He Witnessed the Deaths of Both Stephens and Toombs.

Dr. Henry Hegner Steiner, one of the most eminent physicians of the country, died at his home in Augusta at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. For the past four years he has been bedridden, and worn and weary; death came a welcome messenger, and laid the weary pilgrim to rest.

Dr. Steiner was born in Frederick City, Md., the 8th of January, 1816. He graduated as a doctor from the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, in 1837, and in the same year he entered the United States army as assistant surgeon.

He went to Augusta in 1845 and was stationed at the state's arsenal on the hill. In 1851 he quit the government service and commenced practicing in Augusta. He has had a large and lucrative practice, and has been successful in amassing considerable wealth, which makes him one of Augusta's richest citizens.

Dr. Steiner served through the Indian Seminole war, and fought in the Mexican war under General Taylor. He was a volunteer surgeon on General Robert Toombs's staff in the late civil war.

Dr. Steiner was a warm personal friend of Alexander H. Stephens. He attended Governor Stephens in his last illness, and he was with General Toombs when he died. The doctor's present wife was Miss Catharine Alston, of Charleston, and he leaves four sons and two daughters.

Dr. Steiner was senior warden of St. Paul's Episcopal church, and he was a good, true and charitable Christian gentleman, and his death will be greatly mourned.

BLECKLEY AND LUMPKIN.

Portrait of Chief Justice Lumpkin with Sketch by Chief Justice Bleckley in Sunny South.

Yesterday's handsome issue of The Sunny South contains a fine portrait of Chief Justice Joseph Henry Lumpkin, with a splendid sketch written by Chief Justice Logan E. Bleckley. It also contains excellent portraits of Governor Holt, of North Carolina; Colonel E. B. Stahlman, of Atlanta, and of the famous confederate general, John H. Morgan, with a great many other brilliant attractions. For sale at the news stands. Only 5 cents per copy.

Inferior Goods.

The only safe way for purchasers is to insist on having the genuine article, and not allow themselves to be swindled by having plasters said to be "just as good," or "containing superior ingredients," imposed upon them. These are only tricks to sell inferior goods that no more compare with ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS than copper does with gold. One trial of ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS will convince the most skeptical of their merits.

The eminent Henry A. Mott, Jr., Ph.D., F. C. S., late government chemist, certifies:

"My investigation of ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER shows it to contain valuable and essential ingredients not found in any other plaster, and I find it superior to and more efficient than any other plaster."

Ask for ALLCOCK'S, and let no solicitation or explanation induce you you to accept a substitute.

Valentines! Valentines!

At J. M. Miller's, opera house block, Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga. feb11—1m

Rev. A. T. Spalding, recently of Galveston, Tex., and for a long time pastor of the Second Baptist church of Atlanta, will preach at the Jackson Hill Baptist mission this morning at 11 o'clock. It is contemplated by the members of this mission to establish a permanent church as soon as practicable.

A. J. West & Co. make a specialty of loans, Money now in hand.

Valentines! Valentines!

At John M. Miller's, opera house block, Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga. feb11—1m

Ladies' and Children's gossamers at cost, at the Rubber Store, 20 Decatur street. feb 12,13,14

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A FAMOUS WRITER

Who Stands at the Head of Women Journalists in America.

SOMETHING ABOUT MRS. BATTEY'S WORK

Chat Upon Various Topics—A Unique Conception for a Flower Party—Gossip of Society.

One of the most interesting of southern women ever identified with New York journalism is Mrs. Emily Verdery Battey. Indeed she holds a particularly unique place in woman journalism, for she was one of the first southern women who ever took a reportorial position, and with the exception of Middie Morgan, the cattle and stock reporter of The New York Times, she is the only woman who has for the length of twenty years been actively engaged in daily editorial and reportorial work. Her success in this work has been phenomenal.

She came to New York right after the war, and there she went at once into general journalism, writing acceptable articles for such papers as The Star, The Sun, The Telegram, Herald, etc.

"My inspiration to do newspaper work," she frankly declares, "was not wild ambition to win immortal fame. I sought it as the means for a living. It was the nearest thing to me to do, and I took hold of it just as a woman would go and cook if left without a servant."

But despite this delaration, one who knows Mrs. Battey personally, and as a newspaper woman, must feel that there was a great deal more in the making of her success than mere determination, for her journalistic work not only shows the most polished and exquisite literary skill, but has that life, originality and grace possessed alone by the woman of rare and brilliant talents. Personally Mrs. Battey is wonderfully attractive. Hers is a slight, alert figure. The hands are small, slender, replete with nervous energy and delicate expression. Her face is dark, ever changing as to expression, and always made radiant by the light of her large, brilliant, dark eyes, which look at you from beneath a fine, clear brow, where lie smooth bands of silky black hair, showing beneath a black velvet cap.

If the outward and visible signs of her presence do not bespeak her French blood at once, you will know it by the delicious little liftings of the shoulder, the gestures and the enthusiasm that she reveals as she talks.

"Were there many other women journalists in New York when you went there?" I asked.

"No, not many, she replied. There were women there who contributed to different papers and magazines, and some had especial departments on certain publications, but I believe Mrs. Croly, who was then on The World, was the only woman I knew who was employed regularly in daily newspaper work.

"And were those early days hard?" I asked.

"Hard," with a simultaneous lift of brows and shoulders. "Yes, they seemed terrible sometimes. The demands for ceaseless allertness were so pressing, I wonder sometimes how I did get through those first few months. Perhaps I wouldn't have done so if I hadn't met with success at once."

"And how long was it before you took the position on The Sun which has for so many years identified you with that paper?" I asked.

"That was five years after I came to New York," she said.

Then she went on to tell of her position on the paper, conceded to be the ablest edited publication, in a literary way, of any in this country. For fifteen years Mrs. Battey did daily work on this great journal, and contributed also special articles to the Sunday edition. She wrote with equal grace and facility court reports, editorials upon leading topics and articles upon fads and fashions.

The articles headed "The Glass of Fashion" in the Sunday Sun came from her clever pen, and it was she who first conceived the idea of a woman's page in the Sunday edition.

She reported speeches, sermons, anything and everything just as any man would have done, and besides this regular work on one paper she made many contributions to other publications, writing articles on fashion and social customs for The Home Journal and contributing numberless bright sketches to various magazines and weeklies. Indeed, the amount of her newspaper work has been simply wonderful, and that the fragile little lady before me could have accomplished so much seemed simply incredible. An intrepid will and a brave spirit must indeed have lain beneath that delicate exterior.

And now that the heights of success have been reached, this brilliant woman proposes to tell to others the story of her journalistic life so that they may profit thereby.

She has given up for the present her regular newspaper work, and she is planning just now to establish a bureau of journalism in New York, to be conducted under her auspices. Her ideas are to make of this a sort of training school for young women and men who wish to become newspaper people, and to put them, when found capable, in the way of getting good positions in this line of work.

This bureau will be more comprehensive than any of the kind heretofore established. Manuscripts will be read and revised and criticised, and a thorough insight into the duties and requirements of a newspaper writer will be given.

"The idea came to me of establishing this bureau," said Mrs Battey, "from my having so many young women who wanted to be journalists to apply to me for advice and assistance. I gave it gladly, gratuitously for a long while, but now after my twenty years of work as a newspaper woman, I think my advice in regard to such work should be of some value."

Mrs. Battey went on to say that she wished to establish a branch bureau of this kind in Atlanta, or some southern city, and if she does it will be of great advantage to the women of the south.

She already has pupils from all over the United States whom she is training through correspondence.

The value of such advice and criticism is inestimable from a woman who has for years had, added to her own fine ability, the most splendid journalistic advantages and a daily acquaintance with the workings of and the people connected with the leading journals of the day.

Mr. Dana, himself, regarded Mrs. Battey as one of the most efficient women in New York journalism, and some clever writer aptly named her the Nestor of the Press.

A flower party!

What think you of one?

The idea was suggested to me by a little woman whose face is a white violet, and whose thoughts come from a soul-garden where groweth a bleeding heart.

"Why not a flower party in the spring," she said, "when everything turns itself to blooming?"

"Why not, indeed," I answered, "and a lawn party at that with rose and tulip lanterns, with platform for a May-pole dance and above it a white canopy shaped like a lily, and hung with golden jasmine bells."

"And punch served in Bohemian glass tulips and ice cream in pink roses."

"And quails on fleur-de-lis and bowknots of buttered toast," I realistically continued.

"The men could dress as bean stalks and dandelions and hollyhocks," she said.

"But they wouldn't," I replied, "for the men there will never do that sort of thing. The only way for them to find their partners for the dance would be to hand buttonhole bouquets with flowers corresponding to the costumes of every girl present, and then let the men take the girl who matched their posy."

Then our talk turned to some of the girls and the flowers that would suit them best, and here are the couplets she wrote upon them. Surely no maidens ever had sweeter tributes to their charms:

JULIA CLARKE—Windflower—
Her flower-like grace and stainless purity
Suggest the rare wind-kissed anemone.

JOAN CLARKE—
Beauty of form and face in her disclose,
Her likeness to a rich Niphetos rose.

EMMA NEAL—
Narcissus-like in her we do behold
A lovely miracle of snow and gold.

DOLLY COLQUITT—Sweet Alyssum—
White as a summer cloud, lovely, serene,
This treasured flower is of daintiest mien.

LOUISE BIGBY—
A shining satin poppy, this fair maid,
In regal splendor is arrayed.

LILY LOCHRANE—
Like the spice pink this charming human bloom
Holds spirit, daintiness and choice perfume.

ESTELLE DELBRIDGE—
Pink-ivory, dawn clouds—sun on snow,
She is a radiant Madame Pierre Guillot.

CORNELIA JACKSON—Pansy—
Pansies for thoughts again comes true;
Our thoughts fair girl, fly straight to you.

EFFIE HOWELL—
Coquettish as a pied nasturtium, this gay girl,
Sets all our senses in a happy whirl.

MAMIE GOLDSMITH—
The tropic eve's resplendent glow
Caught in the heart of a jacqueminot.

LILY GOLDSMITH—
A heliotrope is sure her counterpart—
Lovely in form and color;
Sweet to the core of the heart.

HATTIE INMAN—
The pink camellia's rosy grace
Is reproduced in her fair face.

ANNIE INMAN—
The apple blossom's fragrant snow
Faintly tinged with a warmer glow.

EULA KETNER—
An amaryllis—royal flower,
Filled to the brim with beauty's subtile power.

ISMA DOOLEY—
In this dear maid there seems to be
All the enchantment of a fleur-de-lis.

IDA HOWELL—
Entrancing as a freisia's winning sweetness
Blooms this rare girl in maidenhood's completeness.

REBIE LOWE—
Naught with her loveliness can e'er compare,
Save when the peachblooms scent the April air
And the frail blossoms like rich censers swing,
Scattering the blessed promises of spring.

ALLINE STOCKING—
Azalia-like she holds her potent sway
A flower poem dreamed on a summer day.

MARY MARSH—
A Persian lilac, as charming to our eyes
As ever bloomed 'neath storied eastern skies.

LIZZIE FOWLER—
The crimped crape myrtles pink flushed grace
Is matched in the tender bloom of her face.

JULIA HAMMOND—
A tulip rare, of wondrous completeness,
Gorgeous yet delicate, proud yet full of sweetness

HATTIE ECHOLS—
The wild rose blooms in her exquisite face,
And such a loveliness dwells in her heart
That for all I may say I never can tell
The girl and a wild rose apart!

DELIA MURPHEY—
The dahlias splendid colors show,
In her beauty's changeful fire and glow.

LILY ORME—
A moon-flower symbols this enchanting girl—
Carved from a glorious fragrant pearl!

LAURA COLQUITT—
A snowdrop's tender charm and mystery,
Translated in this darling girl, I see.

LAW MCBRIDE—A Star Jasmine—
I cannot tell, dear maid, which one you are—
Sometimes you seem a flower, somtimes a glowing star.

SALLIE HUNNICUTT—
She blesses the vision of our enraptured eyes
With all the pelargonium's royal dies.

A very charming gift for a bride, and one of the most unique I have ever seen, is a book called "The Wedding Gowns," arranged by Emma Moffett Tyng, a famous Georgia woman, and illustrated by Agnes O. Crane. It comes in two handsome quarto editions, the first in watered silk with colored illustrations, and the second in white enamel and gold, with fine reprint pen and ink sketches.

These books are the prettiest gifts imaginable for a bride, and no swell New York wedding is complete without one of them, in which to record all the precious incidents of the wedding ceremonial and so forth. The first page shows a graceful drawing of wedding bells with a blank space for the pasting of the wedding invitation or announcement.

The next page shows a dainty sketch of a quaint church, and a blank card to one side has beneath it this verse:

This is the gown in which she stood,
When she went to the priest and said she would.

Then follows a pretty page with cupids peeping over a scroll, on which are penned these lines:

She's adorned amply,
That in her husband's eye looks lovely.

This page is to record the jewels, laces and flowers of the bride and her maids. Then follow three more pretty leaves for the recording of gifts.

After this comes a page showing old shoes flying after a carriage in a cloud of dust. A card in the middle is for a scrap of the bride's going away gown, and here are the lines that go with it:

This is the one she wore away,
So bright and gay on her wedding day.

And so on the pretty volume continues throughout.

There are pages for telegrams, for press notices, and congratulations from friends; pages for the pasting of scraps of dinner and tea gowns, and all those other charming frocks encompassed in the wardrobe of a bride.

The book has a very pretty history, too, that will be of particular interest to Atlanta people. It seems that it was especially designed by Mrs. Tyng as a gift to Mrs. Frank Ellis on her wedding day. It is quite the loveliest thing of the kind ever published and every spring bride should have one. It is to be found at all the bookstores. Mrs. Tyng is, as every one knows, a gifted Georgia woman.

MAUDE ANDREWS.

NOTES OF SOCIETY.

Events of Interest in Atlanta and Georgia. People You Know.

Society has kept herself pretty quiet this week, warming her toes and sipping tea while the wind wailed out-of doors, and going to the theater or a quiet card party o' nights, with her pink chin peeping from a fluff of soft fur or feathers.

There was a german, I believe, Monday evening, at Concordia hall, and the rumor goes that valentines were the favors and that everybody had quite a good time. The idea, however, of a 9 o'clock german at Concordia hall must have seemed rather weird to the people who experienced it as an actuality, and to those not present it seemed positively grotesque.

The Tuesday Evening Euchre Club had a very lovely time at Mrs. Kendal's, and the North Side Club spent a charming evening at Mrs. Rhett's.

The T. D. C. dance at Mrs. Bain's Friday evening gave a very good time to one of the younger sets and finished the week's affairs.

For next week nothing particular is mentioned, but I suppose some pretty attentions will be rendered Miss Springs, Mrs. Peters's lovely young guest, and the usual number of small affairs will produce a reasonable gayety.

There are already little whispers afloat concerning several engagements that will probably find a satisfactory termination in the months of April and June.

One of them involves a very beautiful girl who has spent much of her time in Atlanta, and who is now living in southwest Georgia. The fortunate man I hear lives in Albany, Ga., and belongs to a wealthy and aristocratic family.

Another matrimonial rumor connects the name of a very popular and successful young Atlanta young man with a southwest Georgia girl, who has often visited here, and is unusually pretty, charming and brilliant.

Still another concerns two Atlanta people—a bright journalist and a very charming and brilliant girl, both of them from the north.

As to how these weddings will be planned and executed I know not, but the people who ought to know say that they are to be beyond a doubt.

***

Never did the younger set of Atlanta society enjoy a more elegant and delightful entertainment than that given by the E. K. T. Club, Friday evening, at the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. Donald Bain, on Peachtree street. This home seems peculiarly adapted for the giving of such a party as this was, when it presented with its beautiful palms, exquisite flowers, and brilliant lights, a scene of imposing grandeur. The drawing rooms were laid in snowy crash, while the ballroom, with its merry dancers, glistened like a mirror. The refreshment room, where everything delicious was most daintily served, was strikingly beautiful and artistic in its decorations. No lady in society entertains with more grace than Mrs. Bain, and as the merry party congregated many good wishes and compliments were extended her. Of the loveliness of the young ladies and their costumes, too much cannot be said, for each costume was both unique and exquisite. Miss Jeanette Bain, who is a perfect blonde, slender and graceful, wore a pretty gown of white, with silver slippers. Miss Marion May, more fascinating than ever, was becomingly gowned in pink figured crepe, trimmed in embroidered lisse. Miss Lucy Peel was strikingly pretty, while Miss Willie Peck, more radiant than ever, won the admiration of all present.

Fashion was never gayer than at this gathering, and 'twould be difficult to picture fairer beings than those who trod the measures of the entrancing music. A merrier party of lovely young ladies and gallant young men than those present could not be easily found. During the evening many compliments were heard praising this newly organized club. The guests were:

Willie Peck, Lucy Peel, Marion May, Jeanette Bain, Lillian Lochrane, Mamie Goldsmith, Pauline Gray, Lizzie Lovejoy, Lillie Orme, Emma Lowry Howell, Idaline Edwards, Alma Williams, Bizzelle, Cornelia Jackson, Kate Williams, Stephens, Kate Pendleton, Hattie MacMitchell, Annie Laurie Hill, Ethel Toy, Erskine Richmond, Flora Shaw, Leila Morris, Nellie Van Winkle, Jennie English, Holland, Lizzie Johnson, Fannie Richards, Markham, Leila Krouse, Pearl and Kate Williams, Sculley, Maude Miles, Jennie Echols, Isabella Block, Callie Jackson, Myrtle Everett, Josie and Mary Kingsberry, Katie Stocking, Scruggs, Mary Burt Howard, Jessie Hopkins, Adelia Murphy, Isabella Castleman, Mary Draper.

Messrs. W. D. Ellis, Jr., Will Hemphill, Henry Inman, Charles Ellyea, John Stewart, Walter Kirkpatrick, Alfred Prescott, Dick Bell, Newton Craig, Bert Lovejoy, Roby Robinson, Harry Cabaniss, John Eagin, E. R. Austin, Gordon Kiser, Thomas Arnold, Charles Nisbet, Samuel Gilbert, Frank Fontaine, Clifford C. Tye, Samuel Dean, Marion Jackson, Will Draper, George Hillyer, Miller Brady, James L. Dickey, Jr., James W. Sculley, William H. Kiser, Will Markham, Frank M. Inman, John Grant Wilkins, John W. Grant, T. Cuyler Smith, Will Lowe, Ed Lovejoy and Alf Fowler.

***

Last Tuesday at high noon Miss Tennie Goode and Mr. J. B. Johnson were united in marriage at the home of the bride, at Conyers. The house was beautifully decorated. The bride wore a gown of soft white silk, and entered the parlor on the arm of her brother, Mr. J. A. Goode. They were preceded by two little maids of honor, Miss Jennie Weller and Miss Cora Almand, the charming little maids being dressed in pink and blue silk. The ceremony was beautiful and impressive and was witnessed by a large number of friends and relatives. After the ceremony the dining room was thrown open and an elegant dinner was served. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson will make Atlanta their future home and have the best wishes of a host of friends to follow them in their new life.

***

The Atlanta chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution will meet at half-past 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon at the residence of the regent, Mrs. Henry Jackson. The meeting will be one of unusual interest, as Mrs. Albert Hill Cox will read a paper on "Colonial Georgia." The Atlanta society is steadily increasing in numbers, and ranks high among similar organizations throughout the United States. At the last regular meeting Mrs. William M. Dickson, Mrs. Albert H. Cox and Mrs. Hugh Hagan were chosen as delegates to the colonial congress which convenes at Washington February 22d., Mrs. Hagan will read a paper before that august body of representative American women. Her subject is well chosen, written in the rare style of this rarely intellectual woman, whose personal beauty and perfect diction will add much to the interest of the occasion. Besides the daily sessions of the congress, which meets next week, numberless entertainments have been arranged for the visiting "daughters," among them a grand ball and reception at the white house by Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, who is president of the general nationa. society at Washington. Atlanta will be well represented by the delegates mentioned, who with the regent, Mrs. Henry Jackson, will wield a strong influence for the local society here.

***

Miss Estelle Whelan leaves in a few days for Rome, where she will visit Mrs. Joseph Cundell.

***

Mrs. S. McKinley Upson, who, with Mrs. K Oliver, has been visiting her niece, Miss Junia McKinley, returned to her home in Lexington, Ga., last week. Mrs. Upson is a lovely type of old-fashioned southern woman, and with her pure, sweet face framed in bands of soft, white hair which intensifies the brightness of her brown eyes, presents a picture of beautiful old age, retaining in a marked degree the charm and dignity of manner that characterized her as a reigning Georgia belle fifty years ago, when as Miss Serena McKinley her admirers were numbered by the score.

***

On Friday evening last the Misses Carroll and Geary were tendered a surprise party at the former's home, 45 Trinity avenue. The young ladies had invited a few friends over to spend the evening, when, about 8 o'clock, a party of young gentlemen friends arrived with a band of music, and quite an enjoyable evening was passed in elegant music and dancing.

***

Miss Annie Heywood, who has been visiting Mrs. John L. Boardman, nee Miss Nellie Spence, of Macon, and the family of Mr. J. J. West, of Richmond, has returned home, after eight weeks delightfully spent at the charming homes of these clever people.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cranston gave a small dinner party on Tuesday evening. Mrs. Cranston entertains with an ease and grace which are always charming to her guests. Those present were Misses Emma Neal, Maud Craig and Lizzie Johnson, and Messrs. Oliver Cranston, of Augusta Hugh Adams, Bartlett and Dr. Nathan Harris.

***

Miss Bertha Rose Barnitz and Lieutenant Bernard Abert Byrne were married at high noon Thursday in Christ cathedral, New Orleans. The sister of the bride and Lieutenant Byrne's brother were the only attendants. The bride's bouquet was of orange blossoms from their own grove. The wedding gown was made by Worth. The materials were corded-silk and embroidered crape, and was a marvel of beauty. Lieutenant and Mrs. Byrne left for their orange grove in Florida the same evening, where they will remain a few weeks, after which they will be at home at Fort Thomas, Ky.

***

At the entertainment to be given at the Young Men's Christian Association hall next Friday night, Miss Mercedes Leigh, the noted educationalist, has consented to furnish one of the numbers on the programme. Miss Leigh's abilities are of such high repute that she has been engaged to open the world's fair in Chicago with a recitation. The price of admission to the entertainment Friday night, is put so low—25 cents—that all can avail themselves of the privilege of a delightful evening. Besides, it is for a laudable object, and deserves the patronage of our Christian people.

***

Miss Eva Belle Bosworth and Mr. James Wood, both of Atlanta, will be married Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents, 28 Garnett street, in the presence of only a few friends and relatives of the bride and groom. Miss Bosworth is the daughter of Dr. J. M. Bosworth, one of Atlanta's most honored citizens. She is a young lady of charming personality, and is a general favorite in a large circle of friends.

Mr. Wood, who is connected with the drug firm of Brown & Allen, of this city, is a young man of high character, and possessed of many manly qualities which endear him to those who know him. The young people have the congratulations and well wishes of many friends and admirers.

***

One of the rising young musicians of Atlanta is Mr. Edward Buchanan, a young violinist of undisputed ability. Mr. Buchanan is the son of Professor J. A. Buchanan, the chorister of the Fulton County Sunday School Association. He began the study of the violin three years ago under the instruction of Professor Blumenfeld and today he ranks among the best players in the south. His tone is beautiful and sympathetic and his technique is remarkable. He is to appear in grand concert soon, when he will make his debut. He leaves for New York and Boston in the early spring, where he goes to study under Pinsuti. We predict a bright future for the young artist.

***

Rev. Mr. William Bohler Walker and family, of Dubuque, Ia., will arrive in the city Tuesday on a visit to Mr. Walker's parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Walker, 157 Crew street.

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The many friends of Mrs. Dr. McCandless, formerly Miss Fannie Wimpy, will be grieved to learn that she is dangerously ill.

***

Mrs. Clarence Angier gave a most delightful card party at her residence, on West Peachtree, Friday night. Those present were: Dr. and Mrs. Ridley, Mr. and Mrs. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Kendall, Mr. and Mrs. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. Fontaine and Miss Hamilton, Dr. and Mrs. Eastman, Mr. and Mrs. Morris and Mr. and Mrs. Davis. Lovely favors were given and delicious refreshments served. All enjoyed the occasion greatly.

***

The Young Ladies' Missionary Society of the Second Baptist church will give a lantern bazaar at the residence of Mr. W. L. Abbott, No. 263 Washington street, on February 19th, from 10 o'clock a. m. to 10 o'clock p. m.

The occasion will be an extremely enjoyable affair.

***

The pink domino masque given by Miss Lillie Schulhafer on last Friday evening, complimentary to Miss Alma Levy, of Louisville, and Miss Bettie Iser, of Nashville, was a brilliant and highly delightful affair. Miss Levy looked extremely fascinating. Miss Iser is a young lady possessing many charms of face and figure. Miss Schulhafer made a most graceful and entertaining hostess. At 9:30 o'clock dancing was begun, and at 11:30 o'clock the guests unmasked, which was a highly interesting and pleasing part of the evening's enjoyment.

A sumptuous collation was served during the evening.

Those present were: Miss Alma Levy, Miss Bettie Iser, Miss Lillie Silverman, Miss Lillie Meyer, Miss Bettie Hymen, Miss Theresa Hymen, Miss Leah Foote, Miss Rose Shindler, Miss Bertha Haas, Miss Lena Regenstein, Miss Clara Stearn, Miss M. Guthman, Miss Foote, Mr. and Mrs. Schulhafer, Mrs. Satoris, Mrs. Goldsmith, Mrs. H. L. Liebman, Rev. Leo Reich, Messrs. Will Menko, Dave Fleishel, Ed Steinheimer, Herbert Dreyfus, Leroy Bickart, Ed Cerf, Jeff Foote, Aaron Guthman, Maurice Guthman, Adolph Marks, Ben Phillips, Abe Thanhauser and Arthur Schulhafer.

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The family of Mr. Sam W. Wilkes is at New Smyrna, Fla. They will spend some time there and at other points in Florida.

***

The musical and literary entertainment to be given at the Young Men's Christian Association next Friday evening, by a number of young ladies and gentlemen, promises to be a pleasant event. A delightful programme, which has already been published, has been arranged for the occasion. Hundreds of tickets have already been sold, and the entertainment will be largely attended.

Miss Mercedes Leigh, of New York, a young lady of great talent, will take part in the rendition of the programme. Miss Leigh is to deliver a recitation at the opening of the world's fair. Miss Daisy Jacobs, Miss Katie Darby, Miss Mary Tupper, Miss Blanche Wilson and a number of other young people take part in the entertainment.

***

On Wednesday evening at Concordia hall the Hebrew Ladies' Benevolent Society will give a hop and oyster supper, which will doubtless be a delightful affair.

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Miss Goodwinn Sapp, a charming young lady of Thomasville, is the guest of Mrs. Ballard at the Ballard house.

***

Something new, interesting and altogether delightful is promised in the Denck piano recital to be given Wednesday evening of this week. The recitals of this distinguished artist are always rare treats to the lovers of exquiste music, but this new departure will prove especially so. It will be a recital with remarks biographical and explanatory, which will be both interesting and instructive. Nobody is more thoroughly equipped than Mr. Denck, and nobody could make such an entertainment of greater value to the lovers of music—and everybody else, for that matter. The recital will be Wednesday evening, February 17th, at 8 o'clock, in the music hall at 37 Peachtree street. The sale of tickets begins tomorrow. Persons holding tickets to the concert which was to have been given at Centennial hall on last Wednesday will be admitted to this entertainment upon the presentation of those tickets.

***

Mrs. J. W. Rucker is claimed now to be entirely out of danger.

This news will be read by her many friends with a great deal of pleasure.

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I find I was misinformed when told that Miss Fannie Holcombe was visiting her sister, Mrs. D. C. Bacon. Miss Douschka Holcombe is here and her many friends welcome her most heartily.

***

Mrs. John Overton and Mrs. Craighead, two well-known and brilliant social stars of Nashville, Tenn., are the guests of Judge and Mrs. Newman, of Forest avenue.

***

Mr. B. W. Warder, Jr., of Springfield, O., who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Ohl, left for his home last evening.

***

Mrs. Verderey Battey, of New York, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Prather, on Spring street.

***

Mrs. Charles Jones will give a reception on Tuesday evening.

***

Miss Stafford, of Barnesville, is the guest of Miss Annie Bates, on West Peachtree.

***

Miss Agatha and Miss Claire Sheehan left yesterday for Milledgeville, where they will attend the military masquerade ball.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Rauschenberg gave a very elegant dinner last evening at their lovely home followed by a box party at the theater. Mr. and Mrs. Rauschenberg entertain delightfully and the evening was a brilliant success. The guests were: Miss Lizzie Renfroe, Miss Maude Martin, Mr. Joe Pope and Mr. O. C. Ranchenberg.

***

Mrs. W. R. Joyner, who has been spending the past two weeks in Florida, will return to Atlanta tomorrow.

***

Mrs. William Patrick and her charming daughter, Miss Josie, of Dahlonega, are visiting Mrs. George Crawford on Glenn street.

***

Miss Leftwich, of Baltimore, and Miss Orme, of Savannah, are visiting Mrs. Bulow Campbell at 156 West Peachtree.

***

Miss Irene Lindley is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Silvey at their home on Forest avenue. Miss Lindley is a daughter of Mr. J. F. Lindley, one of Evansville's wealthiest merchants. Miss Lindley will remain here the guest of Mrs. Silvey for a few weeks, when she and Mrs. Silvey will visit friends in Florida, and from there they will visit a number of places of interest in Cuba, returning about May 1st.

***

Miss Bessie Johnson has returned to the city from an extended visit to her uncle, Dr. D. T. Johnson, Fort Smith, Ark., and is stopping with Mr. Stephens Hook, 189 Ivy street.

AT THE VALENTINE BANQUET.

I falter o'er the thin-stemm'd glass
With thoughts not set on toasts, alas!
I meet her eyes across the board—
An instant's bliss, then hers are lower'd.

The wine turns into tasteless clay,
I long to dash it down and say,
"O thou, with lips more rich than mine,
I pray thee be my valentine."

Again her dark eyes seek my face;
Almost I lose the time and place.
My heart and brain are set a-fire
With but one burning, mad desire.

Her white lids droop. Do my eyes speak?
A wave of color bathes her cheek.
Once more they lift. Ah, joy is mine!
I read therein, "Dear, I am thine."

—G. B. BURNS.

Macon, Ga., February 12th.

'MID ORANGE GROVES.

News from a Party of Charming Atlanta People.

THE HERMITAGE AND ANDY JACKSON.

Interesting People Met in Florida—Marcellus Markham's Oranges—How Flagler and Plant Spend Money.

TAMPA BAY HOTEL, TAMPA, Fla., February 13.—[Special.—I met Mrs. Judge Baxter, of Nashville, Tenn., at the Ponce de Leon hotel in St. Augustine. She was there to attend the Hermitage reception, the proceeds of which were for the preservation, restoration and decoration of General Jackson's old homestead, which is twelve miles from Nashville. It can be reached by railway or turnpike. The old mansion, tomb and twenty-five acres of land were given by the Tennessee legislature of 1889. The Hermitage Historic Association is buying relics and providing a fund to keep up the old Hermitage—where General Jackson lived for forty years.

I saw Mrs. Baxter when she was dressed for the historic costume reception. She wore a rich, stately, old costume of heliotrope brocade with rare lace trimmings and quaintly set old jewels. Her face is as soft and smooth as a baby's—the tint of excited interest was on her cheek—and her eyes were all aflash with feeling. As I looked at her I thought that all of the sweetest beauty was not confined to blooming youth. Mrs. Jackson is president of the Jackson or Hermitage Association, which, she thinks, should become a matter of more universal interest and not belong entirely to Tennessee, as General Jackson belonged to our entire country. She will appreciate it, she said, if any Atlanta or Georgia women will organize like associations and communicate with her on the subject.

The ladies of the association had some very interesting relics on exhibition. Among them was a portrait of General Jackson and a sword which was presented to him by the state of Tennessee. The brass scabbard was richly ornamented with the goddess of liberty crying victory through a trumpet and the war god crushing the lion.

Upon the sword was engraved: "This sword was presented to Major General Andrew Jackson for meritorious services performed in the late war with Great Britain."

Mrs. Ellen Call Long, vice regent of the association in Florida, presented the association with a chair which belonged to General La Fayette. Mrs. Long's father was an aide to General Jackson.

Jackson's Boyhood Days.

I talked to "Uncle Alfred," the old negro of the Hermitage. His mother was cook for General Jackson. When I asked this really intelligent old man to tell me about his master's boyhood days, his tastes and habits, he said that "Mars' Andrew was fond of horse racing and cock fighting, that he enjoyed writing and often sat for hours alone."

He said that General Jackson was beloved by his servants and that he loved him as well or better than he did his mother. His mother and grandmother were owned by Mr. Jackson.

Uncle Alfred said that when General Jackson exclaimed, "By the eternal, sir!" and rubbed his hand through his hair that those who lived with him knew that he "meant business."

On the 7th of January, 1815, General Packenham sent word to General Jackson that he intended to eat his breakfast in New Orleans on the 8th of January. General Jackson sent him word that he must prepare to take supper that night in the world of brimstone and torment in a lower region. General Jackson then mounted his waiting steed and flourished his sword, saying: "Hurrah, my brave boy, the day is ours!" On the 8th he killed General Packenham.

Uncle Alfred said that General Jackson almost lived in his study at home, reading and writing, leaving the supervision of the farm work to his adopted son. Mr. Flagler donated the use of the ballroom of his fairy palace of a hotel, and the supper, for the encourment of the Jackson Association. He says that the interest and presence of so many beautiful and clever southern women on this occasion has been the crowning event in the history of the Ponce de Leon hotel.

Flagler's Generosity.

Mr. Flagler is a very prince of generosity, and spends his money in beautifying whatever he touches and in cultivating the higher tastes. Such a man deserves wealth. He is very English in appearance—tall and slender, with gray hair. His manners are simple and earnest. I believe he really enjoys knowing thae his fad—his pet hotel—gives pleasure to the guests while they study the airy dreams on the frescoed walls, the paintings, etchings, wood carving and the style of architecture, all of which have interesting meaning.

Mr. Flagler and Mr. Plant have truly made Florida with their magnificent hotels, railways and steamship lines.

This Tampa Bay hotel cost Mr. Plant three millions of dollars, and is magnificent.

Mr. and Mrs. Plant spend most of the winter here.

It seems almost like a wonderful dream to leave Atlanta at night and awaken the next morning in sunny, tropical Florida.

Our party, with Mrs. B. W. Wrenn as the gracious hostest, and genial Colonel Wrenn—who can manage many details of business and yet never forget to give pleasure to his friends—as host, are having a delightful trip in this land of phosphates, oranges, and blue, blue skies.

Mrs. Joseph Thompson, Master Livingston Thompson, Miss Frances Harwood and beautiful Miss Alline Stocking are our delightful companions. It is glorious to flit about, perfectly at home, in a private car, where the only request asked of each guest by the charming hostess and host is that they make themselves perfectly at home—to be chatty or quiet at will—to give orders to cook and butler according to the dictates of thirst or fickle appetite.

People We Meet.

Mr. Arthur Bowers, of The New York Tribune, has contributed to our pleasure with his clever, earnest, interesting conversation. Mr. Bowers appreciates our southern people.

Governor Porter, our minister to Italy, was at the Ponce de Leon hotel. He at once remembered seeing our Georgia party in Europe last summer, and was exceedingly cordial. He expects to be in Italy in about a month.

Major M. J. O'Brien, vice president of the Southern Express Company, was a delightful addition to our party from Sanford to Tampa. He extended charming courtesies to our party in St. Augustine.

Major O'Brien has entire general management of the express. At Sanford Mr. Marcellus Markham complimented us by a drive to his large, beautiful orange grove. Mr. Markham says that the orange industry has not been profitable this winter. In the first place the crop has been unusually large; 3,000,000 boxes have been shipped and 1,000,000 yet to be shipped; then, other fruits, pears, grapes and apples from the north have been so cheap.

At the beginning of the season in October and November large numbers of green oranges were shipped which gave the fruit a bad reputation and broke the market down, from which it has not recovered. After the market was cleared of that half-green fruit the cold weather injured the crop in many sections, and the frozen fruit was shipped, depreciating the market again. Fruit has been selling at 50 and 75 cents per box on trees. Last year the average price per box on trees was as high as $1.80.

Mr. Markham thinks that the present combination of circumstances which has produced the low price of oranges does not argue against the future profit of orange culture, that the business will be better organized after this winter.

Still Profit in It.

The "Markham premium" orange has been selected by judges three times for its delicious flavor. It is a native orange. Most of the finest oranges are from imported trees—buds from trees from Japan. The finest varieties are the Mediterranean Sweet, Oral, Brazilian naval, Rineside Naval from California, Maltese blood, Mandarin and Fangerin. They are not superior to the native Florida orange in flavor. On Major Wylly's grove is a tree with seven varieties of fruit grafted on one tree. The fruit coming from each bud is as distinct as if coming from its own separate tree—of course the buds must all be of the same family of fruit.

Young trees do not produce as solid, plump fruit as older trees—the fruit tastes more of the growth—rather a woody flavor.

All oranges on hammock lands are smooth and have bright skins, and as a rule, become sweet and palatable earlier in the season than pine land oranges. That is why Indian river oranges made a reputation; but pine land oranges in February and March are thoroughly ripe and have a fuller, richer flavor, these growers say. Mr. Markham thinks it very necessary for orange trees to be well fertilized to be kept in a healthy condition—and that nothing responds to such care with more profit.

The celebrated Speer grove near Sanford was put out about fifty years ago. It has about five hundred trees on five acres. It has been known to produce $10,000 for a single crop—a little more than two thousand per acre. Its average for the last two years has been about four thousand dollars per year. Orange trees take on three growths a year—in spring, summer and fall. Fruit from June blooms rots quickly and cannot be shipped very far with profit. Best fruit comes from February and March blooms. Trees at thirty years keep growing three crops at once—ripe oranges, small green oranges and blossoms. It is better for the trees to take fruit off by February 15th. A tree from seed, if well cared for, will produce inferior fruit in five years. Trees from seedlings grow in better shape and grow more rapidly—budded trees bear fruit more quickly, but bearing injures the stateliness of shape and they branch out more than seedlings.

The oil of bergamot is made from the leaf and peel of the bergamot orange. The leaves are variegated and very fragrant when crushed.

Grape Fruit.

Grape fruit is coming into popularity very rapidly. It has been only two or three years since they were even quoted in market reports. It is not only delicious, but is antimalarial and makes an excellent wine, very like sherry.

Camphor Trees.

It has been discovered by actual experiment that camphor trees flourish and grow rapidly in Florida. There are trees near Tampa as large as orange trees. The camphor from these trees is more like the gum from Japan than China. The odor of the leaf is like camphor.

This will in a few years doubtless become an industry in our Italy.

Lemon Culture.

The idea of the inferiority of Florida lemons originated from the fact that the wild, native Florida lemon is inferior, but by grafting and budding the foreign lemon to the native stock, it makes a very superior lemon which is growing in favor as it is being known in the different markets. Lemon growers are becoming more numerous. The Masina and Sicily lemons are the finest varieties to graft here.

General Sanford has fifty acres in lemons. He ships them to New York and Philadelphia before the foreign lemons come into market, and receives from three to five dollars per box—often more.

The only lemon from Florida at the Centennial in '76 was the wild Florida lemon—the only variety here then. Lemon trees are more subject to cold than orange trees.

Sweet lemons are often shipped for sugar oranges. They are insipid.

Limes here are abundant and juicy.

Sugar Plantations.

In the Kissimme section are the St. Cloud sugar plantations. The Diston Land Company, the famous saw manufacturers of Philadelphia, bought 4,000,000 acres from the state government and drained it, reclaiming land, rich in muck, which is now as fine cane land as there is in the world. It is claimed that their cane is superior to Louisiana cane Their plant cost $4,000.

Rice.

In Osceola county a Louisiana company has several thousand acres under fence for rice. They have thrown up a levee. When the rice gets a few inches high water is pumped into it, when it stands till the rice is in proper condition. Then it is pumped out. They propose to make two crops a year.

Phosphates.

I asked a well-informed, practical gentleman what he thought of investments in Florida phosphates. He said that in the rush of excitement mistakes had of course been made—so many took chances rather than fail at the prize and invested without proper investigation as to quantity. and quality; but that phosphate of excellent quality and in geart quantities has been discovered in Florida without the slightest doubt, and will surely pay if well managed. He said that the excellent quality of Florida phosphate had reduced the value of Charleston phosphate and that Florida phosphate is more easily mined.

Mr. George W. Scott, of our own Atlanta, has one of the largest phosphate interests in the state.

Mr. John Jones, who is an attorney in Jacksonville and was formerly of Atlanta, was the first man to discover phosphate while fishing and hunting on East river. It proved to be a very profitable pleasure trip to him, of which I am sure his Atlanta friends will be glad.

Three large steamers left Tampa for Europe last week filled with phosphate, which will bring twice as much there as here. One ton of this phosphate rock will make three or four tons of most fertilizers in our market. The best phosphates in Florida are said to be in Hernando, Pasco, Citrus and Marion counties.

At Tampa there is a fertilizing company which dries and ships phosphate, some pieces looking like animals' teeth and bones even after it is dried.

At Fernandina the Florida Central and Peninsula Railroad Company has built a large phosphate elevator.

Fish Industry.

The fish industry at Port Tampa is enormous.

Tobacco Factories.

There are immense cigar factories at Ybor City. Port Tampa is to have several large new tobacco manufacturers. Cubans and Spaniards are mostly employed in these cigar and tobacco factories.

It is with regret that we leave Mrs. Thompson and her little son Livingston at Tampa. Mrs. Thompson is delightful, warm-hearted and fascinating. She will spend several weeks in Florida for her little son's health.

LOULIE M. GORDON.

THE MUSICAL PROGRAMME

Arranged for the Merritts Avenue Church Today by Mrs. W. L. Peel.

Dr. H. C. Morrison will preach this morning at the Merritts avenue Methodist church, and Mrs. W. L. Peel has arranged a special musical programme for the occasion. It will be as follows:

MORNING SERVICE.

Prelude—Wagner.
Voluntary—"Old Anthem"—Mason.
Offertory—"Rock of Ages"—duet, alto and tenor—Wagner.
Postlude—Gluck.

EVENING SERVICE.

Prelude—Kierulf.
Voluntary—"O God, Protector of the Lowly"—quartet—Ogden.
Offertory—"Come Unto Me"—bass solo—Lindsay.
Postlude—Chopin.

Valentines! Valentines!

At John M. Miller's, opera house block, Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga. feb11—1m

Valentines! Valentines!

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Meeting Tonight.

A joint assembly of all the Irish societies of Atlanta are invited to attend a meeting to be held in the basement of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, on Sunday, February 14th, at 8 o'clock p. m., sharp, to make final arrangements for the proper observance and celebration of St. Patrick's day. All Irishmen are cordially invited to attend.

The W. C. T. U.

The evangelist, Rev. Mr. Swarts, of Dayton, Tenn., will preach especially to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Atlanta next Wednesday, February 17th, at the Methodist Episcopal church on Marietta street. Our sisters are all urged to be present, together with all who may wish to attend the services.

Our brother is well informed on our work and will be glad to meet the ladies of Atlanta.

MRS. E. C. WITTER,
President Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD. NEVER FAILS TO RELIEVE

PAIN.

Cures and Prevents Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Inflammation, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Asthma, Difficult Breathing.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. Not one hour after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

INTERNALLY, a half to a teaspoonful in a half tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick-Headache, Diarrhœa, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains. 50c per bottle. Sold by Druggists

RADWAY'S PILLS,

An excellent and mild Cathartic, Purely Vegetable. The Safest and Best Medicine in the world for the Cure of all Disorders of the

Liver, Stomach or Bowels.

Taken according to directions they will restore health and renew vitality.

Price, 25c. a box. Sold by all druggists, or mailed by RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren St., New York, on receipt of price.

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GOV. BOB TAYLOR

Is Coming to Atlanta with the Fiddle and the Bow.

THE TENNESSEE ORATOR-MUSICIAN

Will Appear Before an Atlanta Audience Thursday Night—He Is Likely to Be Elected Senator.

Ex-Governor Bob Taylor, the orator-musician of Tennessee, will be in Atlanta next Thursday, and will be heard from that night at the Young Men's Christian Association hall. He comes under the auspices of the Young Men's Library Association, which has rented the beautiful Young Men's Christian Association auditorium for the occasion.

Governor Taylor is, perhaps, the best known of living Tennesseeans. He became a congressman at twenty-seven, and has been in public life most of the time since then. He is now being pushed by friends in a quiet way for the United States senatorship. He was an object of national curiosity several years ago when the Taylor brothers, "Bob" and "Alf" ran against each other for governor of Tennessee, "Bob" on the democratic and "Alf" on the republican platform. As everybody knows, "Bob" wiped up the ground with his brother and went to the governor's mansion to remain four years.

During that campaign he made a national reputation as an orator and his magnetism and irresistible gift of story-telling made him immensely popular. Great crowds followed his canvass and the newspapers made a great fuss over him. Since then he has had flattering offers from lecture bureaus.

He has been offered $1,000 to go to Boston and lecture, and in the southern states he is now under contract to deliver 100 lectures for $10,000. He has made about one-fourth of this tour and great crowds have gathered to hear him in Knoxville, Nashville, Memphis and Chattanooga. He goes to Birmingham Wednesday on a handsome guarantee. The Young Men's Library Association has secured him for Atlanta Thursday night. The subject of Governor Taylor's lecture is "The Fiddle and the Bow," and he will probably bring along the famous fiddle that played so important a part in the Tennessee campaign.

The Memphis Appeal-Avalanche says of the lecture there:

Hon. Robert L. Taylor's lecture on "The Fiddle and the Bow," as delivered by him last night at the Grand opera house, is a charming discourse, replete with humor, pathos and eloquence. Governor Taylor, after an eloquent tribute to the power of music, touched with light and graceful humor on the difference between the fiddle and the violin; then drifted easily into a reminiscent vein, eliciting peals of laughter and rounds of applause. The county school, with its singing lessons, the rural frolics, the singing school and the quilting bees were all vividly pictured. The whilom chief executive's power as a mimic are inimitable, and his representations of "Uncle Dan'l" as he "called the figgers," the music teacher, the inebriated orator, and the statesmen of the mountain districts, were irresistibly funny.

The lecture was not all wit and humor, however. It contained many passages of oratory, in which there were a wealth of imagery and an eloquence of word and thought that would have done credit to the silver-tongued Prentiss. There were also some clever bits of pathos that brought not a few handkerchiefs to the eyes of the ladies, and caused the men to blow their noses vigorously.

The lecture was concluded with an eloquent rhapsody on music as an art.

A Card from Judge Rodgers.

EDITOR CONSTITUTION—In your papers of Friday and Saturday I observe that you handle my name in a manner like making ridicule about my suit against the city of Atlanta and city officials. Your paper and those interested most about the matter are welcome to "laugh" as much as you please. It is a very funny matters, this way of laughing at the law. A good deal of such thing seems to be going on nowadays. The suit referred to was instituted for a good purpose.

It was not my intention to make any "cackle" about it. I simply entered the suit in court, and was going about my business in the usual way. THE CONSTITUTION caught up the matter, I suppose for effect, in favor of the defendants, as the tenor and tendency seems to be that way.

I have not said nor intimated to any person that I expected to make any fortune as a result of the suit. I had my purpose in it, and I am glad that it gives both sides such a good cause for "laughing." "He laughs best who laughs last."

Your reporter is not correct in stating any figures as of my figuring. He sought me, and he has correctly said what I said and about all I said. "The law is as plain as can be. There can be no getting around it. It will be a great help to the public schools" of the country.

It certainly is very amusing, and everybody laughs, as you say of the defendants, at the reasons for neglect. One says the supreme court has decided that the fine cannot be more than $500. Who said otherwise? One seeks to belittle the suit by making his verdict at 1 cent. I suppose it is the desire to turn the criticism upon what the jury may say about it, but we shall see about getting that jury.

"A City Official" says I am a justice of the peace at West End." That is true, but what has that to do with the failure of the city, or of the "city officials," to comply with law?

Yes sir, I am a justice of the peace, and your "city official" can't excuse his negligence or ignorance by my humble official position. I intend to write a book on justice of the peace law and present a copy to your "city official" for his edification.

"Not even a citizen of Atlanta." That is not my fault; but I am a citizen of Fulton county. "The suit is foolish." The old adage is, you know, "one foot makes many." You know the balance. Your city official says that it seems I have overlooked the decision of the supreme court. That is a very fine criticism from such a source. It seems that "city official" has been overlooking statute law. Then see the excuse. The law was not in the code of 1882. I can only say, it is in my code. I hope "city officials" may enjoy the laugh. The case is in court, and there is no use in trying the case now in a newspaper.

Let it alone, and let the court and the jury pass on it without any foolish subterfuge or make-weight excuse. Respectfully,

ROBERT L. RODGERS.

Dr. Barrett's Lecture.—Dr. R. S. Barrett will deliver the second of his series of lectures to the Young Mon's Christian Association this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. His subject this afternoon will be "The Soul's Relation to God." These lectures are largely attended and are very interesting and instructive.

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THE CASE ENDED.

The Long Case of Mrs. Richards Ends in a Verdict for the Plaintiff,

IN THE FULL AMOUNT SUED FOR.

History of the Case—E. N. Phillips Convicted of Beating His Wife, but She Refuses to Testiiy Against Him.

There came an end to the case of Pause, Schroeter & Company against Mrs. Josephine Richards yesterday afternoon, in the city court.

The suit ended in a victory for the plaintiff.

The case, although a civil proceeding, to secure the payment of a debt, has been one of great interest. It has been the event of the week in the city court.

The trial of the case was begun on Wednesday last, and continued steadily until yesterday afternoon.

Pause, Schroeter & Co. is a firm doing a decorating business. They were employed by Mrs. Josephine Richards, widow of W. A. Richards, to decorate her elegant residence on Peachtree street. The price to be paid was about twelve thousand dollars.

The work was begun and the most elaborate and magnificent tapestries, draperies, curtains and other elegant embellishments of an artistic nature were lavished on the splendid home.

It was a big job to dress up the fine mansion with all the gaudy colors that were wanted and it took some time for the decorators to finish the work.

Before it was finished Mrs. Richards declared that it was not what the contract called for, and she ordered that the work be stopped. This was done, but the decorators wanted pay for their work.

Before the work had been stopped Mrs. Richards had paid them $7,000, but they still claimed $5,000 and upwards.

This Mrs. Richards refused to pay. Pause, Schroeter & Co. then brought suit for $5,400 against her, alleging that to be the sum still due.

The trial brought out many humorous points. The courtroom was filled with a variety of samples of the fine decorations to be used as evidence in the case.

Messrs. B. F. & C. A. Abbott represented Mrs. Richards, and B. H. & C. D. Hill represented the plaintiffs.

A verdict for the full amount claimed, with interest, in favor of the plaintiff was returned by the jury.

She Hid the Scar.

People around the sheriff's office yesterday afternoon might have seen a veiled lady, clothed in deep black, sitting very quietly by the fire.

She watched with evident interest the movements of a big, rough fellow, her husband, who was in custody.

He had been tried for assault and battery and had been found guilty. He had beaten his wife, the quiet woman in black. An ugly scar extending from her left eye downward remained as evidence of the attack. Her heavy veil hid the scar from sight.

The case was listened to with great interest by the spectators in the courtroom.

The defendant, E. N. Phillips, had beaten his wife, and Mr. John Faith had prosecuted the case.

The wife, who had been beaten, covering the scar with a veil, came into court, and although placed on the stand and questioned, refused to say a word.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty. Judge Westmoreland imposed a fine of $25, or three months.

"I made the sentence remarkably light," said he, "because the wife would not prosecute the case and is completely reconciled to her husband."

The fine was paid, and Mr. and Mrs. Philips are living together again.

He Wants Damages.

Bird Moore wants $500 damages to his character.

And he wants it from 'Squire A. H. G. Howell.

'Squire Howell had Moore arrested some time ago, charging him with malicious mischief, which consisted in cutting down one of his fine shade trees.

Moore was tried before Judge Westmoreland, and the trial was a very unusual one. He exhibited many blocks of wood from the shade tree, showing that it was dead and worthless. He was acquitted.

Now he brings suit against, Squire Howell for $500 damages, which he claims was done him by arresting him. M. E. Lofton, the colored lawyer, brings the suit.

A Sheriff and a Justice.

Annie West yesterday brought suit against Justice A. A. Manning and Sheriff J. W. Morrow. The plaintiff alleges that Sheriff Morrow sold her property under a tax fi. fa. against her husband, issued by Justice Manning. Justice Manning became the purchaser of the property. She sues to regain possession of it.

Suits Filed Yesterday.

Roland Wishum yesterday brought suit against the Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway Company for $10,000 damages. A Marietta street electric car ran into the rear end of his wagon and dashed him out, injuring him badly, he claims. He alleges that the car was running twenty miles an hour.

William Ledford yesterday filed a suit against the Thomson-Houston company for $500 damages. He lost a finger while at work for the company.

Laura Harbor sued for a total divorce from Joe Harbor on the grounds that he was an habitual drinker.

Jenkins & Carmichael filed a suit against the East Tennessee road for $750 for the loss of a carload of hogs.

TEN THOUSAND ON A COCK FIGHT.

The Savannah Sports Badly Treated in a Cock Fight.

SAVANNAH, Ga., February 13.—[Special.]—The Savannah sports got home this morning from Charleston tired out, disgusted and broke. Luck was dead against them. Their confidence in the fighting powers of their birds disappeared with their money. How much they dropped they refuse to say, but it was considerable. The main was an exciting one. Arrangements were made for another main at Charleston on March 22d between birds belonging to Hicks, of Augusta, and Rucker, of Athens. The stakes amount to $5,400, Hicks putting up $3,000 to Rucker's $2,400. This is expected to be one of the greatest mains, in amount of betting on it, that has been known in this section for years. Each of these men is an old cock fighter, and their birds are famous among the cock-fighting fraternity all over the country for their ability and gameness. Not less than $10,000 will change hands on the result, and it is more than likely that the amount will run up to $15,000 or more.

An Old Feud Renewed.

LAGRANGE, Ga., February 13.—[Special.]—Information has just reached here that Mr. Wiley Lee, one of the largest planters of Heard county, and young Mr. Fergerson became engaged in a shooting affray, which may, and, indeed, the probability is, will result in the death of Mr. Lee.

The trouble occurred just over the line in Heard county.

Several years ago there was a suit brought in Heard for slander in which these two gentlemen figured very prominently.

The result of the case recently having been changed by the decision of the supreme court, the old troubles were again brought out and resulted as above stated. Both parties have been arrested and placed under a bond of $1,000 each.

An Old Confederate Burned Out.

LITHIA SPRINGS, Ga., February 13.—[Special.]—The residence of John M. James was destroyed by fire last night, about 10 o'clock, and burnt up most everything he had. Loss about thirty-five hundred dollars, with no insurance. He is one of the best citizens in this county, and is an old confederate soldier with one leg, and is left in very bad circumstances. He has always been very liberal to those who happened to be in distress. Anybody wishing to give him anything will greatly oblige him.

Sick at Home.—Mr. W. J. Bagby, the well-known tobacconist in the House that Jack Built on Peachtree street, is confined to his home on West Peachtree with the grip.

The Ryan Co.

GRAND OPENING OF NEW SPRING GOODS

New Dress Goods, New Silks, New Ginghams,
New White Dress Goods, New Embroideries,
New Laces, New Dress Trimmings.

NEW SPRING WRAPS

Black and colored twilled Dress Goods, only 10c yard.
Double-width Henrietta Cloths, only 10c yard.
42-inch wool small checked Dress Goods, only 39c yard; new spring styles.
Yard-wide Sea Island, only 5c yard.
Good quality Spring Ginghams, only 5c yard.
Amoskeag Ginghams, spring styles, only 7½c yard.
Fast colors turkey-red Table Damask, only 31c yard.
Men's natural-wool Undershirts, only 25c each.
Hand-made Torchon Lace, 2 to 5 inches wide, only 5c yard.
Book-fold nainsook-checked Muslin, only 6½c yard.
All-pure-linen Towels, only 5c each.
Extra large size pure-linen Towels, only 12½c each.
1,000 pieces Hamburg Edging, at 5c yard; worth 15c.
Bleached Muslins and Sheetings, at manufacturers' prices.
Comforts and Blankets, less than New York cost.
5,000 pieces new White Goods just opened.
Fine sheer-checked India Linens, only 5c yard.
Checked Nainsooks, Dotted Swiss, Persian Lawns, Indian Dimities, Victoria Lawns, Jones's Cambric, etc., at half price.

New importation of Black Lace Wraps. The latest novelties and most magnificent styles ever brought to this city. They are perfect beauties. Ask to see them.

Commencing tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock, we will start the greatest sale of Embroideries ever heard of in this city.

Embroideries at 5c yard that are worth 15c.
Embroideries at 10c yard that are worth 25c.
Embroideries at 15c yard that are worth 35c.
Embroideries at 25c yard that are worth 50c.
45-inch Flouncing at 50c yard, worth $1.
45-inch Flouncing at 75c yard, worth $1.50.
45-inch Flouncing at $1 yard, worth $2.

All our India Linen, Mull, Nainsook and Swiss Edgings and Insertings will be sold at the same reduction.

Beautiful Sets in Torchon, Medici and Florentine Laces.

Towels, Table Linens, Sheetings, Pillow Casings, Bed Spreads, etc., away under value.

CARPETS!

Best quality all-wool Ingrain Carpets, only 60c yard.
Best quality extra Tapestry, only 65c yard.
Best quality hall and stair body Brussels, only 80c yd.
Sanford's Wilton Velvets, only $1.25 yard.
Roxbury Tapestry Carpets, only 80c yard.
Japanese Jointless Mattings, only 35c yard.
Smyrna Rugs, only $3 each.
1,000 pairs Lace Curtains, only 75c pair.

Dado Shades, with spring rollers, only 75c each.
Cherry cornice poles, only 50c each.
Ash cornice poles, 50c each.
Linoleum, only 60c yard.
Cocoa Matting, only 50c yard.
Corticene, only 90c yard.
Moquette Rugs, only $5 each.
China Mattings, only 20c yard.

Clark's O. N. T. best 6-cord Spool Cotton only 40c dozen or three spools for 10c.

Rare Bargains will be offered in our Great Shoe Department tomorrow.

2,500 pairs Ladies' Dongola Button Shoes, in all styles, at $1.25, worth $2.25.
5,000 pairs Ladies' find Kid Button Shoes, in all styles, at $1.50, worth $2.75.
3,980 pairs Ladies' Dongola Button Shoes, in C. S. and Opera lasts, at $1.75, worth $3.25.
4,000 pairs Men's Calf Shoes in all styles, at $1.75, worth $3.
6,000 pairs Men's hand-made Shoes, in all styles of Calf and Kangaroo, at $2.50, worth $4.
7,000 pairs hand-made Shoes, in all styles, at $3, reduced from $7.

10,000 pairs Misses', Children's and Infants' Shoes, in all the different makes and styles, fully 50 per cent less than they can be bought for at any house in the state.

A few of our Great Bargains in

CLOTHING:

5,000 men's all-wool Cassimere Suits, sacks and cutaways, at $7.25; former price $20.
4,000 men's all-wool Pants at $2.50, former price $6.50 and $7.
3,500 men's all-wool Pants at $1.50, former price $5.
7,000 pair men's all-wool Scotch Cheviot Pants at $1, former price $3.
An extraordinary line of Children's Suits, all ages and styles, made by the best high-class manufacturers, and bought direct from makers, and at prices to suit everybody.

THE RYAN COMPANY.

TOMORROW ONLY

AT THE HOURS NAMED.

At 8 a. m.—100 Calico Dresses, new spring designs, 10-yard patterns, only 25c each.

At 9 a. m.—25 pieces hand-made Torchon Lace, 2 to 6 inches wide, only 2½c yard.

At 10 a. m.—100 large size White Bed Spreads, only 25c each.

At 11:30 a. m.—10 dozen Men's double reinforced New York Mills' Muslin Unlaundried Shirts, at 25c each, worth $1 each.

At 2:30 p. m.—10 dozen Ladies' fast black full regular made Hose, only 10c pair, worth 40c.

At 3:30 p. m.—15 dozen Men's Suspenders at 5c each, worth 35c.



THE LIVING FROG CHILD

With His Congress of Cabalastic Wonders

NOW ON EXHIBITION

76 Decatur Street all this Week.

He was born in Kershaw county, South Carolina, 1871, and is one and one-half feet high, and weighs 100 pounds.

This wonderful phenomenon has appeared in all the great cities, and certainly has pleased the ladies and children everywhere. He came before the public in 1880. He has been exhibited in 32 states and the Dominion of Canada. The medical fraternity pronounce him without an equal.

We will not hire to any dime museum or circus for any less than $100 a day.

This strange freak of nature is accompanied by his parents.

He is of such high moral character that his patronage is derived from the ladies and gentlemen of society. Even the clergymen uphold and patronize this wonderful and Japanese dog with three legs, cat with three legs, an African cougar, a cat with six legs, two bodies and one head. "Gigantic work of the Deity."

Ladies and children better come soon in the day-time so they will not be crowded. Doors open from 11 a. m. to 10 p. m., each day.

ADMISSION - - 10 Cents.

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FINANCIAL.

DARWIN G. JONES,

61 Broad St. cor. Alabama St., Atlanta, Ga

STOCKS, BONDS, LOANS, INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Correspondence invited in regard to all kinds of Southern Investments. 8-28-1y

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN,

13 E. ALABAMA STREET,

Dealers in Stocks and Bonds.

W. H. PATTERSON,

Dealer in Investment Securities

29 East Alabama Street.

Room 7, Gate City Bank Building

W. A. BATES,

8½ WEST ALABAMA ST.,

STOCKS, BONDS AND LOANS.

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FARM LOANS!

8 PER CENT NET TO LENDERS. 8

YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

15 Years in Iowa, and 10 Years in Georgia and Alabama.

ATLANTA MORTGAGES 7 PER CENT.

Three Million Dollars negotiated without loss of a dollar. Loans of $300 to $5,000 on hand, for sale almost any day from October to May. I will be glad to submit copies of applications for loans to Investors at any time for consideration, and will consider it a favor to be asked to do so, either by mail or in person. C. P. N. BARKER,

Room 32, Gould Building, Atlanta.

John W. Dickey,

Stock and Bond Broker,

AUGUSTA, GA.

Correspondence Invited.

J. HARMANUS FISHER & SON,

Bankers and Brokers,

16 South Street, - - Baltimore, Md.

Special facilities for placing collateral notes on Southern Securities known in Northern markets. Reference: Merchants' National Bank of Baltimore. feb10-2m-wed sat

Wait for our magnificent and grand opening of new spring styles, Carpets, Furniture and Draperies, February 22d. M. Rich & Bros., Leaders of Furniture and Carpet Trade.

KELLAM & MOORE'S EYE STUDY NO. 7.

(The preceding numbers have appeared in The Journal.)

The writer has been near-sighted from childhood, and when he was a pupil in the public schools, a well-meaning teacher made an iron-clad rule that each pupil should hold his book a certain number of inches from his eyes, under all circumstances. How absurd, such a rule! What misery it inflicted on the writer! What would be proper distance for one pupil might be positively injurious to the eyes of another. Teachers have no right to establish iron-clad rules. They are foolish and unwise. General rules may be well enough, but they should not be iron-clad. Individuality should be carefully recognized in pupils. Instructors are accustomed to note the different mental characteristics of their pupils. Why not pay some attention to sight? Teachers should never forget that there is as much individuality of vision as of mind.

To be continued in THE CONSTITUTION of 21st.)

KELLAM & MOORE,

Scientific Opticians, 54 Old Capitol, opp. P. O.

Caricature of the Central Railroad Lease, by F. W. Edwardy, for sale at the stenographer's desk in the Kimball house reading room.

Fine Tailoring.

Mr. H. B. Elston, the tailor, has received and opende up for your inspection the handsomest line of spring and summer suitings, trousering and vesting ever brought to Atlanta, embracing domestic and imported novelties never seen here before. All his goods are fresh and new. No last season's stock to select from. Inspect his stock and leave your orders at once for your new spring suit. He can give you the finest work for less money than any merchant tailor in the city. Elston, the Tailor, 3 E. Alabama street.

TO MARDI GRAS.

Excursion to New Orleans and Mobile via A. and W. P. and L. and N. Railroads.

The Atlanta and West Point and Louisville and Nashville railroads will sell tickets February 25th to February 29th inclusive at one fare round trip. Account mardi gras, March 1st. Good to return till March 15th. Through trains leave Atlanta at 4:15 p. m. and 11:15 p. m. See your tickets read via Montgomery and Mobile. Fred D. Bush, D. P. A., L. and N. R. R. John A. Gee, A. G. P. A., A. and W. P. R. R. feb10d-20t.

Lovett's Guide to Horticulture for Spring 1892.

A copy just received shows this to be one of the handsomest and best arranged catalogues issued by any nursery establishment in this or any other country. It is handsomely printed on fine paper, with lithographed cover and illustrates and describes all the leading varieties of small and orchard fruits, nuts, ornamental trees, shrubs, vines, and hardy flowering plants, with a host of attractive novelties, such as Lovett's early strawberry, Japanese wineberry, Lovett's raspberry, Fulton quince, and Lincoln plum. The instructions for cultivation and management are practical and clearly stated and, best of all, both illustrations and descriptions are accurate—truthful. It is a book of 100 pages, and is mailed free to all applicants, or with colored plates for 10 cents. Address J. T. Lovett Co., Little Silver, N. J. See advertisement in another column.